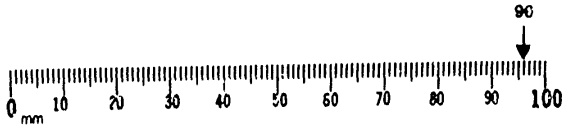
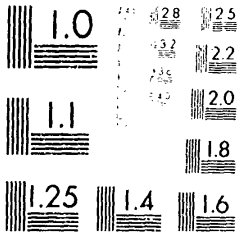
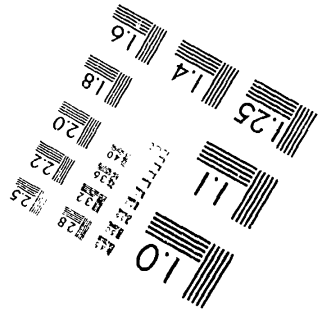
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ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1899.

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
PART I.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1899.

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
Appropriations	1
Education	2
The reservation in relation to education	6
Varieties of Indian schools	8
Nonreservation schools	8
Reservation boarding schools	10
Government day schools	12
Indians in public schools	14
Contract schools	16
Mission schools	19
Attendance	21, 22
Character and condition of school plants	23
Fire protection	26
Federal court decision as to runaway pupils	27
Indian school service institute	28
Employees	29
Miscellaneous matters	30
School appropriations	32
Commissions:	
Crow, Flathead, etc	32
Chippewa	33
Five Civilized Tribes	35
Puyallup	35
Sale of liquor to Indians	36
Administrators and guardians for citizen Indians	36
Exhibition of Indians	38
Allotments:	
On reservations	43
Off reservations	46
Black Tomahawk Case	49
Irrigation:	
Fort Hall Reserve, Idaho	50
Crow Reserve, Montana	50
Miscellaneous	51
Logging:	
White Earth Agency, Minn	51
La Pointe Agency, Wis	53
Menominee Reservation, Wis	53
Indian lands set apart to missionary societies	55
Leasing of Indian lands:	
Unallotted	55
Allotted	58
Sales of Indian lands:	
Peoria and Miami	60
Citizen Pottawatomie and absentee Shawnee	61
Additional legislation needed	61

REF0073432

	Page.
Telephone lines across reservations	62
Railroads across reservations	63
Needed publications on Indian matters	75
Attack by Papagoes of Arizona on El Plomo, Mexico	75
Cattle smuggling by Indians in Arizona	76
Smallpox among Pueblos in Arizona	80
Mission Indians, California	81
Seminoles in Florida	82
Removal of Chamberlain family from Coeur d'Alene Reserve, Idaho	83
Indian Territory under the Curtis Act	84
Education	86
Mining	97
Choctaw and Chickasaw leases	98
Contests of leases	102
Cherokee and Creek leases under section 13	110
Collection of revenues	112
Cattle	114
Hay	115
Business permits	118
Warrants	119
Estrays	119
The Dawes Commission	120
Citizenship	120
Mississippi Choctaw roll	122
Lands for Seminoles	123
Allotments	123
Town sites	125
Miscellaneous:	
Improvements of intruders	128
Southern boundary of Indian Territory	129
Indemnity for lynching of Seminoles, Indian Territory	130
Pottawatomie and Kickapoo surplus lands in Kansas	131
Payments for Otoe and Missouria lands in Kansas and Nebraska	132
Hostilities among Pillager Chippewas, Minnesota	132
Negotiations for Pipestone Reservation, Minn	136
Northern Cheyenne Reserve, Montana	137
Zuñi Pueblo Grant, New Mexico	138
Boundary of Klamath Reservation, Oreg	138
Fisheries in Washington	140

ACCOMPANYING PAPERS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS AND EMPLOYEES IN CHARGE OF INDIANS:	
Arizona—	
Colorado River, Charles S. McNichols	145
Worlin B. Bacon, superintendent of school	149
Fort Apache, A. A. Armstrong	150
Ella L. Patterson, superintendent of school	153
Hualapais and Yava Supai, Henry P. Ewing, industrial teacher	154
Navajo, G. W. Hayzlett	156
Francis M. Neel, superintendent of school	160
Milton J. Needham, teacher	160
Pima, Elwood Hadley	161
J. M. Berger, farmer in charge San Xavier Reserve	164
D. D. McArthur, superintendent of school	166
Charles H. Cook, missionary	167

	Page.
REPORTS OF AGENTS AND EMPLOYEES IN CHARGE OF INDIANS—Continued.	
Arizona—Continued.	
San Carlos, W. J. Nicholson	167
Mrs. Lydia Hunt Wright, superintendent of school	168
California—	
Digger Indians, George O. Grist, farmer in charge	169
Hoopa Valley, William B. Freer, superintendent of school	170
May Faurote, field matron	171
Mission-Tule, L. A. Wright	171
Round Valley, Harry F. Liston, superintendent of school	176
Colin Anderson, missionary	176
Colorado—	
Southern Ute, Louis A. Knackstedt	177
Florida—	
Seminoles, J. E. Brecht, industrial teacher	178
Idaho—	
Fort Hall, C. A. Warner	180
Hosea Locke, superintendent of school	183
Lemhi, E. M. Yearian	183
Nez Percés, C. T. Stranahan	187
Indian Territory—	
Quapaw, Edward Goldberg	188
R. A. Cochran, superintendent of school	191
C. H. Lamar, superintendent of school	191
Union, J. Blair Shoenfelt	192
Iowa—	
Sac and Fox, William G. Malin	197
George W. Nellis, superintendent of school	201
Kansas—	
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha, W. R. Honnell	203
Della F. Botsford, superintendent of school	206
Thamar Richey, superintendent of school	206
James Staley, superintendent of school	207
Minnesota—	
Medawakanton Sioux, George L. Evans	207
Leech Lake, W. A. Mercer	209
E. O. Hughes, superintendent of school	213
White Earth, John H. Sutherland	213
Viola Cook, superintendent of school	214
H. J. Curtis, superintendent of school	215
Charles L. Davis, superintendent of school	215
Montana—	
Blackfeet, W. R. Logan	216
W. H. Matson, superintendent of school	216
Crow, J. E. Edwards	218
Flathead, W. H. Smead	218
Fort Belknap, Luke C. Hays	221
Frank Terry, superintendent of school	224
Fort Peck, C. R. A. Scobey	225
Tongue River, J. C. Clifford	226
W. C. Kohlenberg, teacher	229
Nebraska—	
Omaha and Winnebago, Charles P. Mathewson	231
Russell Ratliff, superintendent of school	235
Santee, H. C. Baird	236
Walter J. Wicks, superintendent	237

REF0073433

REPORTS OF AGENTS AND EMPLOYEES IN CHARGE OF INDIANS—Continued.

	Page.
Nevada—	
Nevada, Fred B. Spriggs	237
Western Shoshone, John S. Mayhugh	239
New Mexico—	
Mescalero, Walter McM. Luttrell, superintendent of school	243
Pueblo and Jicarilla, N. S. Walpole	245
New York—	
New York, A. W. Ferrin	255
North Carolina—	
Eastern Cherokees, Henry W. Spray, superintendent of school	267
North Dakota—	
Devils Lake, F. O. Getchell	268
E. W. Brenner, farmer in charge, Turtle Mountain Chippewas	270
Fort Berthold, Thomas Richards	271
C. L. Hall, missionary	275
Julia De Cora, field matron	276
Standing Rock, George H. Bingenheimer	276
Ewald C. Witzleben, superintendent of school	279
Martin Kenel, superintendent of school	280
H. M. Noble, superintendent of school	281
Mary S. Francis, principal and missionary	282
Oklahoma—	
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Maj. A. E. Woodson	282
Thomas M. Jones, superintendent of school	286
James J. Duncan, superintendent of school	286
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Lieut. Col. James F. Randlett, U. S. A.	287
G. L. Pigg, superintendent of school	290
J. W. Haddon, superintendent of school	290
Cora M. Dunn, superintendent of school	291
Mexican Kickapoos and Big Jim Shawnees, Martin J. Bently, special disbursing agent	291
Osage, William J. Pollock	294
W. H. Robinson, superintendent of school	297
S. L. Hertzog, superintendent of schools	298
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland, J. Jensen	299
Kate W. Cannon, superintendent of school	301
W. H. Hallmann, superintendent of school	301
William A. Light, superintendent of school	302
Sara E. Mitchell, field matron	303
Sarah E. Murray, field matron	303
Sac and Fox, Lee Patrick	304
Horace J. Johnson, superintendent of school	307
Mary C. Williams, superintendent of school	308
Oregon—	
Grande Ronde, Andrew Kershaw, superintendent of school	309
Klamath, O. J. Applegate	310
G. V. Goshorn, superintendent of school	316
Knott C. Egbert	317
Siletz, T. Jay Buford	318
Bert R. Betz, superintendent of school	319
Umatilla, Charles Wilkins	320
Mollie V. Gaither, superintendent of school	323
Warm Springs, James L. Cowan	324
Sam B. Davis, superintendent of school	326

REPORTS OF AGENTS AND EMPLOYEES IN CHARGE OF INDIANS—Continued.

	Page.
South Dakota—	
Cheyenne River, James G. Reid	327
Crow Creek, James H. Stephens	329
Frank F. Avery, superintendent of school	332
Lower Brule, B. C. Ash	333
C. J. Crandall, superintendent of school	334
Pine Ridge, Lieut. Col. W. H. Clapp, U. S. A	334
George M. Butterfield, superintendent of school	337
W. B. Dow, day-school inspector	338
Rosebud, Charles E. McChesney	339
W. H. Cox, superintendent of schools	342
J. F. House, day-school inspector	343
P. Flor Digman, S. J., superintendent of school	344
James F. Cross, missionary	344
Aaron B. Clark, missionary	345
Sisseton, Nathan P. Johnson	346
J. L. Baker, superintendent of school	347
David E. Evans, superintendent of school	348
Yankton, John W. Harding	348
Edward E. Reardon, superintendent of school	349
Jane H. Johnston, principal	350
John P. Williamson, missionary	350
Utah—	
Uintah and Ouray, H. P. Myton	351
J. E. Kirk, superintendent of school	352
John M. Commons, superintendent of school	353
Washington—	
Colville, Albert M. Anderson	353
Neah Bay, Samuel G. Morse	356
Puyallup, Jos. C. Hart, superintendent of school	357
Lida W. Quimby, field matron	359
Tulalip, Edward Mills	361
Yakima, Jay Lynch	363
Calvin Asbury, superintendent of school	364
Wisconsin—	
Green Bay, D. H. George	365
Leslie Watson, superintendent of school	367
Blase Krake, superintendent of school	368
La Pointe, S. W. Campbell	369
Reuben Perry, superintendent of school	376
Wyoming—	
Shoshone, H. G. Nickerson	377
E. C. Nardin, superintendent of school	380
REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF BONDED SCHOOLS:	
Fort Mojave, Ariz., John J. McKoin	381
Keam's Cañon, Ariz., Charles E. Burton	382
Phœnix, Ariz., S. M. McCowan	384
Fort Bidwell, Cal., Horton H. Miller	385
Fort Yuma, Cal., Mary O'Neil	386
Greenville, Cal., Edw. N. Ament	387
Perris, Cal., Harwood Hall	388
Fort Lewis, Colo., Thomas H. Breen	390
Grand Junction, Colo., Theo. G. Lemmon	391
Fort Lapwai, Idaho, William H. Smith	393

REF0073434

	Page.
REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF BONDED SCHOOLS—Continued.	
Lawrence, Kans., H. B. Peairs	394
Mount Pleasant, Mich., R. S. Graham	400
Morris, Minn., W. H. Johnson	401
Pipestone, Minn., De Witt S. Harris	402
Vermilion Lake, Minn., Oliver H. Gates	402
Fort Shaw, Mont., F. C. Campbell	404
Genoa, Nebr., J. E. Ross	405
Carson, Nev., James K. Allen	406
Albuquerque, N. Mex., Edgar A. Allen	409
Santa Fe, N. Mex., A. H. Viets	410
Fort Totten, N. Dak., William T. Canfield	411
Chilocco, Okla., C. W. Goodman	412
Seger Colony, Okla., John H. Seger	415
Chemawa, Oreg., Thomas W. Potter	418
Carlisle, Pa., Maj. R. H. Pratt, U. S. A	420
Chamberlain, S. Dak., John Flinn	427
Flandreau, S. Dak., Leslie D. Davis	429
Pierre, S. Dak., Grosby G. Davis	430
Rapid City, S. Dak., Ralph P. Collins	430
St. George, Utah, Laura B. Work	431
Oneida, Wis., Charles F. Peirce	432
Tomah, Wis., L. M. Compton	434
Wittenberg, Wis., Axel Jacobson	435
REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS	437
Proceedings of Indian School Institue	447
MISCELLANEOUS:	
Indian legislation by third session, Fifty-fifth Congress	487
Trust funds and trust lands	519
Liabilities of United States to Indian tribes	522
Income of Indian tribes	527
Areas of Indian reservations and authority for their establishment	529
Executive order setting aside Hualapai School Reserve	546
Statistics as to Indian schools	548
Statistics as to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and sources of subsistence of Indian tribes; also religious, marital, vital, and criminal statistics	562
Statistics as to cultivation and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised and stock owned by Indians, work on roads, and other labor by Indians	582
List of employees—	
In agency service	598
Miscellaneous positions	617
In Indian schools	621
Addresses—	
Members of Board of Indian Commissioners	658
Inspectors and special Indian agents	658
Superintendent and supervisors of Indian schools	658
Secretaries of societies carrying on missions and schools for Indians	658
Indian agents and school superintendents	659
Regulations concerning right of way for railroads (with telegraph and telephone) through Indian lands	663
INDEX	669

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., September 30, 1899.

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

APPROPRIATIONS.

The aggregate of appropriations on account of the Indian service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, is $7,678,863.19. Of this $7,501,775.81 is appropriated by the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and $174,087.38 by various other acts. The total amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1899 was $8,237,675.44, which is $558,812.25 more than for the current fiscal year.

The different objects of appropriation for the two years are shown by the following table:

Appropriations for the Indian service for the fiscal years 1899 and 1900.

	1899.	1900.
Current and contingent expenses	$762,810.00	$811,440.00
Fulfilling treaty stipulations	3,250,399.90	2,665,800.81
Miscellaneous supports, gratuities	684,125.00	682,125.00
Incidental expenses	80,000.00	80,900.00
Support of schools	2,638,390.00	2,936,680.00
Miscellaneous	263,400.00	354,117.38
Interest on Chickasaw funds	558,520.54	
Payment for lands		148,800.00
Total	8,237,675.44	7,678,863.19

REF0073435

The difference is accounted for as follows:

Decrease:		
Fulfilling treaty stipulations		$581,799.09
Interest on Chickasaw funds		558,520.54
Total decrease		1,113,319.63
Increase:		
Current and contingent expenses	$28,600.00	
Miscellaneous supports, gratuities	18,000.00	
Incidental expenses	900.00	
Support of schools	297,690.00	
Miscellaneous	90,717.38	
Payment for lands	148,600.00	
		584,507.38
Net decrease		558,812.25

EDUCATION.

The first appropriation for Indian education made by the Continental Congress was $500 for an Indian pupil at Dartmouth College in 1775. In 1819 Congress appropriated $10,000 for Indian education, and September 3, 1819, invited "associations or individuals who are already engaged in educating the Indians and who may desire the cooperation of the Government," to report to the Department of War, then having charge of Indians. This was the first direct appropriation of public moneys for this purpose.

The first treaty agreement providing any form of education was with the Oneida, Tuscarora, and Stockbridge Indians on December 2, 1794; this was followed with a second made with the Kaskaskias, August 13, 1803, wherein the United States promised to give annually for seven years $100 toward the support of a Roman Catholic priest, who, besides his priestly duties, was to "instruct as many of the children as possible in the rudiments of literature." This marks the beginning of the system of governmental aid to these schools. The treaties, however, of the next fifteen years make no mention of education.

On January 15, 1820, John C. Calhoun reported to the House that no part of the $10,000 appropriated on September 3, 1819, had been applied. Such educational work as had been given to the Indians had been carried on by the religious associations. He says:

> Although partial advances may be made under the present system to civilize the Indians, I am of opinion that until there is a radical change in the system any efforts which may be made must fall short of complete success. They must be gradually brought under our authority and laws, or they will insensibly waste away in vice and misery. It is impossible with their customs that they should exist as independent communities in the midst of civilized society. They are not an independent people (I speak of these surrounded by our population) nor ought they to be so considered. They should be taken under our guardianship; our opinions and not theirs ought to prevail in measures intended for their civilization and happiness. A system less vigorous may protract but can not arrest their fate.

It thus appears that he saw even at this early date the necessity for the Government itself undertaking and carrying out under its own auspices the work of educating the Indians committed to its charge.

From this date until July 15, 1870, when $100,000 were appropriated for Indian schools, this great civilizing agency was conducted by various churches and associations through their missionary agents. That they did good work goes without saying, as these godly people had the welfare of the Indian at heart, but results have since indicated that such a system was not adequate for producing lasting effects. This was recognized by Congress in 1870, when, instead of leaving it to the already over-taxed religious people, the present system was begun by appropriating $100,000 for this purpose, and repealing the old law of March 3, 1819. This marks the beginning of strictly Government schools; day schools first, followed by boarding institutions. In 1878 the Indian department at Hampton was organized, and the next year the great training school at Carlisle established. From this time on there has been a steady interest in matters pertaining to Indian education, both in and out of Congress, as is evidenced by the liberal appropriations made each year.

In the annual report of the Indian Department for the fiscal year 1872 the then Commissioner of Indian Affairs stated that "The westward course of population is neither denied nor delayed for the sake of all the Indians that ever called this country their home; they must yield or perish." In pursuance of this law of destiny the Indian was forced to yield as the borders of civilization and progress were pushed further and further Westward until they have finally encompassed every tribe and surrounded it with the powerful evidences of the foremost civilization of the world. Once the proud possessor of this boundless territory, the Indian has been forced to yield rather than miserably perish. As his power and forces of resistance decreased those of his former adversaries increased. Recognizing his just claims to consideration, he has been taken under the protecting influences of the Government, and while in many cases confined upon diminished areas, support and subsistence have been allowed in lieu of that which the wild fertile fields of the past gave him for the mere asking, but now he must follow the unchangeable decree of life and learn to labor for that which formerly came without effort. It was not a mere sentimental policy which actuated the Government in furnishing supplies and subsistence to these peoples, but it was simply a recognition of the justice of their claims to be given a support by those who had taken from them their means of existence. Such a policy, however, is not a perpetual one, for, continued too long, the tendency would be to pauperize a race capable of receiving and appropriating the benefits of civilization. In consequence of this, under liberal appropriations, schools have been organized where Indian pupils may be trained through heart, head, and hand for the duties of citizenship, which is

REF0073436

the privilege of every person in this country. The educational system is therefore a broad and comprehensive one, and includes not only that which is taught the white boy and girl in our public schools, but also that which they learn at the fireside and in Christian homes. Their thoughts are turned from the tepee, the chase, and the barbaric ease of a savage life, when they would

"Wallow naked in December snow
By thinking on fantastic summer's heat"

to the practical realities of their present condition, and the manifest advantage of the white man's manners, customs, and habits.

However desirable, it does not as yet seem practicable, in this generation at least, to segregate the great body of Indians and distribute them throughout the country. Hence conditions have necessarily fixed and limited an educational policy for their benefit.

This policy, by force of circumstances, is based upon the well-known inferiority of the great mass of Indians in religion, intelligence, morals, and home life. Their theory and practice of existence has been antagonistic to that of the more fortunate whites, who have behind them long ages of slow and successful progress and struggle for supremacy. Originally kind-hearted, contact with the European strangers who landed on the shores of his country, and were themselves just emerging from the superstitions of the Dark Ages, did not tend to impress him with any very great love for those who introduced themselves for purposes of their own aggrandizement; nor has the attitude of his conquerors for many years since given him a different conception of them. Naturally filled with a love of his country and its vast hunting grounds, he has seen them gradually slipping from his grasp and becoming the abiding place of those whom he at first welcomed to his shores. But, notwithstanding all these years of appropriation and oppression, earnest men and women have held faith in the justice of the Indians' right to existence, a home, and final absorption into the body politic of their country. To the superficial observer and harsh critic the task of preparing them for the rights of citizenship has seemed hopeless as well as farcical, but the experience of the past few years under the present educational plan has fully demonstrated that the Indians possess as a race those germs of intelligence, morality, and domesticity which by careful nurture can and have developed in thousands of instances results as excellent as those displayed in their white neighbors.

It is a wonderful work in which the Government is engaged, and a visit to the schools will astonish the most unsympathetic. On the reservation will be seen the half-naked, often filthy and vermin-infected, children brought in from the camps and placed in the little day schools to receive there their first instruction in the practical application of the maxim "cleanliness is next to godliness." Filled with superstitions, and rebellious, wild, and intractable, in the hands of the teacher the work of regeneration begins, to be continued on through the reservation boarding school, and further, if they have the mental capacity and manual aptitude, into a nonreservation training school, where some useful trade is taught by means of which they may be equipped to enter the struggle for existence under new conditions. The hope of the Indian race lies in taking the child at the tender age of four or five years, before the trend of his mind has become fixed in ancient molds or bent by the whims of his parents, and guiding it into the proper channel. Children who have been thus early placed under the influences of the schools show a percentage of success equal to, or greater than, that which attends the public schools of any of the great cities of the world which draw their material from the slums. A greater percentage of the latter sink back into the degradation of their parents and revert to the life from which they were taken than do the Indian boys and girls who have received proper training in Indian schools. The educated child of the average Indian reservation has no severer or harder lot when he returns to his old home than does his white brother of the city slums. It is sometimes stated in the public prints, and by those who should be better informed, that the present method of educating the Indian is a failure, because, in many instances, the pupils, after receiving the advantages of a Government school and living for years in its moral associations, return home, take up the blanket and relapse into the manners and customs of their parents. This may sometimes be true, but, on the other hand, vast numbers of white children who have attended the public schools and been surrounded with the refining influences of Christian churches and happy homes, take up a life of vice and degradation. But no one will honestly contend that, because such is the fact, the State should abandon its splendid system of schools or fail to give the children a good common school education.

The statistics of educated Indian children in after life will, so far as the records and experience of this office disclose, bear favorable comparison with those of the whites.

While the Indian educational system appears to meet admirably the conditions requisite for success, it is not perfect in all its parts. More schools must be built, methods systematized, individual traits studied, and subsequent environment considered in the adaptation of the lines of studies pursued by the pupil while at school.

At present the principal objection to Indian education lies not in the system itself, but in the fact that adequate provisions can not at all times be made for the future of the student. It is admitted that great hardships are undergone by the young Indian who, having received a good common-school education and a trade, returns, as is sometimes the case, to a bleak and cheerless reservation, there to be surrounded by old customs, manners, and other evidences of a life he has been taught to leave behind him. These, however, are unavoidable conditions which only time, the gradual dying out of the conservative element, and the abrogation of the reservation system can obviate.

REF0073437

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, many are making comfortable homes for themselves and living upon and cultivating lands in severalty.

Through the generosity of Congress many of the arid, cheerless, and desert regions of the reservations are being converted into cultivable tracts of land by the inauguration of irrigation schemes, and upon such tracts these Indian boys and girls may find for themselves comfortable homes and a living. The advantage and necessity of taking their lands in severalty is impressed upon the pupils in the schools, to which end their training must necessarily tend. The dignity of labor and the necessity for exertion upon their part is an essential part of their education. All Government schools are industrial in that one-half of each day is devoted to those pursuits which it is expected the pupils will follow when they return home. These years of training are not easily shaken off, and much of it under the most adverse conditions clings to the pupils, having an unconscious effect upon the friends and relatives with whom they are thrown in contact. The leaven thus introduced evidences itself in a slow but gradual elevation in those tribes struggling for advancement and enlightenment.

THE RESERVATION IN RELATION TO EDUCATION.

The reservation system of the United States was the necessary outcome of conditions prevailing between the whites and Indians in the settlement and development of the country. The Government was forced to deal with large bands of Indians who were gradually driven back as the borders of civilization were extended, while the busy hum of industry began to be heard where all had been stillness under the ownership of this people. Angry and revengeful, their predatory attacks were inimical to the best interests of the settlers; therefore two alternatives presented themselves—extermination or absolute control. Humanitarian principles prevailed, and the latter was accepted. Hence as a matter of military and commercial necessity the Indians were placed upon tracts of land reserved and set apart for their benefit, where they could be at all times under proper and efficient surveillance. Deprived in course of time of the game upon which they had formerly subsisted, the Government gave freely for their support. Such assistance was not intended as a perpetual mortgage upon their own exertions, but just so soon as the tribes ceased to be formidable it was and is the policy that they must begin to rely upon their own labors, being forced to understand that those who eat must also work. The reservation was not intended as a place where these savages could be merely disarmed, nor to surround them with a wall to be built each year higher and higher by their own pauperism and idleness, forever to debar them from active participation in the duties of life and citizenship; nor were they to be permitted to wander as vagabonds, gypsy-like, over the country, a nuisance to the people and themselves, dependent upon public charity. Fitted neither by heredity nor education to be the architects of their own destiny through the medium of

manual labor, as all such people must be, it was necessary that they should be placed upon these reservations, not for the purpose of forming or re-forming the gnarled and knotted character of the old Indian seasoned by generations of warfare and antagonism, but to prevent him from interfering while the Government could secure the necessary time to mold the individualism of his children under the enlightened influence of schools established for their benefit.

When this result has been accomplished the necessity for Indian reservations will cease. It is therefore essential that the education of the present generation of young Indians shall be along this line, which will prepare them to take and properly appreciate their share of the common land belonging to themselves and parents when the same is allotted in severalty. This being the goal, the danger in the system lies in its being delayed too long. While it is true the best and most permanent results are only looked for from the education of the young, yet the older ones can not be neglected, so the gospel of work is preached to parents as well as to their children.

The purpose of many large nonreservation schools, such as Carlisle, Phœnix, Haskell, and others, is through the outing system to train the boys in farming, stock raising, and other kindred industries, while the girls receive practical instruction in dairying, cooking, housewifery, etc., in order that they may find permanent homes among farmers and others in civilized communities. Where remunerative positions can be obtained in such places the authorities of the school offer every inducement to these bright boys and girls to remain away from the reservation and make their homes where they will be surrounded by the comforts and enjoyments of the life which they should lead. If they persist, however, in desiring to return to their old homes, or it seems impossible to secure permanent employment, the training which they have received among these honest farmers and at the firesides of rural homes will be of inestimable benefit when they get back among their own people.

The entire educational system of the Indian Office is therefore predicated upon the final abolishment of the anomalous Indian reservation system.

Wherever there is a small Indian reservation with scanty population an effort is made to combine its business and educational features under the superintendent of the school located on the same. Congress in 1894 recognized the benefits accruing to the Indians by coordinating these features of the reservation by providing in each appropriation act since that time—

> That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may devolve the duties of any Indian agency upon the superintendent of the Indian training school located at such agency, whenever in his judgment such superintendent can properly perform the duties of such agency. And the superintendent upon whom such duties devolve shall give bond as other Indian agents.

REF0073438

In pursuance of such authority a number of reservations have been placed under the control of a bonded school superintendent, and in every case the results have been eminently satisfactory to this office. The expense of maintaining such a reservation is less, in that the principal school and agency employees are combined, while the resultant benefit to the school and other educational interests of the reservation are greater. This course of action, however desirable, can only be undertaken and carried to a successful conclusion at those agencies where conditions are favorable, there being at the present time many which now, and will for some time in the future, require the undivided attention of the agent and the continuance of the present system.

VARIETIES OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Indian education is administered through the medium of nonreservation boarding schools, reservation boarding schools, reservation day schools, independent day schools, State and territorial public schools, contract boarding and day schools, and mission schools. The first four classes are strictly Government schools, in which the Government has absolute control as to plants, methods, subsistence, and management. Supervisory and other necessary authority is maintained over those public schools in which contracts are made for the education of Indian pupils. Denominational and other schools with which agreements are made for the education and maintenance of so many pupils at a fixed rate per capita are called "contract schools." Mission schools are conducted by various churches and philanthropic organizations upon or near the different reservations. In all these different classes of schools, except those under strictly Governmental control, this office has no authority to appoint teachers or other employees, but can require the dismissal of those who may be morally or mentally inefficient for undertaking the care of the Indian pupils committed to their charge.

NONRESERVATION SCHOOLS.

The largest schools devoted to the instruction of Indian youth are located off the Government reservations. The majority are supported from special appropriations made by Congress, whose liberality has contributed to their success to such a degree that in many instances they have been thoroughly equipped for the literary and industrial training of the children committed to their care. There were conducted during the past year twenty-five schools of this class, which number remains the same as that of last year, by reason of the discontinuance of the Clontarf school, Minnesota, and the establishment of one at Rapid City, S. Dak. The energy and cooperation of superintendents and agents have resulted in a gratifying increase of 705 in enrollment and 657 in average attendance as compared with the previous year.

In filling these schools it has been deemed a wise policy to do so, as far as possible, by transfers from the reservation boarding and day

schools. When pupils have completed the curriculum of these institutions and are deemed worthy of further advancement, transfers are effected to the larger and better-equipped ones, so that they may be better fitted to cope with the conditions of their future life. But under the operation of the law requiring the consent of the parents or guardians, the great majority of whom are steeped in ignorance and hostile to schools, such advantages can not be given to all the deserving ones. It sometimes occurs that there are bright boys and girls in the camps and at the day schools who can advantageously be transferred at an early age to this class of schools, and under such conditions attendance upon the reservation school is not insisted upon. The course of instruction in nonreservation schools is adapted, so far as the same can be, to the future environment of the pupil if he elects to return to his old home. As it is not believed to be the province of the state to give its future citizens an elaborate professional or industrial training, therefore industrial and intellectual education are so coordinated that when the boy or girl leaves school he or she is equipped for the ordinary duties of life. The Government lays the foundation and the pupil must thereafter build his own structure. If his talents are in the direction of a business or professional career, he will find that his school course has been of unparalleled benefit to him.

The normal training received by pupils in the larger schools, such as Carlisle, Haskell, Phœnix, and others, has given to the service a number of bright and proficient teachers; however, pupils are given to understand that after the Government has given them an education it has performed its obligation and will only provide places and salaries in its service for those of exceptional merit. All instruction is of that character which is opposed to paternalism, with its perpetual care, guardianship, and maintenance. The establishment of a manual-training department at Phœnix during the ensuing fiscal year will be of vast advantage to the service and, if the results are equal to the expectations of this office, the plan will be followed in other schools.

The present number of nonreservation schools is sufficient to meet all the requirements of the service, but they should be enlarged in some cases and better equipped in others.

The location, date of opening, number of employees, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of the nonreservation schools are shown in the following table.

REF0073439

TABLE No. 1.—*Location, average attendance, capacity, etc., of nonreservation training schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.*

Location of school.	Date of opening.	Number of employees.[1]	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Carlisle, Pa	Nov. 1, 1879	70	[2]950	976	878
Chemawa, Oreg	Feb. 25, 1880	31	350	386	353
Chilocco, Okla	Jan. 15, 1884	40	350	380	344
Genoa, Nebr	Feb. 20, 1884	23	300	311	289
Albuquerque, N. Mex	Aug. —, 1884	26	250	321	301
Haskell Institute, Kansas	Sept. 1, 1884	53	600	659	541
Grand Junction, Colo	—— —, 1886	18	170	166	146
Santa Fe, N. Mex	Oct. —, 1890	23	250	292	257
Fort Mojave, Ariz	...do...	16	150	163	153
Carson, Nev	Dec. —, 1890	16	150	186	145
Pierre, S. Dak	Feb. —, 1891	18	150	154	132
Phœnix, Ariz	Sept. —, 1891	42	600	706	624
Fort Lewis, Colo	Mar. —, 1892	28	300	370	324
Fort Shaw, Mont	Dec. 27, 1892	30	250	305	261
Perris, Cal	Jan. 9, 1893	16	150	209	186
Flandreau, S. Dak	Mar. 7, 1893	24	200	236	205
Pipestone, Minn	Feb. —, 1893	11	100	119	104
Mount Pleasant, Mich	Jan. 3, 1893	29	300	267	215
Tomah, Wis	Jan. 19, 1893	15	125	158	135
Wittenberg, Wis.[3]	Aug. 24, 1895	14	100	111	99
Greenville, Cal.[3]	Sept. 25, 1895	7	100	71	49
Morris, Minn.[3]	Apr. 3, 1897	14	100	134	118
Chamberlain, S. Dak	Mar. —, 1898	10	100	85	65
Fort Bidwell, Cal	Apr. 4, 1898	7	100	59	50
Rapid City, S. Dak	Sept. 1, 1898	10	100	50	37
Total		582	6,295	6,880	6,004

[1] Excluding those receiving $360 and less per annum. [2] 1,500 with outing system.
[3] Previously a contract school.

All these schools are specifically appropriated for by Congress excepting Fort Lewis, Fort Shaw, Wittenberg, Greenville, and Fort Bidwell.

RESERVATION BOARDING SCHOOLS.

As a factor in the educational development of the Indian the boarding school located on the reservation and in the Indian country is of incalculable value. Surrounded by the population from which its schoolrooms, shops, and dormitories are filled, it presents daily object lessons to the older element and forms a stepping-stone from camp conditions to home life. Within its walls the boys and girls are taught the charms and advantages of civilization, presented ideals for emulation, and a desire awakened for a more moral and profitable existence.

Wherever conditions warrant children are first taken into the day schools and then continued in the boarding schools, although it frequently happens that their enrollment in the latter is directly from the camps.

While the industrial training is not so varied as in the larger nonreservation schools, yet it is of such a character as will tend to place the Indian boy on a level with his white neighbor of the same age. Therefore industries suitable to the reservation are taught the boys, while the girls are trained to the domestic arts which will enable them to bring comfort and happiness to their future homes.

There are 76 of these institutions, varying in character from the small one of 30 or 40 pupils to the larger schools where 200 pupils are brought together. Experience has demonstrated that reservation

schools should rarely exceed 150 pupils, as in much larger institutions something of the home life and individual treatment must be sacrificed.

The following table will give brief statistics concerning the Government reservation boarding schools:

TABLE No. 2.—*Location, date of opening, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of Government reservation boarding schools.*

Location.	Date of opening.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Arizona:				
Colorado River	Mar. —, 1879	100	102	97
Keams Canyon	—— —, 1887	100	100	78
Navajo	Dec. 25, 1881	120	125	77
Pima	Sept. —, 1881	150	193	177
San Carlos	Oct. —, 1880	100	105	101
Fort Apache	Feb. —, 1894	65	74	71
California:				
Fort Yuma	Apr. —, 1884	175	165	145
Hoopa Valley	Jan. 21, 1893	200	214	168
Round Valley	Aug. 15, 1881	70	75	59
Idaho:				
Fort Hall	—— —, 1874	150	185	137
Fort Lapwai	Sept. —, 1886	175	69	58
Lemhi	Sept. —, 1885	40	31	29
Indian Territory:				
Quapaw	Sept. —, 1872	90	106	94
Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte	June —, 1872	130	145	120
Iowa:				
Sac and Fox	Oct. —, 1898	60	49	30
Kansas:				
Kickapoo	Oct. —, 1871	60	49	36
Pottawatomie	—— —, 1873	80	88	81
Great Nemaha	—— —, 1871	40	45	39
Minnesota:				
Leech Lake	Nov. —, 1867	50	66	[1]45
Pine Point	Mar. —, 1892	75	103	70
Red Lake	Nov. —, 1877	50	52	36
White Earth	—— —, 1871	40	50	45
Wild Rice River	Mar. —, 1892	60	114	95
Montana:				
Blackfeet	Jan. —, 1883	150	142	108
Crow	Oct. —, 1884	150	145	138
Fort Belknap	Aug. —, 1891	100	114	87
Fort Peck	Aug. —, 1881	200	192	149
Nebraska:				
Omaha	—— —, 1881	75	92	79
Santee	Apr. —, 1874	100	88	70
Nevada:				
Pyramid Lake	Nov. —, 1882	120	74	68
Western Shoshone	Feb. 11, 1893	50	52	50
New Mexico:				
Mescalero	Apr. —, 1884	100	110	107
Zuñi Pueblo	Nov. —, 1896	60	73	44
North Carolina:				
Eastern Cherokee	Jan. 1, 1893	160	191	166
North Dakota:				
Fort Totten	—— —, 1874	350	310	273
Standing Rock, Agency	May —, 1877	150	168	144
Standing Rock, Agricultural	—— —, 1878	100	144	128
Standing Rock, Grand River	Nov. 20, 1893	100	118	110
Oklahoma:				
Absentee Shawnee	May —, 1872	75	97	86
Arapahoe	Dec. —, 1872	150	129	116
Cheyenne	—— —, 1879	150	162	149
Cantonment	May 4, 1899	100	79	76
Fort Sill	Aug. —, 1891	125	116	103
Kaw	Dec. —, 1869	50	41	40
Osage	Feb. —, 1874	175	144	134
Otoe	Oct. —, 1875	75	99	70
Pawnee	—— —, 1865	125	129	126
Ponca	Jan. —, 1883	125	105	90
Rainy Mountain	Sept. —, 1893	150	93	85
Red Moon	Feb. —, 1898	75	52	42
Riverside (Wichita)	Sept. —, 1871	150	99	92
Sac and Fox	—— —, 1868	100	103	73
Seger	Jan. 11, 1893	125	128	108

[1] This school also has 4 day pupils.

REF0073440

TABLE No. 2.—*Location, date of opening, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of Government reservation boarding schools*—Continued.

Location.	Date of opening.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Oregon:				
Grande Ronde	Apr. —, 1874	100	92	73
Klamath	Feb. —, 1874	125	122	82
Siletz	Oct. —, 1873	100	78	69
Umatilla	Jan. —, 1883	75	91	68
Warm Springs	Nov. —, 1897	175	146	118
Yainax	Nov. —, 1882	100	111	79
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River	Apr. 1, 1893	130	148	119
Crow Creek Agency	— —, 1874	140	137	122
Crow Creek, Grace Mission	Feb. 1, 1897	50	48	45
Hope, Springfield	Aug. 1, 1895	60	53	46
Lower Brule	Oct. —, 1881	140	160	150
Pine Ridge	Dec. —, 1883	209	207	178
Sisseton	— —, 1873	130	119	83
Rosebud	Sept. —, 1897	200	203	184
Yankton	Feb. —, 1882	150	154	119
Utah:				
Ouray	Apr. —, 1893	80	32	25
Uintah	Jan. —, 1881	100	81	57
Washington:				
Puyallup	Oct. —, 1873	200	235	181
Yakima	— —, 1860	125	131	79
Wisconsin:				
Lac du Flambeau	July 10, 1895	150	161	146
Green Bay Agency (Menominee)	— —, 1876	150	173	160
Oneida	Mar. 27, 1893	120	137	127
Wyoming:				
Shoshone	Apr. —, 1879	150	146	130
Total		8,895	8,881	7,433

GOVERNMENT DAY SCHOOLS.

The little day school, usually consisting of a recitation room, small kitchen, and teacher's residence, located on the reservation and in sight of the camps, is a center from which the missionary spirit of a faithful teacher and his wife may be exerted upon old and young. The work at these schools is "on the foundation rather than the superstructure, and if the day-school teacher lays well the walls upon which the fair temple of civilization is to be erected others will supplement the work and in time complete what is begun." Great interest is taken in the rational care and management of the sick, in the preparation of simple meals, in cleanliness and neatness of habits and dress, simple mending of torn garments, the shoeing of a horse, small repairs to furniture, gates, cultivation of the garden, and all that multitude of little duties which, added to each other, are the sum of the average man's or woman's talents. The radius of such a course of instruction widens each year as the influence of the zealous teacher becomes more deeply impressed upon the little ones, who make daily pilgrimages between the smoke-filled tepees and the orderly school room.

There are 142 of these schools, of which 50 are on the great Sioux reservations of Pine Ridge and Rosebud, S. Dak., 16 among the Pueblos of New Mexico, and 11 among the Mission Indians of southern California. The latter are awakening to an interest in education, and the establishment of schools in these ancient villages marks an epoch

in their present life. The majority of the Pueblo schools are conducted in rented buildings, as the difficulties attending the securing of land titles have deterred the office from erecting its own buildings. Several new schools for these people are contemplated early in the ensuing year.

There are seven day schools which are independent of an agent or bonded officer. These are conducted in rented buildings or those furnished by the Indians or their friends. They are located in isolated communities remote from a United States Indian agent or other bonded official. This office furnishes the teacher, books, etc., and reports are made direct to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The noonday luncheon at many day schools is a great feature of their success. Being located in sparsely settled communities, where the adults are in indigent circumstances, a simple repast during the day adds to the interest in the school work, aside from the humanitarian aspect. The benefits of civilization and education fall on the unheeding ears of a hungry child, therefore the extension of the noonday meal receives favorable consideration where conditions will warrant.

The following table gives the location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of the day schools:

TABLE No. 3.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of Government day schools June 30, 1899.*

Location.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Arizona:			
Hualapai—			
Kingman	50	50	43
Hackberry	60	65	53
Supai	60	75	60
Navajo—			
Blue Canon	20	22	12
Little Water	30	47	36
Oreiba	40	44	21
Polacca	40	41	26
Second Mesa	40	37	15
California:			
Baird	30	25	14
Big Pine	30	34	24
Bishop	40	72	43
Fallriver Mills	40	32	16
Hat Creek	30	24	16
Independence	30	22	15
Manchester	40	22	10
Mission, 11 schools	319	290	202
Potter Valley	50	31	29
Ukiah	30	17	12
Upper Lake	30	29	20
Michigan:			
Baraga	40	46	28
Bay Mills	50	53	22
Minnesota:			
Birch Cooley	36	20	12
Montana:			
Tongue River	40	38	28
Nebraska:			
Santee—			
Ponca	34	30	18
Nevada:			
Walker River	36	37	31
New Mexico:			
Pueblo—			
Acoma	50	68	20
Cochiti	30	30	16

REF0073441

TABLE No. 3.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of Government day schools June 30, 1899*—Continued.

Location.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
New Mexico—Continued.			
Pueblo—Continued.			
Isleta	50	53	22
Jemez	40	68	29
Laguna	40	43	20
Nambe	30	26	17
Pahuate	30	34	16
Paraje	20	41	29
Picuris	15	20	13
Santa Clara	30	38	18
San Felipe	30	60	25
San Ildefonso	40	43	36
San Juan	50	30	18
Santo Domingo	30	33	20
Taos	40	63	34
Zia	35	54	32
North Dakota:			
Devil's Lake, Turtle Mountain, 3 schools	140	214	110
Standing Rock, 4 schools	135	157	122
Fort Berthold, 3 schools	120	141	95
Oklahoma:			
Kiowa	30	20	11
Whirlwind	20	27	21
South Dakota:			
Cheyenne River, 3 schools	72	79	50
Pine Ridge, 31 schools	1,085	920	704
Rosebud, 19 schools	517	512	454
Utah:			
Shebit	30	51	32
Washington:			
Colville, 2 schools	80	79	29
Tulalip—			
Lummi	40	45	17
Swinomish	40	44	30
Tulalip	30	29	20
Neah Bay—			
Neah Bay	56	64	40
Quillehute	60	46	25
Puyallup—			
Chehalis	40	15	10
Jamestown	30	24	21
Port Gamble	25	20	13
Quinlault	40	15	11
S'Kokomish	40	27	9
Wisconsin:			
Green Bay, Stockbridge	50	57	26
Oneida, 3 schools	76	73	35
La Pointe, 9 schools	415	334	211
Total	4,966	4,951	[1]3,281
Total number of schools			142

[1] This includes 4 day pupils attending Leech Lake boarding school.

INDIANS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The first contract for the coeducation of Indian pupils with whites in the public schools was dated July 17, 1890, and the first year under the system exhibited contracts with 8 schools for the education of 91 pupils, of which number there was an enrollment of 7 and average attendance of 4. The present year there were contracts with 36 schools for 359 pupils. Three hundred and twenty-six were enrolled, but there were only 167 in attendance, being only 51 per cent of the number so enrolled.

The following table gives a tabulated statement concerning the public schools enrolling Indians since 1891:

TABLE No. 4.—*Number of district public schools, showing number of pupils contracted for, enrollment, and average attendance from 1891 to 1899.*

Year.	Number of schools.	Contract number of pupils.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Rate per cent of average attendance to enrollment.
					Per cent.
1891	8	91	7	4	57+
1892	14	212	199	106	58 −
1893	16	268	212	123	58 +
1894	27	259	204	101	50 −
1895	36	487	319	192	60 +
1896	45	558	413	294	71 +
1897	38	384	315	195	62 −
1898	31	340	314	177	57 −
1899	36	359	326	167	51 +

An inspection of the above table demonstrates that after nine years' trial the results attained by these schools do not seem commensurate with the expenditure. It was believed that an allowance of $10 per capita per quarter for such average attendance as could be obtained would have induced greater effort to secure these pupils. The great difficulty experienced by agents on reservations in maintaining a good attendance seems emphasized at these schools. Another feature of these contracts arises from the disinclination of the full bloods to withstand the not always silent race prejudice often prevailing in the neighborhood of these district schools, and the result has been that in the majority of instances the benefits are conferred upon the children of mixed bloods, who are or should be entitled to participate in the State funds for education. Theoretically the placing of Indian youth in the public schools, where they come in contact with white children, is a most admirable expedient for breaking down prejudices on both sides and civilizing the Indian, but the above table shows that it is not an unqualified success. The full blood, who needs such contact most, is rarely secured. Certain pupils enrolled in nonreservation schools attend public schools. The training at the Government school fits them for appreciating the benefits of this class of instruction, and the difficulties generally presented are made largely to disappear. It is clearly apparent, therefore, that the groundwork at least of Indian education must be laid under Government auspices and control.

REF0073442

The following table shows the location, etc., of public schools with which this office contracted during the year for the education of Indians:

TABLE No. 5.—*Public schools at which pupils were placed under contract with the Indian Bureau during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.*

State.	School district.	County.	Contract number of pupils.	Number of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
California	Anahuac	San Diego	10	9	10	7
	Hehn	do	10	7	13	5+
	College[1]	Santa Barbara	12			
Idaho	No. 1	Bannock	9	10	7	6+
	No. 24	Bingham	2	7	3	2—
Michigan	No. 1	Isabella	6	10	5	2—
	No. 9	Luper	3	4	5	3—
Montana	No. 6[1]	Yellowstone	6			
Nebraska	No. 1	Thurston	29	10	17	11+
	No. 6	do	10	10	7	2+
	No. 11	do	10	10	10	5+
	No. 13	do	12	10	12	6+
	No. 16	do	10	7	12	5
	No. 16, "North"	do	10	7	7	3
	No. 17	do	16	10	31	10
	No. 20	Cuming	7	7	6	4+
	No. 14	Burt	25	9	24	11
	No. 25	Knox	15	9	15	8+
	No. 94	do	2			
	No. 104	do	17	3	4	2
	No. 105	do	2	6	3	2
	No. 1	Sheridan	10	10	10	10+
Nevada	No. 2	Elko	2	4	2	2
Oklahoma	No. 39	Pottawatomie	10	6	6	4+
	No. 77[1]	do	10			
	No. 79[1]	do	8			
	No. 89	do	8	6	6	3
	No. 82	do	7	5	6	3+
	No. 102	do	2	4	2	2
	No. 57	Cleveland	5	7	5	4
	No. 90	Lincoln	3	4	2	1+
	No. 65	Canadian	3	4	3	2+
Oregon	No. 60	Coos	4	4	4	3
Utah	No. 12	Boxelder	38	10	20	13+
Washington	No. 87	King	18	6	20	10+
Wisconsin	No. 1, Odanah	Ashland	15	10	30	16
Total			359		326	167

[1] No report received from this school.

CONTRACT SCHOOLS

The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, contains this provision:

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 nineteen hundred, but shall only make such contracts at places where nonsectarian schools can not be provided for such Indian children, and to an amount not exceeding fifteen per centum of the amount so used for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-five, the same to be divided proportionately among the said several contract schools, this being the final appropriation for sectarian schools.

The sum of $463,505 was the amount used for contract schools of all denominations for the fiscal year 1895, of which amount $53,440 were appropriated for Hampton and Lincoln institutions specifically by Congress, which left a total of $410,065 as the true amount from which the 15 per centum should be taken. There were two schools, however,

at the Osage Reservation paid out of Osage trust money, and the amount so used for these schools has been deducted from the above total, which leaves a new total for 1895 of $398,815, of which sum it is proposed to use during the fiscal year 1900 15 per centum, making the sum of $59,822.25 available for such purposes. This amount has been divided as follows: For the only Protestant school now under contract $2,160, leaving amount for the Catholic schools of $57,642.

In view of the fact that the average attendance at these schools was in excess of the contract number, it was deemed best to reduce them ratably rather than to eliminate any particular institution. They have carried 2,188 pupils on the contract number of 749 for which they are paid by the Government.

The following table gives a list of the contracts executed with the different schools for the number of pupils at the rate and amount allowed:

TABLE No. 6.—*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, 1900.*

Name and location of school.	1895.			1900.		
	Number allowed.	Rate.	Amount.	Number allowed.	Rate.	Amount.
Banning, California	100	$125	$12,500	26	$108	$2,808
Baraga, Michigan	45	108	4,860	10	108	1,080
Blackfeet, Montana	100	125	12,500	17	108	1,836
Bayfield, Wisconsin	30	125	3,750	10	108	1,080
Bernalillo, New Mexico	60	125	7,500	17	108	1,836
Colville, Washington	65	108	7,020	17	108	1,836
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	70	108	7,560	20	108	2,160
Crow Creek, South Dakota	60	108	6,480			
Crow, Montana	85	108	9,180	17	108	1,836
Devils Lake, North Dakota	130	108	14,040	35	108	3,780
Flathead, Montana	300	150	45,000	80	108	8,640
Fort Belknap, Montana	135	108	14,580	24	108	2,592
Harbor Springs, Michigan	95	108	10,260	17	108	1,836
Odanah, Wisconsin, boarding	50	108	5,400	17	108	1,836
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. John's	40	125	5,000			
Pine Ridge, South Dakota	140	108	15,120	40	108	4,320
Rosebud, South Dakota	95	108	10,260	30	108	3,240
San Diego, California	85	125	11,875	25	108	2,700
Shoshone, Wyoming	65	108	7,020	17	108	1,836
Tongue River, Montana	40	108	4,320	13	108	1,404
Tulalip, Washington	100	108	10,800	24	108	2,592
White Earth, Minn., St. Benedict's	90	108	9,720	24	108	2,592
White Earth, Minn., Red Lake	40	108	4,320	13	108	1,404
Pinole, California	20	30	600	6	30	180
Hopland, California, day	20	30	600	7	30	210
St. Turibius, California	30	108	3,240	5	108	540
Green Bay, Wisconsin	130	108	14,040	21	108	2,268
Kate Drexel, Oregon	60	100	6,000	12	100	1,200
Bay Mills, Michigan	20	30	600			
Shoshone Mission, Wyoming	20	108	2,160	20	108	2,160
Total	2,435		274,265	[2]564		59,802
Hampton Institute, Virginia[1]	120	167	20,040	120	167	20,040
Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia, Pa.[1]	200	167	33,400	200	167	33,400
Grand total	2,755		327,645	884		113,242

[1] Specially appropriated for by Congress.
[2] Not including the two schools of Osage and one Pottawatomie school at Sac and Fox Agency, Oklahoma.

In the above schedule schools are not included that were dropped from the contract list since 1895, amounting to the sum of $135,880, the difference between totals in "Amount" columns of tables Nos. 6 and 8.

REF0073443

For the reasons set forth in the Annual Report for 1897 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. It appearing that after paying all demands against the educational fund of the Pottawatomies for the present year there remained a surplus which could be utilized, therefore a contract has been executed with the St. Mary's Academy for girls, on the Pottawatomie Reservation, Okla., for 27 pupils at $125 per annum per capita, amounting to $3,375. This will practically exhaust this fund.

The following table shows the enrollment, average attendance, decrease or increase in regular Government and contract schools for the period practically covered by the reductions in the contract system:

TABLE No. 7.—*Attendance at contract and regular Government schools compared.*

Year.	Contract schools.				Regular Government schools.			
	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Decrease in enrollment.	Decrease in attendance.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Increase in enrollment.	Increase in attendance.
1893	6,125	4,994			14,715	11,293		
1894	6,026	5,163	99	(1) 259	15,237	11,811	522	638
1895	5,880	4,938	146	165	16,584	12,804	1,347	973
1896	4,439	3,797	1,441	1,201	17,789	14,365	1,205	1,561
1897	3,158	2,785	1,281	1,012	18,603	14,876	814	511
1898	2,999	2,639	159	146	19,899	16,165	1,296	1,289
1899	2,903	2,523	96	116	20,712	16,718	813	553

NOTE.—(1) indicates increase; all others in this column are decreases.

An inspection of this table shows that from 1893 to 1899 the contract schools have lost in attendance 2,640 pupils, and the regular Government schools have gained 5,585 pupils.

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 No. 8.—*Amounts set apart for education of Indians in schools under private control for the fiscal years 1890 to 1900, inclusive.*

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Roman Catholic	$356,957	$361,349	$394,756	$375,845	$389,745
Presbyterian	47,650	44,850	44,310	30,090	56,340
Congregational	28,450	27,271	29,146	25,736	10,825
Episcopal	24,876	25,910	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	16,200	15,120	15,120
Methodist	9,940	6,700	13,980		
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	562,610	571,218	611,570	533,241	537,600

TABLE No. 8.—*Amounts set apart for education of Indians in schools under private control for the fiscal years 1890 to 1900, inclusive*—Continued.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Roman Catholic	$359,215	$368,471	$199,228	$156,754	$116,862	$57,642
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	33,400
Special appropriation for Hampton Institute	20,040	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, Lealie, S. Dak	1,620					
John Roberts			2,160	2,160	2,160	2,160
Total	463,565	370,796	257,928	212,954	172,462	113,242

MISSION SCHOOLS.

That religious bodies without governmental assistance do and can take care of Indian pupils is shown by the records of this office. There are a number of mission schools throughout the Indian country maintained and operated by various religious bodies, both Protestant and Catholic, and philanthropic institutions which furnish teachers, food, clothing, etc., to the pupils attending. These schools, when situated on a reservation where rations and clothing are issued, are presumed to stand in loco parentis. The agent furnishes the school such proportion of food and clothing as he would give the parent were the child at home. If the school is not on a reservation, or is not at a ration agency, the whole expense of the school is borne by the association or church having the same in charge.

In 1893, prior to the inauguration by Congress of reducing contract schools, these "mission schools" reported an attendance of 75, and in 1894 of 152 pupils. For the year 1895, when the first reduction was made, 754 pupils were reported; 755 in 1896; 813 in 1897; 1,112 in 1898; 1,261 in 1899. Of all the pupils cared for in these mission schools a very small percentage only are day pupils.

At many of these points churches and missionary stations are established which are earnestly engaged in converting the Indians to their own faith. To these zealous and godly missionaries the school is as necessary as the mission itself, as through it they are enabled to administer their moral and educational work among the younger Indians. The statistics of attendance are not as complete as they should be, for many do not report promptly the number of pupils which they have in their schools. Therefore the figures given are believed by this office to be under the real number which are being cared for in these mission schools. The labors which they do in an educational way are of inestimable value for civilizing these people, and while the heavy burden must, as it should, rest upon the shoulders of the Government, yet

REF0073444

these little institutions of learning, with their faithful Christian workers, are important adjuncts. At all times this office extends to them a helping hand in every way possible for their success.

The following table gives the location, capacity, etc., of the mission schools:

TABLE No. 9.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance during fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.*

BOARDING SCHOOLS.

Location of school.	Supported by—	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
ARIZONA.				
Tucson	Presbyterian Church	175	170	170
NEBRASKA.				
Santee Agency:				
Santee Normal (training)	Congregational Church	80	93	75
NORTH DAKOTA.				
Fort Berthold Agency:				
Mission Home	Congregational Church	30	40	30
Standing Rock Agency:				
St. Elizabeth's[1]	Episcopal Church	60	63	55
OKLAHOMA.				
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency:				
Cantonment[1]	Mennonite Church	70	78	63
Kiowa Agency:				
St. Patrick's[1]	Catholic Church	125	76	67
Mary Gregory Memorial[1]	Presbyterian Church	40	27	26
Cache Creek[1]	Reformed Presbyterian Church.	40	54	49
Wichita Baptist[1]	Baptist Church	40	32	29
Methvin[1]	South Methodist Church	120	50	41
SOUTH DAKOTA.				
Crow Creek Agency:				
Immaculate Conception	Catholic Church	60	52	51
Cheyenne River Agency:				
St. John's[1]	Episcopal Church	60	45	39
Plum Creek[1]	Society for Propagation of the Gospel.	10	10	10
Oahe[1]	American Missionary Society.	40	33	26
Rosebud Agency:				
St. Mary's[1]	do	50	51	49
Sisseton Agency:				
Good Will Mission[1]	Presbyterian Church	140	84	76
Yankton Agency:				
St. Paul's[1]	Episcopal Church	55	56	52
WASHINGTON.				
Puyallup Reservation:				
St. George's	Catholic Church	80	61	47
Total		1,305	1,079	960

DAY SCHOOLS.

ARIZONA.				
Pima Agency:				
San Xavier	Catholic Church	100	109	94
NEW MEXICO.				
Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency:				
Seama	Presbyterian Church	40	35	30
WASHINGTON.				
Coeur d'Alene Reservation:				
Wellpinit	W. N. I. A	50	38	25
Santee Normal (training)[2]				[2]5
Total		190	182	154

[1] These schools are conducted by religious societies, which receive from the Government for the Indian children therein the rations and clothing to which the children are entitled as reservation Indians.
[2] Attend Santee Boarding School.

ATTENDANCE.

The following table will exhibit the enrollment and average attendance at all the schools for the fiscal year 1899, aggregated and compared with the fiscal year 1898:

TABLE No. 10.—*Enrollment and average attendance of Indian schools, 1898 and 1899, showing increase in 1899; also number of schools in 1899.*

Kind of school.	Enrollment.			Average attendance.			Number of schools.
	1898.	1899.	Increase.	1898.	1899.	Increase.	
Government schools:							
Nonreservation boarding	6,175	6,880	705	5,347	6,004	657	25
Reservation boarding	8,877	8,881	4	7,532	7,433	[1]99	76
Day	4,847	4,951	104	3,286	3,281	[1]5	142
Total	19,899	20,712	813	16,165	16,718	553	243
Contract schools:							
Boarding	2,599	2,468	[1]141	2,245	2,159	[1]86	28
Day	96	42	[1]54	68	29	[1]39	2
Boarding specially appropriated for	394	393	[1]1	326	335	9	2
Total	2,999	2,903	[1]96	2,639	2,523	[1]116	32
Public	315	326	11	183	167	[1]16	[2]
Mission boarding[3]	897	1,079	182	783	960	177	18
Mission day	215	182	[1]33	145	154	9	3
Aggregate	24,325	25,202	877	19,915	20,522	607	296

[1] Decrease.
[2] Thirty-six public schools in which pupils are taught not enumerated here.
[3] These schools are conducted by religious societies, some of which receive from the Government for the Indian children therein the rations and clothing to which the children are entitled to as reservation Indians.

Statistics relating to education among the Five Civilized Tribes and the Indians of New York are not included in the above table. Of the 294 schools conducted under various auspices, 243 are exclusively under the control of the Indian Department, an increase of 1 in the number of Government schools. Reservation school plants at Fort Berthold, N. Dak., and Winnebago, Nebr., having been destroyed by fire, these schools were discontinued, while new ones at Cantonment on the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation, Okla., and near Toledo, Iowa, for the Sac and Fox Indians of that State, were established. The school at Zuni Pueblo, N. Mex., was changed from a day to a boarding school. The following day schools were discontinued: Gull Lake, on White Earth Reservation, Minn.; No. 4, on Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak.; one on Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.; Nett Lake, on La Pointe Reservation, Wis.; Nos. 3 and 5, on Oneida Reservation, Wis., and the Zuni, N. Mex., above referred to. Seven new schools of this class were established at Baird, Cal.; Blue Canyon, Ariz.; Fall River Mills, Cal.; Tulalip Agency, Wash., and Pecuris, Nambe, and Pajare, under Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex. As the Lac Court d'Oreilles Day School was conducted for nine months during the fiscal year 1898 as a contract school, it was classed in this list, but as it is now entirely under Government control it is eliminated as a contract school, which, with the discontinuance of the contract

REF0073445

with St. Benedict Academy on Sac and Fox Reservation, Okla., reduces the number of such schools to 32, as against 34 last year. Old Fort Spokane, on the Colville Reservation, Wash., has been turned over by the War Department for Indian school purposes, and a school for 150 pupils will be organized there about the 1st of November.

Owing to the destruction of two school plants and a series of epidemics of measles, smallpox, and whooping cough the reservation schools have not maintained their usual ratio of increase. At several of these schools, from these causes, there was a very small attendance, or none at all, during the first quarters of the fiscal year. The close of the same, however, witnessed a material increase, which almost overcame the earlier losses.

As suggested in the preceding Annual Report stronger measures for enforcing attendance upon the various schools should be adopted. Reports indicate that the children are easily awakened to a desire for educational advancement, but too frequently the opposition of an aged grandmother or grandfather or other relative will prevail, and the children will be allowed to grow up in ignorance. There should be enacted a law which would compel such parents to give their children the advantages presented by the Government for their own good. However, as the schools are extended this difficulty grows less, and in time drastic measures would only be required in exceptional cases.

SUMMARY OF SCHOOLS AND ATTENDANCE.

The following table exhibits the uniform and steady increase of the attendance upon Indian schools during the past twenty-three years:

TABLE 11.—*Number of Indian schools and average attendance from 1877 to 1899.*[1]

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools.[2]		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	4,651
1881	68	.....	106	.....	174	4,976
1882	71	3,077	76	1,637	147	4,714
1883	80	3,793	88	1,893	168	5,686
1884	87	4,729	98	2,237	185	6,960
1885	114	6,201	86	1,912	200	8,113
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	9,116	103	2,406	239	11,552
1890	140	9,865	106	2,367	246	12,232
1891	146	11,425	110	2,163	256	13,588
1892	149	12,422	126	2,745	275	15,167
1893	156	13,635	119	2,668	275	16,303
1894	157	14,457	115	2,639	272	17,220
1895	157	15,661	125	3,127	282	18,188
1896	156	15,683	140	3,579	296	19,262
1897	145	15,026	143	3,650	288	18,676
1898	148	16,112	149	3,536	297	19,648
1899	147	16,891	147	3,631	296	20,522

[1] 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.

[2] Indian children attending public schools are included in the average attendance, but the schools are not included in the number of schools.

This table is instructive by presenting in tabulated form the progress of Indian education through nearly a quarter of a century. In 1877 there were 3,598 pupils (out of a population at that time of about 189,000 under the control of the Indian department) regularly attending the institutions established for their benefit. There are now, twenty-three years later, 20,522 boys and girls in attendance out of an enrollment of 25,202. The Indian population from which these are taken is 181,000. If the past quarter century has been thus productive in educating these young Indians, it may not be an optimistic view that the future will produce the same results under the present system. While the population has remained stationary there has been such a steady increase in the number being educated that there is warrant for the opinion the next quarter century will witness not a diminution of the "Indian population," but an extinguishment of "Indian tribes." In their stead, it is reasonable to presume, there will be a large increase in the loyal, truly American-born, educated citizens of Indian parentage, ready and willing to accept to the uttermost the privileges and all the grave responsibilities of American citizenship.

CHARACTER AND CONDITION OF SCHOOL PLANTS.

There are some who feel that because they themselves or their fathers attended a little district school built of logs in a rough, uncouth manner, and strong and sturdy men morally and intellectually were developed in such an institution, the same character of school should be established for the Indian. These persons forget that in a great majority of instances pupils in those days went from the walls of the log cabin to a comfortable fireside and only spent a brief number of hours at the school building. The Indian school is entirely different; it is a home for the pupil, and therefore an effort is made to make it present, as far as possible, the comforts of a well-ordered household, so that it may arouse a latent ambition to emulate that which it can be seen the white man obtains by thrift and energy. Unless the evidences of "something better" are placed before a man he will rarely ever wish to rise above the level on which he is placed.

In the development of the various buildings for boarding schools, extending over a period of years, much thought and study have been devoted to their arrangement so as to perfect them in convenience, sanitation, and adaptability to the peculiar conditions and requirements incident to the education of and caring for Indian children. Modern systems of heating, ventilating, plumbing, and lighting, in so far as these could be introduced with the often limited amount of funds available, have been installed in the new buildings and in many of an earlier construction. Where conditions permit, the heating is accomplished through the medium of steam or hot water plants, either from a central station or by individual or automatic boilers placed in the basements of the various buildings, and by the direct and direct-indirect

REF0073446

systems of radiation. Simple but effective ventilating systems have been introduced for dormitories, school, and other buildings, so planned as to provide at all times an adequate supply of fresh air per capita and the necessary changes per hour.

Electricity and gasoline gas are the two mediums which have been adopted for lighting school buildings, each of which is giving eminent satisfaction. The selection of the system used is determined by the cost of maintenance. The elimination of the dangerous and insecure coal-oil lamps has been made wherever possible, since it minimizes the danger from fire and allays the constant anxiety engendered by the perilous and menacing qualities of this illuminant.

The later dormitory buildings constructed for the Indian school service are of four different types, namely, the individual structure, containing complete equipments for the accommodation of one sex only; double structures for the two sexes, but so constructed that they are entirely separated; combination dormitories for the two sexes, together with a general dining room and kitchen; combination dormitories for the two sexes, together with a general dining room, kitchen, and school rooms. The first of these is the most desirable, since it affords a more effective separation of the sexes and lessens the liability to immorality and also the destruction of the whole plant by fire should such occur in any one building. The fourth type, virtually combining a whole school plant under one roof, not considering the danger of its complete annihilation in case of fire, is not well adapted to the larger schools for many practical considerations. Dormitory rooms are planned to allow from 400 to 500 cubic feet of air space per capita and from two to three changes thereof per hour. All woodwork pertaining to dormitories, wainscoting, etc., is omitted in these rooms, as it affords harboring and breeding places for vermin and disease germs.

The necessity for ready means of escape in case of fire has not been overlooked, simple and practical devices for the purpose having been provided. Standpipes connected with water systems placed at convenient points in the buildings and provided with valves and hose on each floor are introduced for extinguishing fires in their incipient stages.

School buildings are usually of the one-story type, as affording greater convenience than the two-story structures, and are also less productive of fatal results in case of panic from fire or other causes.

The proper introduction and distribution of light to schoolrooms receives careful consideration, that the eyesight of the pupils may not be impaired through faulty emplacement of windows. From two to four changes of air per hour are introduced in the schoolrooms.

General mess halls, combined with kitchens, bakeries, and at times laundries, afford the dining facilities for the whole school, and are usually one-story buildings.

Aside from the fact that it is essential to the discipline and proper instruction of the pupils, it is necessary that suitable provision should

be made for the employee force at the school, either in the main buildings or a separate one. These schools are also located at a greater or less distance from other habitations, and hence the employees are of necessity compelled to remain on the school grounds. Therefore proper quarters must be provided for them. It is customary in devising the later school plants to accommodate a limited number of employees in the dormitories, and also give a separate building for those whose duties are not immediately connected with the discipline and nightly care of the children. That the rooms of these employees should be comfortable and attractive as object lessons to the pupils goes without saying. It is considered a grave breach of good discipline for employees to keep their rooms in a disorderly condition, as such conduct can only raise doubts in the mind of the Indian pupil as to the efficiency of the white man's instruction. Experience has further demonstrated that the best results in working up an interest in the school are obtained where the employees are required to board in a school mess. Therefore such a building for the accommodation of the mess is required, the members of which employ their own cook and are compelled to furnish their own subsistence.

Adequate water and sewer systems are being introduced at all new school sites and at many of the older ones. Due consideration to fire protection is always given, and with this in view pipes of not less than 4-inch caliber are provided for all fire hydrants, the latter being of similar diameter. Steam and gasoline engines are also being substituted for the old-time windmill of uncertain energy. Tanks on steel towers, or reservoirs at proper heights, to supply the requisite head of water to throw a stream over the highest building on the site, form a part of all water systems. It is borne in mind that in case of a fire inadequate storage capacity of the tanks or of engines is worse than no protection at all, for the reason that the authorities, feeling that they have a system of fire protection, are not so vigilant in providing means for extinguishing the same.

Much difficulty is frequently encountered in the construction of sewers incident to the limited grade that is available between the site and outfall, chiefly attributable to the ineligibility of the site selected. This has naturally directed the attention of this office to the absolute necessity of securing technical knowledge in the location of the new school sites, and to that end at all such places the services of a civil engineer are secured to establish practical lines for both water and sewer systems by preliminary instrumental survey and at the same time prepare a topographical map of the proposed site, giving the elevation and contour.

Owing to the unavoidable delays incident to correspondence and other matters, considerable time was consumed between the completion of the plans and specifications and the advertising for the same. This has been the cause of grave embarrassment in a number of new

REF0073447

buildings specifically authorized by Congress. Where a given amount was appropriated for a building or buildings, it was deemed advisable to utilize the money available so as to give the largest capacity consistent therewith. The unprecedented rise in the price of material during the first half of the present calendar year has necessitated the redrawing and rearrangement of a number of buildings. As the plans and specifications prepared in this office cover structures of the plainest description, but substantial and devised to meet the requirements of the service in the simplest method known to structural science, such buildings when readvertised must be reduced in capacity. To cheapen these buildings it is often necessary to make them smaller, sometimes to the detriment and disadvantage of the service. The liberality of Congress in the matter of appropriations for these purposes, however, during the present fiscal year is so great that there will be a material improvement in the size and efficiency of many school plants. A similar liberality upon the part of Congress at its next session will enable this office to continue increasing the capacity and efficiency of the school service by furnishing adequate buildings where new ones are required, and remodeling others where they have become dilapidated or unfit through the lapse of time for the purposes for which they were intended.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The enforcement of office circular of last year requiring superintendents and agents to have properly prepared buckets of water well distributed throughout the buildings, has in a number of cases prevented the burning of plants and separate buildings. As rapidly as possible adequate fire protection is being introduced, as well as fire escapes from dormitories and other rooms. With all these precautions it has been impossible to prevent conflagrations, which occur at odd intervals throughout the year. During the present fiscal year the most disastrous fire of years occurred at Mount Pleasant, Mich. Early on the morning of June 14, 1899, the boys' dormitory was discovered on fire, the flames breaking out of the cupola. In a very short period of time the large brick structure costing $28,000 was destroyed. The new water system had not been completed, but the progress of the flames was so rapid it would have been impossible under the most favorable circumstances to have saved the building. An Indian school girl was the incendiary. She confessed to having made ample preparations by placing oiled rags in one of the upper rooms and setting fire to them an hour or more before it was discovered. She has been sent to a reformatory institution. The school plant at Nevada Agency school was destroyed by fire on May 17, 1899. No adequate explanation of the origin of this fire could be obtained. Four buildings costing $12,020 were burned. Minor fires have occurred at other places, but none of the magnitude of these.

It is evident that with the most careful oversight fires, either incendiary or accidental, can not be avoided. This condition is due to the character of the plants and children who attend.

Although the destruction to buildings has been great, as yet no lives have been lost. To guard against such a contingency, so far as adequate precautions are concerned, the following circular was issued on April 12, 1899:

To Agents and Bonded Superintendents.

SIR: Your attention is directed to paragraphs 210 and 211 of the Indian school rules relating to fire drills and the organization of fire brigades in the schools. This is a matter of great importance, and should be carefully looked into at each school you visit. All pupils from the smallest tot up to the largest should be taught how to march speedily, quietly, and with military precision out of their respective dormitories and rooms into the free air whenever the first signal calls them. They should be instructed to march out of the school at a given signal, first by being notified of it beforehand. When they are proficient enough to execute the drill properly, the signal should be given without immediate notice, and finally they should not be told on what day the signal will be sounded, but will be expected to march out of the building as quickly as possible, and in the proper military order, at a moment's notice. The drill should be a regular feature of school life at least once a week, or oftener, if possible.

The great importance of this subject can not be overestimated, in view of the frequency with which fires occur at Indian schools, and their usually isolated locations. No one can predict what calamity might not some day be avoided if pupils are properly trained in this drill. Fires in crowded buildings are dreaded as much by reason of the crush, excitement, and danger incident to the scare as the fire itself. Under such conditions persons may be maimed or killed, when in reality there was no actual danger from the fire. Halls, dormitories, and other rooms can be more quickly and expeditiously cleared when each one knows his place, when and where to move, as is taught in thorough fire drills, for the reason that action in the child from frequency of exercise becomes almost automatic, and each from force of habit takes without excitement, hurry, or confusion, the place previously assigned. Even should neither fire nor scare ever occur, these systematic drills are exceedingly valuable in giving the children the moral qualities of self-control, precision, and obedience to the orders of a superior.

You will appreciate the absolute necessity for throwing every safeguard around the Indian children committed to your care.

The material protection of Government property is not so important as the preservation of the lives of these little ones.

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

FEDERAL COURT DECISION AS TO RUNAWAY PUPILS.

Martin St. Germain, a Chippewa Indian boy, ran away from the Lac du Flambeau Boarding School, Wisconsin, on August 15, 1897. Prior to that time he had for several years been in attendance upon this school. On September 15, 1897, Reuben Perry, superintendent, and Norbert Sero, disciplinarian, pursued and arrested St. Germain and attempted to return him to the reservation and school. While in the discharge of their duty, the sheriff of Oneida County, Wis., arrested and imprisoned them upon the charge of kidnaping. A writ of habeas corpus was sued out, and on January 19, 1899, came up for trial before the Hon. R. Bunn, United States district judge for the district court of the United

REF0073448

States for the western district of Wisconsin. The court in rendering the decision finds that Perry and Sero, at the time of their arrest and detention, were duly appointed and acting officers of the United States; that the school aforesaid is a boarding school established and maintained by the United States of America upon the Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation of the Chippewa tribe of Indians for the education and training of Indian children under the age of 21 years; that by the rules of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior, duly made, adopted, and promulgated, all pupils enrolled in said school were and are considered members thereof until separated therefrom by authority, and were required to be kept at the school until the course of study was completed or they were benefited thereby; that it was further provided by the rules that in case a pupil enrolled at the agency in which this school was located should leave the school without permission, the officials thereof were directed to arrest and return such pupil under the orders of the agent of the reservation; that in the arrest of St. Germain these school officials acted in their capacity of officers of the United States in the lawful discharge of their duties, therefore the court held "that the detention and imprisonment of said Reuben Perry and Norbert Sero, as aforesaid, is illegal," and "were not then and there guilty of kidnaping or any other crime or offense known to the law; and that the imprisonment under said warrant by the sheriff of Oneida County, as aforesaid, is a violation of the laws and Constitution of the United States." The proper order "that said petitioners are unlawfully restrained of their liberty" was issued.

INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE INSTITUTE.

Under the immediate supervision of the Superintendent of Indian Schools, the Summer Indian School Service Institute was held at Los Angeles, Cal., for two weeks, beginning July 10, 1899. The institute was devoted mainly to practical work, round-table discussions, and in attending from July 11 to 14 the meetings of the National Educational Association. The date for holding this institute was fixed with reference to that of the above association, so that Indian workers could have the benefit of the labors of those who have charge of the public and private school work of the country. The meeting was a most successful and interesting one. While attendance upon the institute is not compulsory, yet it is desirable that Indian workers should be brought together in conference, where the multitude of details connected with the service may be discussed and explained. The courses of instruction were valuable in that they bore directly upon their labors. Contributions of work, educational and industrial, from the various Indian schools formed a most interesting material exhibit of the methods of each school and the progress attained by the pupils. The interchange of ideas and designs presented by this display of handiwork will be of great benefit to those engaged in training the minds and hands

of Indian pupils. The attendance at Los Angeles was large and enthusiastic, and the institute will prove beneficial to all. A full report of the institute will accompany the annual report of the Superintendent of Indian Schools and be found on page 437 of this report.

EMPLOYEES.

There are employed in the Indian-school service in various capacities 2,562 persons. Of these there are 99 superintendents, 41 clerks and assistant superintendents, 22 physicians, 17 disciplinarians, 475 teachers, 51 kindergartners, 10 manual-training teachers, 105 matrons, 165 assistant matrons and nurses, 168 seamstresses, 159 laundresses, 205 cooks and bakers, 72 farmers, 55 blacksmiths and carpenters, 112 industrial teachers, 73 tailors and shoemakers, 39 engineers, 157 miscellaneous employees, such as gardeners, dairymen, laborers, night watchman, etc., and 537 Indian assistants in various capacities. It is the policy of this office to employ Indians as far as possible in those positions to which they are adapted by nature and education. In pursuance of this policy there were carried on the school rolls 1,160 Indians. There are 9 Indian clerks, 11 disciplinarians, 78 teachers, 2 kindergartners, 4 matrons, 80 assistant matrons and nurses, 65 seamstresses, 93 laundresses, 102 cooks and bakers, 27 farmers, 10 blacksmiths and carpenters, 44 industrial teachers, 37 tailors and shoemakers, 20 engineers, 41 miscellaneous employees, and the 537 Indian assistants above mentioned.

This may appear to be a large force for the education of the Indian youth, but it should be borne in mind Indian schools are different from the ordinary public or private white schools. At such schools a few hours each day for only five days in the week are required of teachers, while in nearly all Indian schools the terms are practically twelve months. These instructors are confined for long hours each day, with little opportunity for recreation or social pleasure. Their labors do not begin and end at stipulated hours, but they may be, and are, often called upon to perform any service rendered necessary by an emergency. These services are usually performed willingly and cheerfully. The Indian school is the Indian's home, and the success of the present educational policy is largely due to the earnest and faithful cooperation of these patient workers in this great field. Their missionary spirit is displayed in a quiet and earnest manner, which will produce results of lasting good.

Although sectarian teaching is forbidden in the schools, they are not godless institutions. The broad principles of the Bible, of religion, and morality are taught, and, so far as it is possible, only strong religious characters are placed in charge of the children. The petty distinctions of creeds are ignored, but all employees are required to lay such a foundation in the hearts and minds of their pupils that the great religious bodies of our country may hereafter build upon it a vigorous and endur-

REF0073449

ing Christian character. The policy of the Indian Office on this subject is that outlined in reference to white schools by General Grant, which is, "to afford every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good common-school education, unmixed with sectarian, pagan, or atheistical tenets;" to instill into the hearts and consciences of its Indian wards religious sentiments, which will tend to the social betterment of their race; to raise the status of their people; to elevate their moral and intellectual standard, and awaken them to a higher, a better, and a manlier life, to one of upward progress in the development of their self-respect and self-reliance, so that they may attain their proper place in this modern Christian nation.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

With the exception of a few points where there are at present little or no facilities for the Government education of the Indians, the work of the office has been in the line of increasing the facilities at the schools already established. The estimated value of nonreservation school plants is $1,566,884, and reservation plants $1,995,876, a total of $3,562,760. The value of this property is so large that it will be readily seen the cost of repairs is a most important item.

The Vermilion Lake School, Minnesota, and the Fort Berthold School, North Dakota (two large new plants), will be opened this fall. Substantial improvements at Riverside, Fort Sill, and Rainy Mountain, on Kiowa, etc., Reservation, Okla.; Fort Peck, Mont.; Morris, Minn; Flandreau, S. Dak.; Pipestone, Minn.; Fort Mojave, Ariz.; Colorado River, Ariz., and Salem, Oreg., together with a great number of smaller buildings at different plants, will materially increase the capacities during the ensuing fiscal year.

The new school plant for San Carlos, Ariz., will be completed early next year and will afford much-needed advantages to these Indians.

Owing to the limited amounts appropriated for the schools at Red Lake and Leech Lake, Minn., and the great number to be accommodated, difficulty has been experienced in preparing plans. The buildings at Leech Lake were advertised, but the unprecedented rise in materials was such that the lowest bids exceeded the amount available. These plans have been redrawn and will be advertised at an early date. The necessity for additional facilities for the Chippewas requires the erection of these plants, although it appears reasonably certain they will not be adequate for their necessities. They can, however, be increased at a later date.

The only large reservations on which no Government schools are located are Flathead, Mont., and Southern Ute, Colo. Efforts are being made to induce the latter to accept Fort Lewis as their reservation school and to give them other facilities. Arrangements are being perfected to place a large boarding school on the Flathead Reservation during the next year.

The agency school plant on the Blackfeet Reservation, Mont., is old, dilapidated, and not adapted to its purposes. The location was an unfortunate selection, and it must be moved to one which is suitable. Plans have been perfected, therefore, for that purpose, so that at an early date a new school will be desirably located and erected.

New schools for the Jicarilla Apaches in New Mexico and the Shebits, with allied tribes, in Utah, will be constructed as promptly as possible. Pending the final consideration of the agreement made by United States Indian Inspector James McLaughlin with the Northern Cheyenne Indians of Tongue River Reservation, Mont., nothing can be done looking to the erection of a boarding school, as recommended in the inspector's report.

The proposed dormitories, sewer and water systems for largely increasing the efficiency of the plants at Pima and Navajo reservations will be soon readvertised, which when finished will give increased facilities where they are demanded.

The Moqui Training School at Keams Canyon, Ariz., is a most efficient civilizer for these ancient peoples. A recent flood has so undermined several buildings that a new location is required. Plans for this improvement are in course of preparation, which will afford accommodations for a large proportion of the children of this reservation.

United States Indian Inspector Andrew J. Duncan made during the winter a thorough and exhaustive investigation of the condition of the Seminole Indians in the State of Florida. He was with them for a considerable time, and finally came to the conclusion that the efforts of the office were proving entirely abortive. He therefore recommended the abolishment of the positions of industrial teacher and other employees, which were created for these Indians, and suggested that no further steps be taken for the present to establish a school for them. In accordance with this report, these positions were discontinued. Efforts for the civilization of the Seminoles will not, however, be entirely abandoned, but other means must be employed. These people are fine types of the Indian, but their real and fancied wrongs have so embittered them against governmental assistance that the inspector thinks a different course must be taken in dealing with them.

As stated in the Annual Report for the Indian Department for 1898, the conditions surrounding the Perris School demand its abandonment. These conditions have become worse, as an almost total failure of water is reported. The beautiful valley in which it is located will, in consequence, become again a desert. An adequate appropriation will be recommended to Congress for its removal and erection in a more suitable locality. This school is a necessity for the Indians of southern California, and the Mission Indians alone can fill a school of more than 200 capacity.

REF0073450

SCHOOL APPROPRIATION.

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

TABLE 12.—*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	$1,318,015	14
1878	30,000	50	1890	1,361,568	1
1879	60,000	100	1891	1,812,770	35
1880	75,000	25	1892	2,291,650	24.3
1881	75,000		1893	2,315,612	1.01
1882	135,000	80	1894	2,243,497	[1]3.5
1883	487,200	260	1895	2,060,695	[1]8.87
1884	675,200	38	1896	2,056,515	[1].2
1885	992,800	47	1897	2,517,265	22.45
1886	1,100,665	10	1898	2,631,771	4.54
1887	1,211,415	10	1899	2,628,390	[1].0025
1888	1,179,916	[1]2.6	1900	2,936,080	11.3

[1] Decrease.

COMMISSIONS.

Crow, Flathead, etc., Commission.—As indicated in my last annual report, provision was made by Congress for the continuation of this commission until April 1, 1899, on which date it was to make its final report to the Secretary of the Interior and the commission was to cease. However, Congress provided for the continuation of the commission another year by the following item in the deficiency appropriation act approved March 3, 1899 (30 Stats., p. 1235):

> For continuing the work of the commission under the act of Congress approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, to negotiate with the Crow, Flathead, and other Indians, fourteen thousand five hundred 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 fifteen thousand dollars made by the act of July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, was exhausted, and the said commission shall continue its work until, and make its final report thereon to the Secretary of the Interior on, the first day of April, nineteen hundred, and upon that date the commission shall cease.

The commission has divided its time during the past twelve months between the Crow and Flathead reservations in Montana and the Yakima Reservation in Washington, endeavoring to secure agreements with the Indians thereof for the cession of portions of their respective reserves. Negotiations with the Indians of the Flathead and Yakima reservations have not yet been successful.

An agreement was concluded on August 14, 1899, with the Indians of the Crow Reservation by the terms of which they cede to the United States the northern portion of their reserve, estimated to contain 1,137,500 acres, for which $1,150,000 is to be paid, or about $1.03 per acre. Of the tract ceded the commission says 21,000 acres should be deducted to cover railroad rights of way and present allotments, thus

leaving the net acreage ceded 1,116,500. Of the latter area 200,000 acres, lying along the Big Horn and Yellowstone rivers, are said to be susceptible of irrigation, the balance being excellent grazing land and containing some timber.

The agreement provides for the use of about one-half the purchase money for the completion and maintenance of the irrigation system; for the purchase of stock cattle and sheep; for a hospital and its maintenance; for schools; for fencing the reservation; for mills, etc. The balance of the principal sum is to be placed in the Treasury of the United States as a trust fund, the same to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, such interest to be added to the principal each year. A cash annuity payment of $12 per capita is to be made to all the Indians having rights on the reservation.

The agreement must, of course, be ratified and confirmed by Congress before it becomes effective.

As stated in my last report, this commission, which has been in the field continuously since its appointment, August 31, 1896, concluded two agreements last year—one with the Indians of the Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho, dated February 5, 1898, providing for a cession of a portion of their reservation to the United States, and one with the Indians of the Uintah Reservation in Utah, dated January 8, 1898, providing for the cession of lands for allotments to the Uncompahgre Utes. Both of these agreements were transmitted to Congress, with recommendation for favorable action, but neither of them has yet been ratified. (See Senate Doc. No. 169, Fifty-fifth Congress, first session, for Fort Hall agreement, and Senate Doc. No. 80, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session, for Uintah agreement.)

Appropriations for the payment of salary and expenses of this commission and provision for its appointment and continuance have been made by Congress as follows: Indian appropriation act approved June 10, 1896 (29 Stats., p. 341), $10,000; Indian appropriation act approved June 7, 1897 (30 Stats., p. 80), $10,000; Indian appropriation act approved July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., p. 592), $15,000; deficiency appropriation act approved March 3, 1899 (30 Stats., p. 1235), $14,500. Total amount appropriated for the commission, $49,500.

Of the last appropriation of $14,500, a balance of about $6,500 remained July 1. It is estimated that this amount will be exhausted about December 1 next, although the act itself says the commission shall continue until April 1, 1900. This would require a deficiency appropriation of at least $5,500, making a total for this commission of $55,000.

The personnel of the commission remains unchanged, the same being composed of Messrs. Benjamin F. Barge, chairman and disbursing officer, Charles G. Hoyt, and Jas. H. McNeely.

Chippewa Commission.—In previous annual reports may be found statements of the progress of the work of the Chippewa Commission.

REF0073451

During the past year the work of allotting lands to the Indians on the White Earth Reservation has continued. A few Indians from other reservations have been removed to the White Earth Reservation, and provision has been made for them by building them houses, furnishing subsistence, etc.

The expenditures made by the commission from September 1, 1898, to September 1, 1899, are as follows:

For salary, with all traveling expenses and board, of 1 commissioner	$4,745.00
For salaries of regular employees—1 clerk and allotting agent, 1 teamster, 1 tinsmith	1,980.00
For salary of 1 removal and allotting agent, clerk, and interpreter when not otherwise engaged, irregularly engaged when required	750.00
For salary of a surveyor when required	450.00
For salary of 1 sealer, as required	285.00
For salaries of irregular employees, miscellaneous	75.00
For rent of office and warehouse at White Earth	152.00
For house building for removals, including hauling of lumber and hewing of logs, etc	1,233.00
For salaries of assistant removal agents, with reimbursement of traveling expenses	364.85
For subsistence supplies for removals	787.45
For hardware for issue to removals	88.45
For tinware used by tinsmith for benefit of removals	48.77
For work oxen and cows issued to removals	625.00
For feed of commission's team, repairs, etc., including purchase of a light spring wagon, also fuel and light during the year	273.88
For printing of official headings by Department	11.00
For expense of removing Indians, such as transportation, board and lodging, and miscellaneous expenses	268.15
For transportation of removals, agents, assistants, and Indians visiting or removing to White Earth, on the various lines of railroads	502.82
Total expenditures by the Chippewa Commission for all purposes	12,610.37

During the same period the commission made allotments on the White Earth Reservation as follows:

White Earth Mississippi Chippewas	65
Gull Lake Mississippi Chippewas	7
Mille Lac Mississippi Chippewas	37
Leech Lake Pillager Chippewas	22
Otter Tail Pillager Chippewas	24
Pembina Chippewas	1
White Oak Point Mississippi Chippewas	10
Fond-du-Lac Chippewas	4
Bois Fort Chippewas	5
Total allotments	175

Other work accomplished by the commission is as follows: Changes in allotments on the White Earth Reservation, 74; number of Indians removed to the White Earth Reservation, 58; number of houses erected for removal Indians, at a cost of $85 each, 10, with 5 others in course of construction.

August 17, 1899, the Department directed that the work of the Chippewa Commission be closed within sixty days after notice. September 12 the office notified Commissioner Hall to close the work within the time named, and September 19 he acknowledged receipt of notice.

Five Civilized Tribes Commission.—The personnel of the commission remains unchanged. Its work under the heading "Dawes Commission" is referred to in discussing Indian Territory affairs on page 120.

Puyallup Commission.—The Indian appropriation act approved March 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 940), contains the following clause relative to the Puyallup Commission:

> For compensation of the commissioner authorized by the Indian appropriation act approved June 7, 1897, to superintend the sale of land, and so forth, of the Puyallup Indian Reservation, Washington, who shall continue the work as therein provided, two thousand dollars.

It will be observed that this provides for continuing the sales of the Puyallup lands for the present fiscal year. This work was continued during the last fiscal year under a similar provision in the Indian appropriation act of July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 571). Clinton A. Snowden, who was appointed commissioner June 22, 1897, is still in charge of the work.

The Puyallup Indian Reservation consists of allotted lands and an agency tract.

The allotted lands cover 17,500 acres. The Indian allottees had consented (up to August 26, 1899) to the sale of 8,732.24 acres, at a total appraised value of $374,460.58. Up to June 30, 1899, there had been sold and reported to this office by the Puyallup Commission 1,884.58 acres for $98,859.51. Of this sum $36,364 was paid in cash at the time of purchase, the balance being payable on time, usually five equal annual payments, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum. Deferred payments to the amount of $27,371.82 have been made. The money as collected, whether cash down or deferred payments, is paid to the allottees entitled to the same, less 10 per cent for expenses of sale (not including the salary of the commission).

The agency tract as originally surveyed contained 598.80 acres. The Indians consented to the sale of this tract, except a certain quantity reserved for school, farm, garden, and church and cemetery purposes. The tract not reserved was surveyed and platted into lots and blocks, as an addition to the city of Tacoma. There were reserved for school, farm, and garden, 62.12 acres; for church and cemetery purposes, 19.43 acres; for railroads, streets, and alleys, as per plat, 164.75 acres; for the Tacoma Land Company, as per prior deed, 14.10 acres. There were platted into lots and blocks for sale 338.40 acres.

The total appraised value of the lots and blocks for sale is $206,950.

REF0073452

There have been sold from the same, as reported by the Puyallup commission up to June 30, 1899, lots and blocks to the amount of $45,033.50, of which sum $17,272.09 was paid in cash at the time of the purchase, the balance being usually on five-year payments, with interest at 6 per cent per annum. Deferred payments have been made to the amount of $18,026.73. The money arising from the sale of the agency tract lots is deposited in the Treasury of the United States, and is used, under the Puyallup act of March 3, 1893, in defraying the expense of sale other than the salary of the commission.

Total amount received from sales of allotted lands	$63,735.82
Total amount received from sale of agency tract lots	35,298.82
Grand total received	99,034.64

SALE OF LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

Since the passage of the act of January 30, 1897, prohibiting the sale of intoxicants to Indians, the office has been able to cope in a larger degree with illicit whisky sellers, and, where it has been possible to obtain evidence against offenders, the traffic, so far as outward appearances indicate, has been decidedly interfered with.

During the past year many prosecutions have been instituted and numerous convictions had. May 3, 1899, the United States Indian Agent at the Colville Agency, Wash., reported that seventeen white persons and two Indians were convicted at the April term of the United States circuit court, convened at Spokane, Wash., and were sentenced to serve terms of from two to eight months in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $100 each and costs of trial. Patrick Martineau was convicted and sentenced for giving whisky to pupils of the Indian school at Chamberlain, S. Dak.; Andrew Wilson was indicted for selling liquor to Indians of the Mescalero Agency, N. Mex., and Barney Eckstein and Albert Davis were convicted for liquor selling to Indians of the Uintah Agency.

Special Agent R. J. W. Brewster, of the Department of Justice, has conducted several investigations, notably among the Seminoles in Florida and the Chippewas of the Leech Lake Agency, Minn. Complaints from other quarters have been received and are being carefully inquired into, with the view of apprehending and punishing the guilty parties.

ADMINISTRATORS AND GUARDIANS FOR CITIZEN INDIANS.

The generally irresponsible character of administrators and guardians and their sureties, appointed or approved for citizen Indians by local courts under the methods now in vogue, has frequently been brought to the attention of this office. The subject was fully discussed in office report to the Department dated June 26, 1899, and in compliance with instructions contained in Department reply dated July 3, this office sent to all Indian agents and school superintendents having citizen Indians under their jurisdiction the following letter of instructions dated August 30, 1899:

The attention of this office has, at various times, been called to the unsatisfactory manner in which the personal estates of deceased Indians and of minor Indian wards are managed; it being reported that in many cases the administrators and guardians are irresponsible and their sureties worthless, so that the proper heirs and the Indian wards get very little or no benefit from what is rightfully due them. Section 6 of the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stats., p. 388), provides that all Indians who have received allotments are entitled to the rights of citizenship, and shall have the benefit of and be subject to the laws of the State or Territory in which they reside. By virtue of this law the personal estates of deceased Indians and Indian wards are under the control of the county or probate judges, who appoint the administrators and guardians and pass upon their acts as such.

After considering various plans for the correction of the abuses referred to, it has been concluded that the cooperation of the courts of the counties in which such citizen Indians reside, in the appointment of guardians and administrators and in the administration of estates, etc., should be secured. The Acting Secretary of the Interior has directed this office to give you proper instructions to that end.

I have, therefore, to direct that you arrange for a conference with the county or probate judge at your earliest convenience, explain to him fully the situation and the wishes of this Department, and, if possible, effect an arrangement with him whereby in the future only such administrators and guardians as first meet with your approval, and whom *you* adjudge to be proper and fit persons for such trusts, shall be appointed. You will also endeavor to secure the concurrence of the judge to a plan requiring you to first examine and approve all the accounts and other papers of administrators and guardians before they are filed with the court and approved by it.

With such plans harmoniously arranged and faithfully carried out, and with the appointment in the future of proper and responsible persons only, with good sureties, the evil now complained of should be reduced to a minimum. As the arrangements suggested will materially aid the courts in securing the honest and impartial administration of estates—a thing to be desired alike by the Government and the local authorities—I am sure the county judge will gladly cooperate with you in arranging and carrying out the plans suggested. You will make every proper endeavor to have the same effected.

I have also to direct that you examine the records of the county court and ascertain the names of all persons who are now acting as administrators and guardians, whether Indian or white, who their sureties are, and then proceed to investigate the character and responsibility of all the parties. Should you find that any changes are desirable in these positions of trust, you will present the matter fully to the court and endeavor to have them effected.

All annuity moneys are under the absolute control of this Department. If irresponsible or improper persons be appointed by the local courts as guardians for Indian minors, and a change in such guardianship can not be effected, you will withhold the payment of annuities in such cases and the same should be returned to the Treasury and held, subject to future disposition for the benefit of the annuitant under the direction of this office.

As affecting the good of the Indian service and the interests of individual Indians, this entire subject is one of the most important coming under your jurisdiction as an agent. You will give the same your personal attention and put forth every effort in your power to secure an improvement in the administration of Indian estates and the suppression of the abuses now so frequently complained of.

REF0073453

EXHIBITION OF INDIANS.

The Department has granted authority during the past year for the taking of Indians from their reservations for exhibition or show purposes as follows:

January 4, 1899, 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 1899. A bond in the sum of $10,000 was given by this firm.

August 23, 1898, to Mr. Lansing Warren, of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, for about 30 Indians from the La Pointe Agency, Wis., to play an exhibition game of lacrosse at the Inter-Ocean's Carnival of Sport, held at Chicago September 5, 1898, for the benefit of the volunteer soldiers and sailors of Illinois. No bond was exacted in this case, and Mr. Warren agreed that the Government should be at no expense whatever, and that he would protect the Indians from immoral influences, etc., while absent from their reservation and promptly return them to their homes at the expiration of the celebration.

August 31, 1898, to Mr. E. E. Brown, secretary Oklahoma City Fair Association, to take a "reasonable number" of Indians from the agencies in Oklahoma Territory for the purpose of showing at the Agricultural and Horticultural Fair, held at Oklahoma City October 10–15, 1898, the progress of Indians in civilization. No bond was required in this case, as the authorities of the fair paid all expenses and took precautions to protect the Indians in every way.

October 1, 1898, to the United States Indian agent of the Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex., to send 50 Jicarilla Apaches and 40 Utes to the Denver (Colorado) Carnival, held in October, 1898. No bond was required. The agent reported that the carnival authorities paid the Indians $5 per capita, transported them comfortably, gave them suitable food and care, and paid all incidental expenses, and that the Indians were much pleased with their trip, which greatly benefited them.

April 10, 1899, in a report requested by the Department, the office stated that it saw no objection to granting permission to Mr. E. C. Waters, president of the Yellowstone Lake Boat Company, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, to locate one or two tepees or wigwams of Indians on Dot Island, in the Yellowstone Lake, from June 15 to September 15, in order that tourists might be able to see Indians in their native surroundings; always provided, however, that the Indians should be entirely willing to go and the company should make satisfactory arrangements, to be approved by Captain Wilder, for the proper care, support, salary, and payment of necessary traveling expenses of the Indians taken and for returning them promptly to their homes at the close of the season.

April 8, 1899, Mr. Guy W. Green, of Lincoln, Nebr., requested permission to take from the Ponca Agency, Okla., three Indian baseball players and to retain them through the ball-playing season, or about five months, and stated that he would pay them fair salaries, give them proper care in the way of food, clothing, medical attendance, etc., and protection from immoral and other pernicious influences, and return them to their homes at the end of the season. He was advised that if the Indians desired to leave their homes as individuals, and he would, in addition to making satisfactory arrangements with them, deposit with their agent a sum sufficient to cover the risk taken, the office would interpose no objection; but it must be with the distinct understanding on the part of the Indians that they go entirely on their own responsibility, assume all consequences, and receive no help or aid whatever from this office should they become stranded on the road or get into any other trouble.

In accordance with verbal instructions from the Department, this office prepared a letter, June 10, 1899, to the president of the Greater America Exposition, which is being held at Omaha, Nebr., during the present summer, setting forth, in compliance with his request, the terms and conditions upon which Indians might be obtained for attendance at the exposition.

These conditions were in substance as follows: The exposition company must deposit in a United States depository a sum equal to $50 per capita for each Indian desired, as a guaranty for their transportation to and from Omaha, their proper care and subsistence while in transit and while in camp in Omaha, including medical attendance, camp equipage, bedding, and other things necessary for their comfort. The company must agree that the Indian camp shall be kept in a good sanitary condition and every precaution taken to preserve the health of the Indians. The ghost dance, sun dance, scalp dance, war dance, and other so called "feasts" of a similar nature interdicted by the rules of this office must be prohibited.

This letter, approved by the Department on June 10, was indorsed June 21 by the president and secretary of the exposition company and returned June 23 to this office, accompanied by a certificate of deposit for $5,000 on the Merchants' National Bank of Omaha. That amount entitled the exposition company to the attendance of 100 Indians. Seventy-five Indians, in accordance with telegraphic instructions from this office to the acting agent, were obtained from the Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak.

Supt. S. M. McCowan was granted leave of absence without pay and allowed to make arrangements with the exposition company for procuring Indians and looking after them while at the exposition. July 31 he reported that there were then on the exposition grounds, in addition to the Indians from the Pine Ridge Agency, 28 Indians, representing various tribes from the southwest.

July 8, 1899, upon the solicitation of Hon. Francis E. Warren, United States Senate, permission was granted Mr. R. W. Breckons, secretary of the exective committee in charge of the Annual Frontier Day Cele-

REF0073454

bration, to secure about 30 Indians from the Shoshone Agency, Wyo., to participate in the celebration to be held in Cheyenne, Wyo., August 23 and 24, 1899. In this case satisfactory arrangements were made by the authorities having the celebration in charge for the care, protection, and expenses of the Indians. In this, as well as in similar cases in which Indians have been permitted to attend industrial exhibitions and local celebrations, permission has been granted upon condition that the Government was to be at no expense whatever, and that the Indians could be spared from their homes without detriment to their interests.

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.

June 20, 1899, the Secretary of State advised the Department that a dispatch had been received from John B. Jackson, secretary to the United States embassy at Berlin, asking instructions concerning a party of 13 Sioux from the Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., who were with a "Wild West" show in Germany, and likely to be abandoned there to their own resources. Mr. Jackson reported that he had been informed by United States Consul Pettit, of Dusseldorf, Germany, that the Indians were at Duisburg, where they were practically held as prisoners, were not properly provided for, and were without passports, and that he had advised the consul of Dusseldorf that American Indians, unless naturalized, could not receive passports, though they were entitled to some protection as citizens, being wards of the United States. Mr. Jackson stated further that he had learned that one Giles Pullman was in charge of the Indians, and had boasted of having smuggled them out of the United States, via Montreal, Canada, without giving bond for their good treatment or return to their homes, but claimed that he and another showman, William Casper (who has been in Germany for several years with sundry "Wild West" shows, most of which have turned out disastrously), were making comfortable provision for the Indians.

The office was aware from unofficial sources that a small party of Sioux had surreptitiously left the Rosebud Reservation and had been taken to Europe for show purposes by unknown and unauthorized persons. It could be under no obligations, save those of humanity, to pay

the expenses of returning these Indians to their homes, but that, of course, would be done should the Indians be left without protection, as was feared. Doubtless the persons who induced these wards of the Government to leave the agency and the country without the knowledge or consent of the Department were aware that other Indians stranded in Europe have been returned to their homes at Government expense, and on that account might not hesitate to abandon the Indians whenever they should cease to serve their purpose. Therefore the office reported to the Department June 23 that if the Indians became stranded and the United States ambassador at Berlin should advance the necessary traveling expenses for returning them to this country, he would be reimbursed therefor out of the Sioux fund. Such action was taken in 1894 through the United States ambassador at London in the case of four Winnebago Indians who were left helpless in London. Or the office suggested that the State Department might arrange with the United States consul nearest the Indians to defray the expenses of their return to this country, in which event this office would recommend that the State Department be reimbursed upon presentation of vouchers for the expenditure. This correspondence was referred to the State Department, which replied June 7, 1899, that the United States embassy at Berlin had been instructed to take charge of the Indians should they become stranded, and to send them to the United States and to draw on the Secretary of State for the amount of the expenses incurred

Several applications for Indians for exhibition purposes have been received from county and State fair associations of Texas, but they have been refused for the reason that section 4 of the act of Congress approved May 11, 1880 (21 Stats., p. 133), provides as follows:

> * * * All officers of the Army and Indian Bureaus are prohibited, except in a case specially directed by the President, from granting permission in writing or otherwise to any Indian or Indians on any reservation to go into the State of Texas under any pretext whatever; and any officer or agent of the Army or Indian Bureau who shall violate this provision shall be dismissed from the public service. And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed and required to take at once such other reasonable measures as may be necessary in connection with said prohibition to prevent said Indians from entering said State.

Several other applications for authority to take Indians away from home to be exhibited have also been refused. Unless great care is exercised in granting such privileges the Indians are liable to suffer from neglect or bad treatment. In this connection I desire to quote a report from Lieut. Col. W. H. Clapp, United States Army, acting Indian agent of the Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak., in regard to the demoralizing effect on Indians of promiscuous exhibitions and "Wild West" shows, which meets the hearty and unqualified approval of this office. This report was dated July 9 and was submitted to the Department July 13, 1899, and reads as follows:

> I have the honor to request that the following may be brought to the attention of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, not as in any manner a criticism of action heretofore taken, but as being a statement of fact possibly useful when the subject

REF0073455

again comes before the Secretary for consideration. I refer to the increasing demand for Indians for show purposes.

Having been for some years at this agency, from which the Wild West show has recruited its Indians annually, I am in a position to judge of the effects of using them for exhibition purposes. It is claimed by those desiring to employ these Indians that the opportunities afforded them to see what white men have done and are doing, to realize the resources of the country, both in numbers and in wealth, would educate the Indian and deter him from outbreaks, and that seeing the manner in which the whites lived, would stimulate him to adopt civilized modes of living. To a limited extent this may have once been true, but is no longer so. Ten or more years of such going about in all the cities of this country and many of those in Europe, together with numerous visits of delegations to Washington, and constant intercourse with neighboring towns, leave little either of good or bad connected with the whites for the Indians (at least of this reservation) to learn. The argument has therefore lost any force it may once have had. In point of fact, Indians are not desired by the show people for any purpose but as an attraction, something to stimulate attendance and lure more half dollars into the treasury.

Now, people will not be curious to see civilized Indians—those whom, at great expense, the Government has educated and to some extent civilized. None such are wanted, but only those who are yet distinctively barbarous or who can pose as such. All others are unwelcome and are denied employment. The result is a premium upon barbarism. It is in effect saying to the Indian: "If you retain purely Indian customs—remain a savage, with all the gaud of feathers, naked bodies, hideous dancing, and other evidences of savagery—we want you; and should you have or can procure a dress trimmed with scalps, we want you very much and will pay you accordingly." The Indian is thus taught that savagery has a market value and is worth retaining. The boys in the day schools know it, and speak longingly of the time when they will no longer be required to attend school, but can let their hair grow long, dance Omaha, and go off with shows.

The influence of this sort of thing is far-reaching and seriously retards progress. In the interest of the Indians, whom we are striving to elevate, the Government should not longer permit these exhibitions of that which it is trying at so much expense to suppress.

These shows are not instructive or beneficial to the whites, conveying as they do wrong ideas and impressions regarding the Indians and leading many of them to think that all Indians are such as they see brought out at shows. Such exhibitions have no higher effect than ministering to a morbid curiosity unworthy of civilized human beings. People go to see naked painted Indians from quite the same motives as they do to see freaks—a two-headed girl or a six-legged calf; but I maintain that no good is subserved, whether the exhibition is labeled an "Indian Congress" or a "Wild West Show," but that, on the contrary, the result is harmful to both whites and Indians—to the latter because by such means their civilization is retarded and the efforts made for their advancement become a mockery. The pleadings of missionaries and the zeal of those engaged in teaching are alike futile among all those Indians who under Government sanction are taught that continued barbarism is perhaps after all the best thing for them.

Then also the moral effect upon those Indians who are taken to exhibitions, of whatever sort, is far from good. In the greed for patronage and gain all sorts of things are permitted and encouraged which ordinarily would be suppressed by the police. Not one of these expositions is now complete without its "midway," made up of scandalous and suggestively immoral shows for the most part and designedly pandering to the lowest passions. The moral atmosphere about these places is fetid and impure. Indians employed at them have much idle time and, like all others, are free to see all that is to be seen. It is folly to suppose that they do not take advantage of their opportunities. The season over, during which the car lines and the merchants have been enriched and the city boomed, poor Lo comes back to his

home with an intimate knowledge of the seamy side of white civilization, his desire for change and excitement intensified, his all too faint aspirations for the benefits of civilization checked, if not destroyed, and with a conviction that the boasted morality of the whites is nothing to be proud of or to copy. The agency physician states that nearly all of the unnamable diseases now occurring on this reservation are traceable to those Indians who have returned from shows and expositions.

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 Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak	260
Round Valley Reservation, Cal	18
Hoopa Valley (addition), Cal	471
Southern Ute, Colo	360

The issuance of patents to the Rosebud Sioux has been suspended until the requirements of the agreement concluded with these Indians March 10, 1898, referred to below, can be complied with.

Allotments have been approved by this office and the Department as follows:

Chippewas of Lake Superior on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, Wis	153
Sioux on the Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak	469
Certificates issued to members of the Kiowa and Comanche tribes, Oklahoma	11

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

Klamath Reservation, Oreg	1,179
Otoe and Missouria reservations, Okla	632
Yakima Reservation, Wash	440
Colville, Wash	198

June 24, August 31, and October 31, 1898, the Uncompahgre commission submitted to this office schedules of 295 allotments made to the Uncompahgre Indians. Each of these schedules embraced allotments on both the Uncompahgre and Uintah reservations; but only one schedule was rendered in duplicate.

By the act of June 7, 1897 (30 Stats., 62), all the lands in the Uncompahgre Reservation remaining unallotted on April 1, 1898, became open on that date for location and entry. But none of the allotments on that reservation had been made prior to that date. Therefore, by the act of March 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924), the Secretary of the Interior was authorized, in his discretion, to approve 83 allotments made to the Uncompahgres within the former Uncompahgre Reservation in

REF0073456

Utah after April 1, 1898, and to issue patents therefor, as provided by existing law.

April 12, 1899, this office transmitted to the Department a description of the surveyed lands included in the allotments, together with copies of the descriptions of the allotments on unsurveyed lands, of which there were twenty-five in whole or in part, and it was recommended that they be forwarded to the General Land Office, that proper notation might be made upon the books of that office to protect the surveyed tracts from entry or location and that the allotments on unsurveyed tracts might be respected when the surveys come to be made.

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

Lower Brulé Reservation, S. Dak.—The agreement of March 1, 1898, with the Lower Brulé Sioux, referred to in my last annual report (p. 41), was ratified by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899 (30 Stats., 1362). By it the 550 Lower Brulé Sioux who have joined the Rosebud Sioux are allowed to stay among them, and the balance of the tribe, who remain upon the Lower Brulé Reserve, are to have their lands reallotted under the following provision:

> All children born prior to the time of making such reallotments shall receive allotments of land in manner and quantity as provided in section eight of the act of Congress approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine: *And provided further*, That instead of giving an allotment of three hundred and twenty acres of agricultural or double that quantity of grazing land to the head of a family, as provided in said section eight, one-half of that quantity shall be allotted to the husband and one-half to the wife, where both are living and otherwise entitled to the benefits accruing to Indians belonging upon said reservation.

March 28, 1899, the Department assigned Special Allotting Agent John H. Knight to revise the allotments under that agreement and approved instructions prepared by this office for his guidance. Up to September 30, 1899, he had made 341 allotments.

Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.—The work on this reservation has been continued during the year by Special Agent William A. Winder, who was assisted, until the 1st of April, by Special Agent John H. Knight. Up to September 30 3,189 allotments had been made, leaving some 1,260 to be made.

An agreement of March 10, 1898, with the Rosebud Sioux (also ratified by act of March 3, 1899) makes the same provision in regard to allotments as that quoted above from the Lower Brulé agreement, and allotments previously made to the Rosebud Sioux are to be revised in conformity with the terms of that provision. The readjustment of allotments thereby required will somewhat prolong the work.

Omaha and Winnebago Reservation, Nebr.—April 24, 1899, Special Allotting Agent John K. Rankin was instructed to make the additional allotments to the Omahas provided for in the Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 612), as follows:

> That the act of Congress approved August seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An act to provide for the sale of a part of the reservation of the Omaha tribe of Indians in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, with the consent of the Indians of that tribe, to allot in severalty, through an allotting agent of the Interior Department, to each Indian woman and child of said tribe born since allotments of land were made in severalty to the members thereof under the provisions of said act, and now living, one-eighth of a section of the residue lands held by that tribe in common, instead of one-sixteenth of a section, as therein provided, and to allot in severalty to each allottee under said act, now living, who received only one-sixteenth of a section thereunder, an additional one-sixteenth of a section of such residue lands.

He was also authorized to give allotments to those members of the Winnebago tribe who were entitled to allotments July 1, 1887, and who failed to receive the same owing to conflicts between their sections and certain outstanding patents which had been treated by Special Agent Fletcher, under instructions from this office, as fictitious. The instructions given Special Agent Rankin were approved by the Department April 26, and he entered upon duty thereunder soon after. He was engaged for the most part until some time in July in the investigation of the so-called fictitious patents. September 30 he reported that he had made 270 allotments.

Colville Reservation, Wash.—October 11, 1898, instructions for the guidance of Harry Humphrey, who had been appointed a special agent to make allotments on the north half of the Colville Reservation, under the act of July 1, 1892 (27 Stats., 62), were submitted to the Department. They were approved October 12, 1898, and shortly afterwards he entered upon duty. September 30, 1899, he reported that he had made 261 allotments.

Representations having been made to the Department that there was urgent need for opening the north half of the Colville Reservation to public settlement at the earliest date practicable, William E. Casson, an experienced special allotting agent, was designated by the Department to assist in this work, and July 11, 1899, he was instructed accordingly. September 30 he reported that he had made 86 allotments. Special Agent Humphrey estimated on May 5 that there were 520 allotments to be made. Owing to the fact that the Indians are scattered over a large extent of territory, and the communication between various points is difficult, the work is necessarily slow. Special Agents Humphrey and Casson have been instructed to prosecute it with the utmost vigor.

Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.—Special Allotting Agent John T. Wertz is engaged in the work of making allotments on the Shoshone Reservation. Up to July 15 last he had made 175 allotments. As stated in the last annual report, 1,310 allotments had been made by his predecessor, John W. Clark. The completion of this work has been retarded by the delay in making the official surveys of certain townships and fractional townships. These surveys have now been made, and copies of the field notes and plats will be furnished this office as soon as they are received by the General Land Office from the surveyor-general of Wyoming.

REF0073457

OFF RESERVATIONS.

During the year Special Allotting Agent George A. Keepers has continued his investigations of alleged fraudulent Indian allotment applications in the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin—applications which have been made by mixed-bloods in order to obtain the timber or for speculative purposes, rather than for agriculture and grazing. There were originally 400 of these applications. The difficulty of finding the Indians to obtain their testimony has retarded the work, but he expects to complete it this year. As was stated in last year's report, many applications have been found to be fraudulent and have been canceled; others found to be made by full-blood Indians in good faith have been allowed to stand.

After Special Allotting Agent William E. Casson had finished making allotments to Indians on the Yakima Reservation, Wash., referred to in the last annual report, this office, on December 14, 1898, sent to him for delivery to the parties entitled some 700 patents, covering nonreservation Indian allotments within the following land districts: Carson City, Nev.; Humboldt, Cal.; and Roseburg, Oreg. Most of these patents were delivered; but some of the Indians could not be found and in some instances the allottees had died, when it became necessary to ascertain the heirs and deliver the patents to them. Such cases require very careful investigation.

Very few allotment applications have been received by reference from the General Land Office during the last year; therefore no schedules of allotments have been prepared by this office and transmitted to the Department for approval.

Allotments to Indian women who have married white men, and to their children.—Under the fourth section of the general allotment act approved February 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), Indians residing upon the public domain are authorized to make application for allotments of land. Under that section the Secretary of the Interior issued a circular, dated September 17, 1887, prescribing rules and regulations regarding the allotment to Indians of United States lands not otherwise appropriated. This circular contained the following instructions:

> Indian women married to white men, or to other persons not entitled to the benefits of this act, will be regarded as heads of families. The husbands of such Indian women are not entitled to allotments, but their children are.

An act in relation to marriage between white men and Indian women was approved August 9, 1888 (25 Stats., 392). Section 2 thereof is as follows:

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

According to the circular above referred to, the fourth section of the general allotment act was construed by the Department so as to allow allotments to children of Indian women married to white men. But after the passage of the law of 1888 allotments were allowed only to children born of a marriage contracted prior to August 9, 1888, between a white man and an Indian woman. When an application was made by a married Indian woman for an allotment to herself or her children, if the proof showed that she was married to a white man subsequent to that date, her application was rejected.

Such was the practice of this office until the assistant attorney-general for the Department rendered an opinion, concurred in by the Secretary of the Interior August 3, 1896, to the effect that no Indian women married to white men, citizens of the United States, and no children of such marriages, are entitled to allotments under said section 4. This decision of the Secretary was reiterated in another rendered March 30, 1897, to the effect that children born of a white man, citizen of the United States, and an Indian woman, follow the status of the father in the matter of citizenship, and are therefore not entitled to allotments under section 4.

Since August 3, 1896, no allotments have been made to Indian women married to white men, nor to their children. But from the date of the general allotment act, February 8, 1887, to the date of the act relating to marriages between Indian women and white men, August 9, 1888, allotments were allowed to all Indian women married to white men, and to their children, who applied for the same under section 4; and from August 9, 1888, to August 3, 1896, allotments were allowed to Indian women who were married to white men prior to the former date and to the children born of such a marriage.

In some cases Indian women and mixed-bloods of this class have gone upon their allotments in good faith and improved and cultivated the same, and it would seem that their applications or allotments should not now be canceled or disturbed in any manner under the subsequent decision of the Secretary.

Attention is invited to a case of this kind. Stephen Gheen on October 2, 1888, made application (No. 28, Duluth, Minnesota series) under said section 4 for certain lands. It was allowed by the General Land Office January 17, 1889, and was approved by the Department May 8, 1890. His case was investigated by a special allotting agent of this office, who found the applicant to be a half-blood Indian whose father was a white man and a citizen of the United States. The lands applied for were valuable for farming purposes and applicant had made settlement and improvements thereon. This application was made more than ten years ago. The applicant had every reason to believe that he was complying with the law and that he was entitled to this land under the fourth section of the general allotment act. He therefore proceeded to clear and cultivate it. The allowance of his application

REF0073458

and the approval of the allotment by the Secretary gave Mr. Gheen sufficient cause to rely on the good faith of the Government. The cancellation of this application upon the ground only that the applicant is a mixed blood would be an injustice to him, and especially so as he has made affidavit that he applied for the land as a home and intends to live upon it and to make it his home in the future.

In cases similar to his, where the applicants have acted in good faith, settled upon, cultivated, and improved the land applied for, their applications or allotments should not now, in the opinion of this office, be declared to be unauthorized or ineffectual, and especially so if injury or wrong would occur to an innocent party. The office is not willing to admit that it is either morally or legally right now to cancel applications of this class on the simple ground that the applicants are the children of white fathers and Indian mothers, especially as agents and other officers of the Government have not only encouraged but assisted such mixed bloods to take allotments.

In view of the foregoing it is not believed by this office that it was the intention of the Department in its decision made August 3, 1896, to interpret the fourth section of the general allotment act in such manner as to bring hardship and injustice upon an Indian allottee.

It is held that rights acquired under existing construction of the law will not be impaired by a later and different interpretation. (See Public Land Decisions, Vol. 8, pp. 109 and 399.) Also that a changed construction of the law will not impair rights acquired under a former interpretation of the same law. (See Public Land Decisions, Vol. 6, pp. 145, 217, and 225.) And that an erroneous construction of a statute promulgated as a ruling has all the force of law until changed, and rights acquired or acts done under it must be regarded as legal. (See Public Land Decisions, Vol. 2, p. 711.)

It is earnestly contended, therefore, that the applications or allotments of Indian women and mixed bloods above designated should not be canceled solely upon the ground that the former are married to white men, citizens of the United States, and that the latter are mixed bloods, the offspring of such marriages. All applications made by or allotments to such persons who have complied with the law and the rules and regulations relating to allotments on the public domain should be allowed to stand.

Reference is also made to the doctrine laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States to the effect that usage is evidence of the construction given to the law, and must be considered binding on past transactions. (U. S. *v.* Macdaniel, 7 Pet., 1.) And that the acts of the legislature ought never to be so construed as to subvert the rights of property, unless its intention to do so shall be expressed in such terms as to admit of no doubt and to show a clear design to effect the object. (Rutherford *v.* Greene, 2 Wheat., 201, and U. S. *v.* Arredondo, 6 Pet., 732.)

It appears to this office that such applicants or allottees have such a

vested right in the lands applied for or allotted as to be able to maintain an action for the same under a clause contained in the Indian appropriation act approved August 15, 1894 (28 Stats., 286), which provides—

> That all persons who are in whole or in part of Indian blood or descent who are entitled to an allotment of land under any law of Congress, or who claim to be so entitled to land under any allotment act or under any grant made by Congress, or who claim to have been unlawfully denied or excluded from any allotment or any parcel of land to which they claim to be lawfully entitled by virtue of any act of Congress, may commence and prosecute or defend any action, suit, or proceeding in relation to their right thereto, in the proper circuit court of the United States. * * *

It has been laid down as a very general rule, that where proceedings between parties, even of a public nature, and in which the State is interested, have been allowed to mature, the acquiescence of parties estops them from subsequent interference. Between August 9, 1888, and August 3, 1896, the Government, through its agents and officers, represented to persons of the classes referred to that they were entitled to allotments, admitted, entered, and passed their applications, and approved their allotments. This action was such as to lead any intelligent person to conclude that he had a right to the land under said section 4, and if these acts on the part of the Government should form the basis of any suit or proceeding at law under the act of April 15, 1894, it is not clear that they would not constitute a ground of an equitable estoppel.

BLACK TOMAHAWK CASE.

Under section 3 of the Sioux act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888), a Sioux Indian, known as Black Tomahawk, selected for his allotment a tract of land described as follows: The S. ½ NW. ¼, N. ½ SW. ¼, and lots 2, 3, 4, and 5, sec. 28; the NE. ¼ SE. ¼ and SE. ¼ NE. ¼, sec. 29; all in Township 5 N., R. 31 E., Black Hills meridian, South Dakota.

His right to the land was contested by one Mrs. Jane Waldron, and the case was first laid before the Department December 14, 1891. The first decision that Mrs. Waldron was not entitled to the land was twice reconsidered, and the controversy was not finally concluded until Department communication of February 8, 1897, directed this office to close the matter, since Mrs. Waldron had had abundant opportunity to establish her rights, if she had any, and had failed to do so, and to delay longer a determination of the case would practically be a denial of justice.

Instructions were given to have the lands above described allotted to Black Tomahawk, but pending the execution of these instructions, Mrs. Waldron through her attorneys made application to reopen the case. September 16, 1898, the Secretary of the Interior transmitted to this office with his approval an opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Department overruling the motion on behalf of the contestee for reopening the case.

The lands were allotted to Black Tomahawk by Special Allotting Agent Winder November 4, 1898, and the allotment was forwarded by

REF0073459

this office to the Department for approval December 9, 1898. The next day it was approved and patent for the allotted lands was issued March 28, 1899, and was delivered to Black Tomahawk by the agent April 21, 1899.

The agent was instructed to put Black Tomahawk in possession of the lands patented to him which were being occupied by Mrs. Waldron; but an order was issued in chambers by Judge Loring E. Gaffy, of Hughes County, S. Dak., restraining the agent from carrying these instructions into effect. Steps were taken to dissolve the injunction, but it is not known whether such action has been successful. It appears that Mrs. Waldron has instituted action in the circuit court of Hughes County whereby she "seeks to have her ultimate rights in and to the land in controversy between her and Black Tomahawk determined, and to have the patent issued to him inure to her use and benefit." The present status of the case is not known to the Office, but the district attorney has been instructed to look after it.

IRRIGATION.

Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho.—The affairs of the Idaho Canal Company are still in the hands of a receiver, and the canal has not been completed. July 1, 1899, Agent Warner transmitted to this office a certified copy of the order of the district court of the fifth judicial district of Idaho, made on June 19, 1899, authorizing the receiver to enter into a contract for the completion of the canal on the reservation. The agent stated that Mr. Samuel J. Rich, the present receiver, seems desirous to complete the work, but that it is difficult to tell whether he is in earnest. Mr. J. H. Brady, who is largely interested in the company, has recently expressed a desire for a personal interview on the subject.

Crow Reservation, Mont.—July 7, 1899, Inspector W. H. Graves submitted to the Department an agreement, concluded by him June 23, 1899, with the Crow Indians for the completion of their irrigation system, which agreement was negotiated by him under the following proviso in the Indian appropriation act approved March 1, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 947):

Provided, That with the consent of the Crow Indians in Montana, to be obtained in the usual way, the Secretary of the Interior in his discretion may use the annuity money due or to become due said Indians to complete the irrigation system heretofore commenced on said Crow Indian Reservation.

The agreement was as follows:

We, the undersigned adult male Indians of the Crow tribe, residing on the Crow Indian Reservation in the State of Montana, do hereby consent and agree that the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, use the annuity money due or to become due said Indians to complete the system of irrigation ditches heretofore commenced on said Crow Reservation; and that the amount of the said annuity money to be so used shall be whatever sum that may be found necessary, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, to fully complete the said ditches. It is also further agreed that the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, pay the whole or any part of said annuity money so used from the grazing fund, or any other

fund that may be available for said purpose belonging to the said Crow Indians: *Provided*, That in the construction and completion of said irrigation ditches no contract shall be awarded nor employment given to other than Crow Indians or whites intermarried with them, except where it is found necessary to employ professional skilled white labor.

This agreement was approved by the Department August 2, 1899, the sum of $100,000 of the grazing fund of the tribe was set aside for the completion of the irrigation system, and Mr. Walter B. Hill, of New Hampshire, was appointed to superintend the work. Superintendent Hill receipted for the property used in the construction of the irrigation works and entered upon duty in the field August 18, 1899.

Miscellaneous.—Most of the irrigation appropriation for the fiscal year 1899 has been expended approximately as follows:

Southern Ute in Colorado	$2,309
Uintah in Utah	5,000
Wind River in Wyoming	1,250
Yakima in Washington	2,400
Flathead in Montana	1,350
Pyramid Lake in Nevada	5,700
Navajo in Arizona	6,000
Lemhi in Idaho	1,320
San Carlos in Arizona	2,300
Western Shoshone in Nevada	500
Colorado River in Arizona	2,310

LOGGING ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

White Earth Agency, Minn.—By report of September 21, 1898, the office submitted to the Department a draft of regulations to govern the logging of dead and down timber on the diminished reservations of the White Earth Agency in Minnesota, under the provisions of the act of June 7, 1897 (30 Stat. L., 90), and recommended that, in view of statements made by the Indian agent, authority for the logging be granted.

The Department directed Special Inspector Zevely to investigate allegations that had been received in the Department as to illegal acts of Indians and others in the killing of timber on the White Earth Reservation for the purpose of securing its sale under the act, but up to December 6, 1898, he had not been able to make the investigation. Upon that date the Department granted authority for the Indians to engage in logging on these reservations without further waiting for the inspector's report or for reports from the agents of the General Land Office, who had been sent to investigate the alleged timber depredations, and the letter of authority stated: "The season is so far advanced, and inasmuch as it is believed that further delay in beginning the work of logging on these reservations will seriously injure the interests of the Indians, authority is hereby granted for the sale of the timber in question as recommended." The Department directed, however, that every precaution should be taken by specific rules and regulations to guard the interests of the Indians, and especially that every

REF0073460

effort should be made to obtain the full value of the timber to be disposed of, and that the Indians should be employed by the operators wherever their services could be made available; and it was suggested that in these logging operations the best features of the Menomonee plan be adopted where practicable.

On account of reports that had been received in the Indian Office that there was but little dead timber on these reservations, and that on the pretense of cutting dead timber large quantities of green timber had been cut, this office sent a special agent to make an investigation. From his report, which was received December 12, 1898, it appeared that there was not sufficient dead timber to warrant the proposed logging, and also that in previous years, under authority for logging given from time to time, large quantities of green timber had been cut and sold as dead timber. In view of this the office did not promulgate the authority granted by the Secretary on December 6, 1898, so that the season passed without any logging operations on the diminished reservations being entered upon by the Indians.

Logging operations, however, were carried on on the ceded lands through the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and these operations were under his supervision under regulations prescribed by the Secretary on August 26, 1898.

During the winter many complaints were received in this office from Indians of the Leech Lake country, charging that green timber was being cut in large quantities; but officers of the General Land Office having charge of the cutting of the timber reported that there was nothing in these complaints, and no action was taken to stop the operations until Congress took up the matter on representations made to it by delegates from the Indian tribes who were interested. The Indian appropriation act approved March 1, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 924), authorized and directed the Secretary of the Interior—

to cause investigation to be made by an Indian inspector and a special Indian agent of the alleged cutting of green timber under contracts for cutting "dead and down" on the Chippewa ceded and diminished reservations in the State of Minnesota, and also whether the present plan of estimating and examining timber on said lands and sale thereof is the best that can be devised for the protection of the interests of said Indians, and also in his discretion to suspend further estimating, appraising, examining, and cutting of timber and the sale of same, and also suspend the sale of lands on said reservation.

Pursuant to this authority of law, the Department, by letters of March 30, 1899, addressed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office and to this office, directed a suspension of all operations of whatever kind or character relating to the cutting or sale of timber on the ceded lands and to the sale of the ceded lands of the Chippewas of Minnesota. As no timber operations were being conducted under the direction of this office, which has jurisdiction only over the diminished reservations, the only operations to be suspended were those that were being conducted under the jurisdiction of the General Land Office.

For the purpose of making the investigation required in the act the Department detailed Inspector Charles F. Nesler and Special Agent James E. Jenkins, and March 27, 1899, this office submitted for departmental approval, in accordance with Department directions of March 22, a draft of instructions for the guidance of these officers in the work assigned them. They have been engaged in making the investigation, but their report has not yet been received in this office.

La Pointe Agency, Wis.—Under authority granted J. H. Cusheway & Co. in 1892 to purchase timber from allottees of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation and under authority granted Justus S. Stearns in 1893 to purchase timber from allottees on the La Pointe or Bad River Reservation logging operations on these reservations have continued and have been satisfactorily conducted.

In the last annual report a statement was given of the granting of authority to Mr. Frederick L. Gilbert to purchase timber from the allottees on the Red Cliff Reservation. The logging on this reservation has also gone on satisfactorily. The mill of Mr. Gilbert has been erected, and the parties are understood to have entered upon the manufacture of the timber.

No other logging has been done under the La Pointe Agency.

Menominee Reservation, Wis.—August 9, 1898, the Department, on recommendation of this office, granted authority for the agent of the Green Bay Agency, Wis., to employ Menominee Indians to carry on logging operations on their reservation for the season of 1898–99, 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 16,000,000 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 Menominee Indians, under the direction of the agent, cut and banked 11,794,000 feet of logs on the Wolf River and tributaries and 4,206,000 feet of logs on the Oconto River, and on February 6, 1899, the agent was authorized to advertise the logs for sale. March 14 he submitted an abstract of bids received, and April 12 they were submitted to the Department with the recommendation that the bid of Ellis & Hollister, of Oshkosh and Oconto, Wis., for all the logs offered—16,000,000 feet—at $15.08 per thousand, be accepted. The Department, April 13, accepted that bid. This price—$15.08 per thousand feet—is an increase of $2.26½ per thousand feet over the average price for the season of 1897–98.

September 26, 1898, the agent transmitted authority of the chiefs and headmen of the Menominee tribe of Indians for entering into an agreement with the owner of the fee of E. 2 of the NE. and the SW. of the NE. and the N. 2 of SE. and the SW. NW. of section 16, T. 30 N., of R. 16 E, for the removal of a quantity of valuable pine timber, estimated at 5,000,000 feet, provided that the price to be paid for the cutting, hauling, and banking of the timber should not be less than

REF0073461

$4.25 per thousand feet. He recommended that the request of the Indians be granted, as undoubted benefit would accrue to them, and since all of the pine timber on the adjoining lands had been cut, the timber on this section was badly exposed to fire.

The fee title to the above-described lands was claimed by the Oconto Company, of Oconto, Wis., having been purchased by that company from the State of Wisconsin. October 1, 1898, Mr. E. G. Mullen, the agent of the Oconto Company, submitted a proposition for the cutting, hauling, and banking of the timber. November 3 the Department accepted that proposition and authorized this office to enter into an agreement with the owner of the lands for the removal of the estimated 5,000,000 feet of pine timber, provided as follows: That the price to be paid for the cutting, hauling, and banking of the timber be not less than $4.25 per thousand feet; that the logs be banked on the south branch of the Oconto River; that all of the labor of cutting, hauling, and banking of the timber be done by contract with the Menominee Indians under the rules and regulations in force on their reservation, and that on the delivery of the timber to the owners of the fee they should convey to the United States for the benefit of the Menominee Indians all of their right, title, and interest in and to the said lands.

November 5 a contract was entered into between the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Oconto Company, and on the same date the company filed a bond in the penal sum of $30,000 for the faithful performance of the contract. It was approved by the Department November 8, and authority was also granted to add to the existing rules for the cutting of timber on the Menominee Reservation, as provided in the contract, such other rules as might be necessary to meet the requirements of the contract and of the service.

Subsequently a supplemental proposition was submitted by the Oconto Company for the cutting of 400,000 feet of timber (estimated) on the NW. NW. of section 16, T. 30 N., R. 16 E., the fee of these lands having also been purchased by that company from the State of Wisconsin. December 21, 1898, the Department accepted the supplemental proposition, and March 4, 1899, a contract was entered into between the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Oconto Company, having the same terms as the former contract of November 5.

The terms of the original and supplemental contracts were enforced in every particular. The work incident to the cutting and scaling of the logs and timber was under the direction of the superintendent and assistant superintendent of logging employed at the agency. Under the original contract there was cut and banked, by actual scale, 5,601,820 feet, for which the Oconto Company paid the sum of $23,807.74 to the United States Indian agent. Under the supplemental contract there was cut and banked, by actual scale, 398,600 feet of logs, for which the Oconto Company paid to the United States Indian agent the sum of $1,694.05, both sums to be disbursed to the Indians for the labro performed by them.

May 10, 1899, the Oconto Company filed a quitclaim deed to the United States for the tracts of land in Oconto County, Wis., above described, containing 280 acres, according to Government survey. The deed has not yet been approved.

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 the Indians are as follows:

Lands set apart on Indian reservations for the use of religious societies from August 31, 1898, to August 31, 1899.

Church or society.	Acres.	Reservation.
Roman Catholic	40	Rosebud, S. Dak.
American Missionary Association	80	Do.
Board Home Missions, Presbyterian Church	15	Spokane, Wash.
Board of Elders of Northern Diocese of Church of United Brethren of America (Moravian Church)	[1]5	Potrero, Cal.
Do	[2]10	Do.
Methodist Episcopal	80	White Earth, Minn.

[1]Set aside in 1894 to Women's National Indian Association, and surrendered in 1899 in favor of Board of Home Missions.
[2]Set aside in 1889 to Women's National Indian Association, and surrendered in 1899 in favor of Moravian Church Society.
[3]Set aside in 1896 to Women's National Indian Association, and surrendered in 1899 in favor of Moravian Church Society.

LEASING OF INDIAN LANDS.

For the terms on which Indian lands can be leased, see the Annual Report of this Bureau for 1897 (p. 46).

UNALLOTTED OR TRIBAL LANDS.

Since the date of the last Annual Report the following leases of tribal lands have been approved.

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

Lessee.	Acres.	Term.	Annual rent.
		Years.	
Grazing leases:			
Samuel B. Burnette	300,789	2	$30,078.90
William T. Waggoner	592,610	2	59,261.00
Hezekiah G. Williams	35,000	1½	3,500.00
John W. Light	77,112	2	7,711.20
Do	70,000	2	7,000.00
William A. Wade	105,892	2	10,589.20
Aacher Silberstein	2,000	2	200.00
Roswell K. Halsell	59,581	2	5,958.10
Samuel P. Britt	10,000	2½	1,000.00
Driggers & Sharp	30,000	2½	3,000.00
James L. McHaney	8,000	2½	800.00
Edward D. Byrd	9,500	2½	950.00
Hezekiah G. Williams	5,500	2	440.00
Edward L. Clark	3,450	2½	345.60
James A. Gamel	24,000	[1]3	[2]600.00
James N. Jones	2,000	3	200.00
Emmet Cox	6,000	2½	600.00
Quanah Parker	8,000	1	800.00
Olds and Elliott	15,320	2½	1,532.00
Hezekiah G. Williams	5,424	2	542.40
Augustus H. Jones	100,000	1½	8,000.00
Grazing permit:			
James Myers	2,000	2½	200.00

[1]Months. [2]Total rent.

REF0073462

The first eight leases mentioned above are renewals, executed under the optional rights of the lessees as contained in their leases for 1898–99. The last six leases and the grazing permit have not been acted upon by this office.

Wichita Reservation, Okla.—Fifteen grazing leases have been executed and approved, each for the term of one year from April 1, 1899, as follows:

Lessee.	Acres.	Annual rent.
Hiram P. Pruner	2,500	$200.00
John D. Perry	14,052	1,405.20
Prestridge & Connell	2,861	281.60
Joseph D. Bridges	1,362	136.20
Walters & Longmire	4,509	450.90
Lyon K. Bingham	17,150	1,114.75
Do	17,761	1,776.10
Charles B. Campbell	14,554	1,455.40
William G. Williams	16,577	1,657.70
Willis C. West	5,189	337.29
Charles S. Williams	8,700	696.00
Smith Brothers	1,436	143.60
Reuben M. Bourland	11,000	990.30
Do	26,543	2,654.30
Do	7,500	450.00

A lease in favor of Robert Curtis for 3,540 acres, for one year, at a consideration of $354.60 has not been acted on by this office.

Omaha and Winnebago Reservations, Nebr.—Ninety-nine farming and grazing leases on the Omaha Reservation and 48 on the Winnebago Reservation, each for the period of one year from March or May, 1899, are described as follows:

Lessee.	Acres.	Annual rent.
OMAHA RESERVATION.		
Jesse W. Tipton	185	$141.00
Spofford Woodhull	404.87	101.22
Henry Harlan	80	22.00
Lenora Baxter	80	20.00
Harry Smith	360	90.00
Mary Lewis	80	20.00
George Medkiff	240	60.00
Sampson Stabler	40	10.00
Ulysses Grant	80	20.00
Guy T. Graves	293.35	95.40
Henry C. Dunagan	74.05	92.56
Ella M. Brownrigg	160	40.00
Walter F. Copple	40	12.00
Faylard H. Park	240	72.00
Alfred Holmberg	200	91.00
Henry C. Dunagan	240	75.00
Oliver Wait	71.54	27.88
Lewellyn C. Brownrigg	920	415.15
James E. L. Carey	9,236.56	2,309.14
Roy D. Stabler	600	180.00
Swan Olson	3,631.22	1,511.49
George Turpin	4,073.13	1,731.07
Stewart Walker	35.63	9.15
Philip Walker	200	50.00
Amos Walker	160	40.00
Thomas Wolf	40	10.00
Edward Walker	160	56.00
Rosalie Farley	120	60.00
Sampson Gilpin	44.37	11.05
Michael F. Casey	40	26.00
Samuel Cherry	160	48.00
Jay F. Dodd	242.27	226.45
Christopher Tyndall	120	52.00
Starkey and Mercure	800	288.00
OMAHA RESERVATION—continued.		
Robert Warner	40	$10.00
Robert Baddis	40	40.00
Josiah Fields	40	20.00
Uriah Merrick	200	50.00
Daniel Parker	160	80.00
Silas Wood	121.84	67.50
Elkhorn Black	160.47	40.12
Richard White	40	10.00
Josephine Lamson	440	110.00
Lizzie Wickersham	236.17	68.01
Paul Loveloy	80	30.00
Henry D. Byram	670.93	205.74
Lewis P. Holman	47.08	11.77
Thomas M. Senter	215.43	107.72
James Grant	98.02	24.50
Henry C. Martin	40	10.00
Thomas L. Sloan	559.70	159.15
Sylvester E. Morgan	40	20.40
Arthur T. Barr	40	10.00
Thomas L. Sloan	1,031.56	292.89
Josephine Von Felden	40	10.00
Celestine B. Kuhn	365.80	91.44
Arthur Hallowell	80	20.00
Mrs. Frank B. Hutchins	793.55	595.16
Bert Baxter	80	20.00
Asbeary G. Weaver	318.08	99.59
Guy Stabler	80	20.00
Perry Fred	80	32.00
Charles Stabler	80	20.00
Albert Pappan	32.91	8.22
Wa mo Buri	40	16.00
Charles Reese	120	30.00
Walter D. Diddock	213	106.25
Charles Crowell	80.58	23.43

Lessee.	Acres.	Annual rent.
OMAHA RESERVATION—continued.		
Sioux Solomon	80	$24.00
George F. Phillips	120	42.00
Henry C. Dunagan	80	20.00
Charles O. Maryott	421.72	113.30
Josiah M. Sumner	53.35	69.19
Winfield S. Flanders	538.44	204.60
Ardent Saunsoci	240	72.00
Joseph E. Blankiron	120	74.80
Benjamin Merrick	80	28.00
Arthur P. Fiscus	155.16	38.79
William Barada	400	200.00
Faylord H. Park	80	24.00
Zelos D. Yeaton	630.93	212.80
George Anderson	492.85	202.33
Thomas R. Ashley	233.15	70.29
Milton Levering	38.33	9.58
David Wells	40	12.00
Harvey Warner	120	36.00
Henry Springer	111.09	27.77
Garry P. Myers	40	12.00
Joseph Lyon	40	10.00
Reuben H. Cabney	55.40	24.50
Joseph A. Spainhourd	360	108.00
WINNEBAGO RESERVATION.		
William Stanage	80	32.00
Samuel H. Nixon	160	80.00
George Harris	80	124.00
John J. Kellogg	269.02	96.81
St. Pierre Owen	80	20.00
John T. Wheeler	80	48.00
Edwin Sandberg	80	100.00
Charles Frenchman	120	66.00
John W. Albaugh	80	32.00
James W. Boyd	250	175.00
Albert S. Wendell	797.48	269.08
WINNEBAGO RESERVATION—continued.		
James Monier	520	$156.00
Swan Olson	600	213.75
Gottfried Fuscher	80	80.00
Starkey & Mercure	80	24.80
Frank Rejman	71.03	43.00
David St. Cyr	80.20	20.06
Starkey and Mercure	360	90.00
Robert Dingwall	40	20.00
John Ashford	588	308.93
John Ahlers	36.55	36.55
Sylvester E. Morgan	80	24.80
Elisha Tadlock	120	30.00
Sylvester E. Morgan	80	28.80
John McKeegan	480	144.00
Winfield S. Flanders	956.80	363.58
Cornelius J. O'Conner	581.20	220.85
Nick Fritz	1,117.12	446.84
Oscar Bring	320	320.00
Emil Magnesson	160	140.00
Swan E. Renando	120	120.00
Mrs. Frank B. Hutchins	123.52	92.64
George Rico Hill	80	20.00
Harmon Barber	12.57	5.03
Ernest J. Smith	640	320.00
James W. Holmquist	120	150.00
Nels Tolstrop	84.84	8.71
Joseph Lamere	80	20.00
Timothy Murphy	160	40.00
Cornelius J. O'Connor	1,632	603.20
Mrs. Reuben Decora	80	48.00
John S. Lemmon	2,014.49	1,601.44
Charles C. Maryott	1,398.94	419.73
Michael J. Rea	158.62	158.62
William Reninger, sr	552.34	138.08
Frank C. Buckwalter	274.96	68.74
Charles Raymond	40	20.00
Frank B. Buckwalter	30.73	15.37

The Annual Report for 1896 mentioned one five-year lease for farming purposes on the Omaha Reservation and one five-year lease 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 the annual rental of $6,001.09 for the first three years and $9,001.03 for the remaining two years. The other is in favor 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.

Uintah Valley Reservation, Utah.—One mineral lease has been approved for ten years from November 26, 1898. Description of tract leased: All that part of the Uintah Reservation lying south of the Strawberry River, west of the first guide meridian, and south of the first standard parallel south, in Wasatch County. The lessees are allowed two years in which to select definite tracts and file maps of definite location.

The mining privileges granted by this lease extend to and include only elaterite, woertzelite, gilsonite, asphaltum, and mineral wax. The consideration to be paid by the lessees is one-twentieth of each of the first two mentioned minerals and one-fifteenth of each of the last three.

On the following reservations no additional leases have been made during the past year: Crow, Mont.; Kickapoo, Kans.; Osage, Kaw, Ponca, and Otoe, Okla.; Shoshone, Wyo., and Eastern Shawnee, Ind. T.

REF0073463

ALLOTTED LANDS.

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

Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Okla.—One hundred and thirty-six farming and grazing leases. The length of term is generally three years. The consideration paid the allottees at this agency is low, ranging from 15 cents to 78 cents per acre per annum.

Chippewa Reservation, Minn.—One business lease for the term of five years. The consideration is $102 per annum for 51.25 acres.

Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.—Two grazing leases, covering 360 acres, for the term of one year. The consideration is $36, or 10 cents per acre. These lands are to be used as a grazing pasture for the stock of the Industrial Boarding School.

Green Bay Agency, Wis.—One farming lease for the term of fifteen months. The consideration is $120 for the full term, or $2.40 per acre per annum. This land is to be used for the purpose of teaching practical agriculture to the Indian boys of the Oneida school. Thirteen farming and grazing leases have been executed upon which no action has been taken.

Nez Percé Agency, Idaho.—Fifty-one farming and grazing leases and 26 business leases. The terms are from one to three years for farming and grazing leases and from one to five years for business leases. The consideration ranges from 30 cents to $2.50 per acre per annum for farming and grazing lands. The prices paid for business leases range from $30 per annum to $240 for town lots, located in Lapwai and Spaulding, Idaho. Twenty-three farming and grazing leases and 4 business leases have been executed upon which no action has been taken.

Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr.—Ninety-six farming and grazing leases on the Omaha Reservation and 152 on the Winnebago Reservation. The term is generally three years, but some are for one and two year periods. The prices range from 25 cents per acre for grazing land to $2 for the best farming lands. For average farming lands where small improvements have been made the prevailing price is $1.25 per acre. Eleven leases from this agency have been executed upon which no action has been taken.

Ponca, Pawnee, etc., Agency, Oklahoma.—Two hundred and sixty-four farming and grazing leases and 1 business lease on the Ponca Reservation and 106 farming and grazing leases on the Pawnee Reservation. They are generally executed for the term of three years, but some are for one year and two year periods. The prices range from 25 cents per acre per annum for grazing lands to $2 for the best farming lands. In the majority of cases the lessees are to place certain improvements on the lands, such as fences, etc. This is in addition to the cash consideration. The business lease is for five years. The consideration is $5 per acre per annum for 5 acres. Eighteen farming and grazing leases have been executed upon which no action has been taken.

Puyallup Reservation, Wash.—Fourteen farming and grazing leases. The terms are one and two years, excepting two, which are for five and seven months, respectively. The prices range from $3.60 to $12 per acre per annum.

Quapaw Reservation, Ind. T.—One farming lease for the period of one year. The consideration is $2 per acre.

Round Valley Agency, Cal.—One farming and grazing lease has been executed upon which no action has been taken.

Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.—Thirty-two farming and grazing leases by the Absentee Shawnee allottees, 23 by the Pottawatomies, 44 by the Sacs and Foxes, 17 by the Iowas, and 25 by the Kickapoos; also six residence and business leases by the Sac and Fox Indians. The length of term is from one to three years. The consideration ranges from 17 cents per acre per annum for grazing lands to $3 for the best farming lands. The average price for raw, unbroken lands is about 75 cents per acre. In the majority of cases the lessees are to place certain small improvements on the lands, such as fences, etc. The residence and business leases are for the term of one year. The consideration is $10 for 50 by 150 square feet. Eight leases have been executed upon which no action has been taken.

Siletz Reservation, Oreg.—Two grazing leases. The terms are one and three years. The consideration is 79 and 41 cents per acre per annum, respectively.

Sisseton Agency, S. Dak.—Forty-nine farming and grazing leases. The term is three years. The consideration ranges from 19 cents to 93 cents per acre per annum.

Umatilla Agency, Oreg.—Forty-one farming and grazing leases—21 by the Cayuse, 14 by the Walla Walla, and 6 by the Umatilla allottees. The terms are from one to three years. The consideration ranges from 70 cents to $2.68 per acre per annum.

Yakima Agency, Wash.—Nine farming and grazing leases for the term of three years. The consideration ranges from $1 to $1.75 per acre per annum.

Yankton Agency, S. Dak.—One hundred and forty-five grazing leases for the term of three years. The consideration paid for grazing lands at this agency is low, generally 10 cents per acre per annum, but some few pieces are leased for 12½ and 15 cents.

REF0073464

The following tabular statement is a summary of the above information as to leases of allotted lands:

Reservation.	Kind of lease.	No. of leases.	Years.	Rate.
Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Okla.	Farming and grazing	136	3	15 to 78 cents per acre per annum.
Chippewas, Minn	Business	1	5	$102 per annum.
Crow Creek, S. Dak	Grazing	2	1	$16.
Oneidas, Wis	Farming	1	1¼	$120 for full term.
Nez Percés, Idaho	Farming and grazing	51	1, 2, 3	30 cents to $2 50 per acre per annum.
Do	Business	26	1, 5	$30 to $240 per annum.
Omahas, Nebr	Farming and grazing	96	1, 2, 3	25 cents to $2 per acre per annum.
Winnebagoes, Nebr	do	152	1, 2, 3	Do.
Poncas, Pawnees, etc., Okla	do	370	1, 2, 3	Do.
Do	Business	1	5	$5 per acre per annum.
Puyallups, Wash	Farming and grazing	14	1, 2, 5, 17	$3.60 per acre per annum to $12 50 per acre per month.
Senecas, Ind. T	do	1	1	$2 per acre per annum.
Round Valley, Cal	do	1	1	$1.16 per acre per annum.
Absentee Shawnees, Okla	do	32	1, 2, 3	17 cents to $3 per acre per annum.
Pottawatomies, Okla	do	23	1, 2, 3	Do.
Sacs and Foxes, Okla	do	44	1, 2, 3	Do.
Iowas, Okla	do	17	1, 2, 3	Do.
Kickapoos, Okla	do	25	1, 2, 3	Do.
Sacs and Foxes, Okla	Residence and business	6	1	$10 for 50 by 150 square feet.
Siletz, Oreg	Grazing	2	1, 3	79 and 41 cents per acre per annum.
Umatillas Oreg	Farming and grazing	6	1, 2, 3	70 cents to $2.68 per acre per annum.
Walla Wallas, Oreg	do	14	1, 2, 3	Do.
Cayuse, Oreg	do	21	1, 2, 3	Do.
Yakimas, Wash	do	9	3	$1 to $1.75 per acre per annum.
Yankton Sioux, S. Dak	Grazing	85	3	10, 12½, and 15 cents per acre per annum.
Lake Traverse, S. Dak	Farming and grazing	49	3	19 to 23 cents per acre per annum.

[1] Months.

SALES OF INDIAN LANDS.

Peoria and Miami Lands, Indian Territory.—The last annual report of this office reported the approval by the Department up to August 5, 1898, under the act of June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., p. 72), of 32 conveyances of land by the Peoria Indians, amounting to 2,684.75 acres, at a valuation of $27,653.90, an average of $10.30 per acre; also 16 conveyances by the Miami Indians, amounting to 1,411.05 acres, at a valuation of $12,505, an average of $8.86 per acre. Thus the sales by both tribes aggregated 4,095.62 acres of land for $40,108.90, an average of $9.79 per acre.

Between August 5, 1898, and August 31, 1899, there have been approved by the Department 24 conveyances by the Peoria Indians, amounting to 1,862.43 acres, at a valuation of $15,915, an average of $8.54 per acre, and 9 conveyances by the Miami Indians, amounting to 684.85 acres, at a valuation of $6,926, an average of $10.01 per acre. The total 33 conveyances cover 2,549.28 acres of land, at a valuation of $22,841, an average of $8.96 per acre.

The total sales of land by these two tribes of Indians since the passage of the act of June 7, 1897, are 81, aggregating 6,644.90 acres of land, at a valuation of $62,049.90, an average of $9.47 per acre.

Citizen Pottawatomie and Absentee Shawnee Lands, Oklahoma.—The act of August 15, 1894 (28 Stat., p. 295), authorizes the members of these tribes who are over 21 years of age to dispose of any of the lands patented to them under the general allotment act in excess of 80 acres. Up to the 5th of August, 1898, there had been approved by the Department 378 conveyances, aggregating in area 40,093.51 acres of land, valued at $229,461.77.

Between August 5, 1898, and August 31, 1899, there had been approved by the Department 97 conveyances of the Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians, at an average valuation of $4.60 per acre, viz, 79 in Pottawatomie County, aggregating 8,325.03 acres, for $37,014, and 18 in Cleveland County, aggregating 1,490.72 acres, for $8,135. During the same period there have been approved by the Department 34 conveyances by the Absentee Shawnee Indians, at an average of $6.71 per acre, viz, 33 in Pottawatomie County, aggregating 2,926.10 acres, for $19,871.34, and 1 in Cleveland County, 80 acres, for $320. The total, 131 conveyances, cover 12,821.85 acres of land, at a valuation of $65,340.34, or an average of $5.10 per acre.

The total sales of land by these two tribes of Indians since the passage of the act of August 15, 1894, are 509, aggregating 52,915.36 acres of land, for $294,802.11.

In the last annual report it was recommended that additional legislation in behalf of the Pottawatomies be secured which will allow those who took allotments under the act of May 23, 1872 (17 Stat., 159), the same privilege of alienating portions of their lands as has been accorded those who took allotments under the general allotment act. This recommendation is renewed and a draft of a bill to carry it out will be submitted to the Department to be laid before Congress.

Additional legislation needed.—By the act of May 23, 1872, the Secretary of the Interior was directed to make allotments to the members of the Citizen Band of Pottawatomies and to Absentee Shawnees residing upon the tract set apart for them in what was then the Indian Territory. No provision was made for patents, but it was directed that certificates of allotments should be issued, and that the lands thus allotted

> should 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.

A few of the tracts thus allotted are still held by the original allottees or their heirs, while others, with the permission of the President, have been alienated to persons of Indian blood. Since no time was fixed at which the inhibition against alienation should terminate, if those holding allotments under that act are to be allowed to sell their land or any part of it except to Indians, further legislation is necessary. There would seem to be no good reason for permitting those who

REF0073465

received allotments under the act of 1887 to sell a part of their lands and refuse the same privilege to those who took their allotments under the act of 1872. As stated in last year's report, the rule should be made uniform. The act of 1872 requires the "permission of the President" to make conveyances valid. The President should be relieved of the duty of attending to such a minor detail as the approval of Indian deeds.

In an opinion rendered June 8, 1897, the Department held that the authority given by the act of August 15, 1894, to make sales of portions of allotments taken under the general allotment act was confined to adult Indians, and did not include sales made by or on behalf of minor heirs. Further legislation seems necessary to authorize the sale of these lands when held by adult and minor heirs as tenants in common.

The Peoria and Miami Indians of the Quapaw Agency, Ind. T., were allowed to sell a part of their lands by a provision of the act of June 7, 1897 (30 Stats., p. 72), which reads as follows:

> That the adult allottees of land in the Peoria and Miami Indian Reservation in the Quapaw Agency, Ind. T., who have each received allotments of 200 acres or more may sell 100 acres thereof, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

This law does not provide for the sale of their lands by heirs of allottees, which would seem to be an unfair and impracticable discrimination.

The draft of a bill to cover the points above indicated was submitted to Congress at its last session, but failed to become a law. It will be resubmitted for transmission to Congress at its next session.

TELEPHONE LINES ACROSS RESERVATIONS.

The act of February 9, 1899 (30 Stat., 834, and p. 494 of this report), grants the Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company the right to construct and maintain lines and offices for general business purposes in the Ponca, Otoe, and Missouria reservations in the Territory of Oklahoma. Section 2 of the act provides that the company shall pay the nations or tribes through which it extends its line, in whole or in part, the sum of $5 annually for each 10 miles of line constructed and maintained. Section 3 provides that before the line shall be constructed consent shall be obtained from all persons in the lawful possession of improvements authorizing the construction across said improvements; and if the right to construct can not be obtained by agreement, then the amount of damages shall be determined by arbitration, one arbitrator to be selected by the company and one by the owner of the improvements, and if they shall fail to agree, they shall select a third person, and the award so made shall be binding upon the parties thereto. This act is the first act of Congress authorizing the construction of a telephone line through Indian lands.

RAILROADS ACROSS RESERVATIONS.

The most important matter of legislation during the past year in connection with railroads across Indian lands was the passage of the act of Congress of March 2, 1899 (30 Stat., 990, and p. 505 of this report). The act provides that any railway company duly organized under the laws of the United States or under the laws of any State or Territory, may acquire right of way through Indian reservations, Indian lands, and Indian allotments by complying with its terms and with the rules and regulations of this Department prescribed thereunder. April 18, 1899, the Secretary of the Interior prescribed rules and regulations governing railway companies in the acquirement of such rights of way. The rules and regulations will be found printed in this report at page 661. Such rights of way shall be for the construction of railway, telegraph, and telephone lines, not to exceed 50 feet in width on each side of the central line of the road, except where there may be heavy cuts and fills, in which case they shall not exceed 100 feet in width on each side of the central line of the road; the companies may also acquire station grounds adjacent to the rights of way, not exceeding 100 feet in width, by a length of 2,000 feet.

Under the provisions of this general act, and subject to the rules and regulations of this Department, authority has been granted for railroad companies to survey their lines of road through Indian lands, as follows:

Arkansas Valley and Gulf Railroad Company.—On March 7, 1899, the Department granted authority for the above-named company to make a preliminary survey of its line of road through Indian lands in Oklahoma and through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point to be selected by said railroad company on the Kansas line a few miles southeast of Arkansas City, Kans., running thence by the most practicable route through the Indian Territory in a southeasterly direction along the valley of the Arkansas River to the southern boundary; and also for the construction of a branch line beginning at a point not exceeding 35 miles south of the south line of Kansas, thence in a southeasterly direction to connect with the main line.

Gulf and Northern Railroad Company.—March 18, 1899, the Acting Secretary granted authority for the above-named company to make a preliminary survey for the location of its line of road through the Osage, Ponca, and Otoe and Missouria reservations, Okla., and also through the lands of Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory.

Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas Railroad Company.—July 18, 1899, the Acting Secretary of the Interior granted authority for the Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas Railroad Company to locate and survey a line of railroad from a point on the south line of the State of Kansas, at or near Coffeyville, through the Cherokee and Osage nations and the counties of Pawnee, Payne, Logan, Kingfisher, Oklahoma, Canadian,

REF0073466

and Washita, the Wichita, Kiowa, and Comanche reservations, and Greer County, Okla., to Vernon, Tex.; also for a branch line from a point on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway at or near Pryor Creek, in the Cherokee Nation westwardly and intersecting with the said above-described line where it crosses the Arkansas River in the Osage Nation.

Rio Grande, Pagosa and Northern Railroad Company.—May 19, 1899, tacit authority was granted the above-named company for the location and survey of its line of road through the allotted lands formerly embraced within the Southern Ute Reservation, Colo.

The survey of the line of road was effected and on July 20, 1899, a map showing the definite location of the line of road through said allotted lands was submitted to this Department for approval. On July 25 the Acting Secretary approved the map, as follows:

> Approved only so far as the line of road represented hereon passes through Indian lands, subject to all the requirements, limitations, and provisions contained in the act of Congress approved March 2, 1899.

St. Louis, Tecumseh and Lexington Railway Company.—On March 9, 1899, the Acting Secretary of the Interior granted authority for the above-named company to locate and survey its line of railroad over and across Indian lands and reservations lying and being between the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway at or near the town of Stroud, in Oklahoma, and extending in a southwesterly direction by way of Tecumseh to the town of Lexington, Okla.

Shawnee, Oklahoma and Indian Territory Railway Company.—July 25, 1899, the Acting Secretary of the Interior granted authority for the above-named company to locate and survey a line of railroad over and across Indian lands from Shawnee, Okla., in a southeasterly direction to Coalgate, in the Indian Territory, or south thereof to a point on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad; and also from Shawnee, Okla., northward to a point intersecting the line of road of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad at or near Stroud, Okla.

Tecumseh and Shawnee Railroad Company.—July 25, 1899, the Acting Secretary granted authority for the above-named company to survey and locate its line of road through and across Indian lands lying and being between Tecumseh, Okla., and Shawnee, Okla., both termini being within Pottawatomie County, Okla.

Eastern Oklahoma Railroad Company.—August 1, 1899, the Acting Secretary of the Interior granted authority for the Eastern Oklahoma Railroad Company to locate and survey its line of railroad through Indian lands from Guthrie, Okla., eastward to the west line of the Creek Nation, south of the Cimarron River; also a branch line from the main line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, beginning at the most feasible and accessible junction between the station of Bliss and the Salt Fork of the Arkansas River and extending in a southeasterly direction through the Ponca and Otoe and Missouria reservations and

the county of Pawnee, by way of the town of Pawnee, to the north line of the Creek Nation, near the confluence of the Cimarron and Arkansas rivers; also from some point on the line of road first mentioned at some accessible point in Pawnee County and extending northeasterly, by way of Stillwater, Pawnee, and Pawhuska, to a connection with the line of road of the Arkansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railway Company at or near Bartlesville, in the Cherokee Nation.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company.—June 19, 1899, the Acting Secretary of the Interior granted authority for said company to make a survey for the extension of its line of road through the lands of the Yankton Sioux Indians in Bonhomme and Charles Mix counties, S. Dak.

SPECIAL GRANTS MADE SINCE LAST ANNUAL REPORT.

Indian and Oklahoma Territories.—*Arkansas and Choctaw Railway Company.*—By act of Congress approved January 28, 1899 (30 Stats., 806, and p. 187 of this report), the above-named company was granted right of way for the construction of a railway, telegraph, and telephone line through the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, in the Indian Territory, beginning at the point on the boundary line between said Choctaw Nation and the county of Little River, in the State of Arkansas, where the said railway as now constructed runs; thence running by the most feasible and practicable route in a westerly direction through the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations to such point on the western boundary line of the Chickasaw Nation at or near the town of Sugden as the company may select. Three maps of definite location of 20 miles each, for the purpose of barring subsequent settlements and improvements on the company's right of way have been filed in this office. Section 7 of the act provides that a map showing the entire line of road in the Indian Territory shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior before the construction of the road shall be commenced.

Little River Valley Railway Company.—By act of Congress approved February 4, 1899 (30 Stats., 816, and p. 490 of this report), the above-named company was granted right of way for the construction of a railway, telegraph, and telephone line through the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, in the Indian Territory, beginning at the point where said railway now intersects the boundary line between the State of Arkansas and the Choctaw Nation, in Little River County, Ark., running thence by the most feasible and practicable route in a westerly direction through said Choctaw Nation to such point at or near Atoka, in said nation, as said company may select; thence from such point in a northwesterly direction up the valley of the Washita through the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations to the boundary line between the Chickasaw Nation and Oklahoma Territory; and also branch lines, beginning at the most feasible and practical points on the main line

REF0073467

opposite the towns of Clarkville and Paris, in the State of Texas; thence in a southerly direction to said mentioned points. No maps of definite location of the company have yet been filed for approval.

Fort Smith and Western Railroad Company.—By act of Congress approved March 3, 1899 (30 Stats., 1368, and p. 514 of this report), the above-named company was granted right of way for the construction of a railway, telegraph, and telephone line through the Choctaw and Creek nations, in the Indian Territory, beginning at a point to be selected by said company on the western boundary line of the State of Arkansas, at or near the city of Fort Smith, and running thence by the most feasible and practicable route in and through the Choctaw Nation in a southwesterly and westerly direction through the counties of Scullyville, San Boise, Gaines, and Tobucksey, and crossing the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway at or near the South Canadian, continuing thence westerly to the South Canadian River; thence northwesterly through the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, to a point on the western boundary thereof near the Sac and Fox Agency. The company has filed in this office, for the purpose of barring subsequent claims for damages for settlement and improvements upon the company's right of way, a map showing the definite location of the company's line of road for the first 50 miles southwesterly from the town of Fort Smith. Section 8 of the act provides 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 construction of the road shall be commenced.

Nez Perce Indian Lands, Idaho.—*Clearwater Valley Railroad Company.*—By act of Congress approved February 28, 1899 (30 Stats., and p. 496 of this report), the above-named company was granted right of way through the Nez Perce Indian lands, in Idaho, beginning on the north side of the Clearwater River at the western boundary of the reservation; thence along the north bank of said Clearwater River in an easterly direction to a point nearly opposite the mouth of the Lapwai Creek; thence crossing to the south bank of said Clearwater River to a point within said Indian agency grounds in section 22, township 36 north, range 4 west of the Boise meridian; thence along the south bank of the Clearwater River to the mouth of the Big Canyon; thence up the Big Canyon in a southeasterly direction to the junction of the Big and Little Canyons; thence up the valley of the Little Canyon in a general easterly direction to the Boise meridian; thence along the valley of the Little Canyon in a general southerly and southeasterly direction to a divide between the watersheds of Little Canyon and Lawyers Canyon; thence in a southerly and southwesterly direction up Lawyers Canyon to the southeast boundary of the reservation. July 11, 1899, the company filed in this Department for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior four maps (in duplicate) showing the line of definite location of the road through said Indian lands, as indicated in said act of Congress.

Clearwater Short Line Railway Company.—By act of Congress approved March 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 918, and p. 501 of this report), the above-named company was granted right of way for the location and construction of a line of railroad through the Nez Perce Indian lands, in Idaho, beginning at a point on the western boundary of the reservation and thence extending in a general easterly and southeasterly direction along the bank of the Clearwater River and its tributaries to the southeastern boundary of the reservation; also for the construction of a branch line of road beginning at or near Spaulding town site, in section 22, township 36 north, of range 4 west, Boise meridian, extending in a general southerly direction to the south boundary of the reservation. June 9, 1899, the Department approved six maps of definite location of the company's main line of road and one map of the Lapwai branch, as follows:

Map No. 1. From 0 to 10.002 miles.
Map No. 2. From 10.002 to 20.975 miles.
Map No. 3. From 20.975 to 25.797 miles.
Map No. 4. From 25.797 to 44.918 miles.
Map No. 5. From 44.918 to 52.311 miles.
Map No. 6. From 52.311 to 62.819 miles.
Lapwai Branch: Map No. 1. From 0 to 12 miles.

Omaha and Winnebago Reservations.—*Sioux City and Omaha Railway Company.*—By act of Congress approved February 28, 1899 (30 Stats., 912, and p. 499 of this report), the above-named company was granted right of way for the construction of a railway, telegraph, and telephone line through the Omaha and Winnebago reservations, Nebr., beginning at a point to be selected by said railway company at or near the town of Decatur, Burt County, Nebr., and running thence in a northerly and westerly direction over the most practicable and feasible route through said reservations to a point on the north line of the Winnebago Reservation, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turnouts, and sidings as the company may deem it to its interest to construct and maintain. No maps of definite location of the line of road have yet been submitted for approval.

GRANTS REFERRED TO IN PREVIOUS ANNUAL REPORTS.

Indian and Oklahoma Territories.—*St. Louis, Oklahoma and Southern Railway Company.*—By act of Congress approved February 13, 1899 (30 Stats., 836, and p. 495 of this report), the act of Congress of March 30, 1896 (29 Stats., 30), was amended as follows:

> The time for completing the survey of the entire line of said road and filing a map of the same with the Secretary of the Interior, constructing the first fifty miles and the completion of the remaining sections thereof, shall be and is hereby extended two years from the dates specified in said act.

No maps of definite location of the company have yet been filed for approval.

REF0073468

Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railway Company.—By act of Congress approved February 21, 1899 (30 Stats., 844, and p. 495 of this report), the act of Congress approved December 21, 1893 (28 Stats., p. 22), and the act approved February 15, 1897 (29 Stats., 529), granting right of way to the above-mentioned company through Oklahoma and Indian Territories, were extended for a period of three years from and after December 21, 1898; so that said company shall have until December 21, 1901, to build the first 100 miles of its railway in said Territories, and two years thereafter to complete the same. Section 2 of the act of February 15, 1897, was amended so as to give the company the right to locate and construct an extension of its main line, starting at or near Bartlesville, in the Indian Territory and extending in a south or southeasterly direction through the Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, and Chickasaw nations to a point on Red River, north of Sherman, Tex. Section 3 authorizes and empowers the company to locate and construct a branch line of road from a point at or near Stillwater, Okla., and extending thence in a south or southwesterly direction through the counties of Lincoln, Pottawatomie, Cleveland, and Oklahoma to a point on the south line of said Territory; thence south or southwesterly through the Chickasaw Nation to a point on Red River opposite the city of Henrietta, Tex. January 13, 1899, the Secretary of the Interior approved the map of definite location of section 1 of the branch line of the road from the junction with the main line in section 10, township 26 north, range 12 east of the Indian meridian to a point in section 36, township 26 north, range 13 east of the Indian meridian, in the Cherokee Nation, a distance of 25 miles; also a map of definite location of fractional section No. 2 of the branch line of the road from the end of section No. 1, as above described, to a point in section 20, township 22 north, range 1 east of the Indian meridian, Cherokee Nation, a distance of 5 miles. March 15, 1899, the Acting Secretary approved the map of definite location of section No. 1 of the main line of the road from a point near the northwest corner of the Cherokee Nation, extending southerly through the Cherokee Nation, by way of Bartlesville, and thence westerly and southwesterly into the Osage Nation to a point in section 13, township 26 north, range 11 east of the Indian meridian, a distance of 25 miles. No maps of definite location under the amendatory act of February 21, 1899, have yet been submitted for approval.

Gainesville, McAlester and St. Louis Railway Company.—By act of Congress approved February 25, 1899 (30 Stats., 891, and p. 496 of this report), the act of Congress approved March 1, 1893 (27 Stats., 522), granting the above-named company a right of way through the Indian Territory, was extended for a further period of three years from and after the passage of the act. No maps of definite location of the company have yet been filed in this office for approval.

Denison, Bonham and Gulf Railroad Company.—By act of Congress approved February 28, 1899 (30 Stats., 914, and p. 501 of this report),

the act of Congress of March 23, 1898 (30 Stats., 341), entitled "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," was amended so as to invest the Denison, Bonham and Gulf Railway Company with all of the powers and franchises granted in said act, and provides that said act shall hereafter read and be considered in all respects as if the name of the Denison, Bonham and Gulf Railway Company had been inserted in the original act in place of the Denison, Bonham and New Orleans Railway Company.

Arkansas Northwestern Railway Company.—By act of Congress approved March 2, 1899 (30 Stats., 995 and p. 507 of this report), the act of April 6, 1896 (29 Stats., 87), granting the above-named company a right of way through the Indian Territory, was amended as follows:

SEC. 8. That said railway company shall build at least 100 miles of its railway within five years after the passage of this act, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built. That said railway company shall construct and maintain continually all fences, roads, highways, and crossings, and necessary switches over said railway wherever said roads or 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.

No maps of definite location of the line of the road have yet been filed in this office for approval.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company.—The Department has approved three sectional maps of definite location of the first southwestern branch line of the company's road commencing near Chickasha, in the Indian Territory, and extending in a general westerly direction through the Kiowa, Apache, and Wichita reservations, a distance of 75 miles. The map of section 1 was approved on December 23, 1898, the map of section 2 on January 17, 1899, and the map of section 3 on March 17, 1899. Five plats of station grounds along this portion of the line of road have also been approved as follows: Plats of station grounds on the first and second 10-mile sections were approved on January 21, 1899; the plats of the fourth, fifth, and sixth 10-mile sections were approved March 29, 1899. April 20 the company tendered a draft for $2,551.50 in payment of right of way at the rate of $50 per mile for the first 51.03 miles of said first southwestern branch line of road. Up to that date the road had been completed by grading only this distance. June 26, 1899, the company tendered a draft for $1,853.18 in payment of the annual tax at the rate of $15 per mile for each mile of road constructed through Indian lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, said tender of taxes covering the amount due on the main line of the road through the Chickasaw Nation and on the first southwestern branch line. July 19, 1899, the Department approved the plat of additional station grounds on the main line of the road near Chickasha, Indian Territory, situated in the northwest quarter of section 34, township 7 north of range 7 west of the Indian meridian,

REF0073469

embracing an area of 7.57 acres. The governor of the Chickasaw Nation declined to accept the statutory amount of $25 per acre for said land, and the matter is now pending negotiations between the company and the nation as to what amount the nation will accept for said lands.

Denison and Northern Railway Company.—On March 10, 1899, the Acting Secretary of the Interior extended the time for the completion of the line of road of said company through the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for two years from March 29, 1899, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 30, 1892 (27 Stats., 336), such extension being granted under and by virtue of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1899 (30 Stats., 990). Section 4 of this act provides:

> That the Secretary may when he deems proper extend for a period not exceeding two years the time for the completion of any road for which right of way has been granted and a part of which shall have been built.

The maps of definite location of sections 1 and 2 of the main line of the road were approved by the Department May 4, 1895, and the maps of sections 1 and 2 of the northwestern branch line of road were approved on May 25, 1899.

Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company.—January 18, 1899, the Secretary of the Interior approved the report of the board of referees assessing damages for land taken for additional station-ground purposes at South McAlester, Ind. T. The land taken includes 13.07 acres; damages were assessed at $1,500. February 13, 1899, the company forwarded vouchers showing that the expenses of the referees, witnesses, and stenographer in the matter of the assessment of damages for additional station grounds at South McAlester, amounting to $11.65, had been paid. February 18, 1899, the company submitted voucher No. 173, in the nature of a draft on the National Bank of Denison, Tex., for $1,500, which was tendered in payment for additional station grounds at South McAlester, Ind. T. February 17, 1899, the Acting Secretary of the Interior approved map No. 13 of the definite location of the line of road of the company from Fort Reno, Okla., in a general westerly direction to the north boundary of the Wichita Reservation, a distance of about 23½ miles; plat of station grounds along that portion of the road at Calumet, situated in Canadian County, Okla. At the same time the Secretary declined to approve the map of definite location designated "fractional part of map No. 13 west from Bridgeport," through the Wichita Reservation, a distance of 18.09 miles. February 17, 1899, the Acting Secretary approved map of definite location from Howe, Choctaw Nation, eastward to the west line of Arkansas, a distance of 11.17 miles. February 17, 1899, the Department declined to accept voucher No. 4 of the company, in the nature of a draft on the State National Bank of Denison, Tex., for $890.50, which was tendered by the company for right of way of the road at the rate of $50 per mile for 17.81 miles of the road through the Wichita Reservation, Okla. The Department declined to accept said voucher, holding that the company had no authority to construct that portion of the road passing through the Wichita Reservation. March 15, 1899, the company submitted for record in this office a release or "satisfaction piece" of the Finance Company of Pennsylvania, releasing and discharging the mortgage made on October 3, 1891, by the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company to said Finance Company of Pennsylvania, covering all its line of railroad, spurs, switches, side tracks, and property, said mortgage being for the sum of $1,100,000 and having been recorded in this office October 15, 1895. May 25, 1899, the Acting Secretary of the Interior declined to approve the map of definite location of the company's line of road through the Wichita Reservation, said approval being asked for under the act of Congress of March 2, 1899 (30 Stats., 990), holding that said act did not authorize the approval of a map of definite location of a line of road which had previously been constructed. July 5, 1899, the company submitted audit voucher No. 4 in the nature of a draft on the Girard Life Insurance Annuity and Trust Company, of Philadelphia, for $2,038.50, which it tendered in payment of the annual tax at the rate of $15 per mile for each mile of road constructed through Indian lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899. July 8, 1899, the company tendered voucher No. 5 in the nature of a draft on the State National Bank of Denison, Tex., for $558.50, in payment of the right of way at the rate of $50 per mile for 11.17 miles from Howe to the west line of Arkansas.

Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company.—June 30, 1899, 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, 1899.

Southern Kansas Railroad Company (leased to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company).—June 29, 1899, the company submitted a voucher in the nature of a check payable at the Merchants' National Bank, New York, 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, 1899.

Denison and Washita Valley Railroad Company.—June 30, 1899, the company tendered audit voucher No. 530, issued by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company 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, 1899.

Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway Company.—July 1, 1899, the company submitted draft for $2,141.55, which they tendered 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, 1899.

Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company.—June 23, 1899, the company tendered a draft for $2,137.35 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, 1899.

REF0073470

St. Louis and Oklahoma City Railroad Company.—October 18, 1898, the Acting Secretary of the Interior approved the amended and corrected map of definite location of the company through the Creek Nation, said map being approved in lieu of the original map of definite location, which was approved by the Secretary of the Interior on October 24, 1896, and March 16, 1898, respectively.

July 5, 1899, the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, lessee of the above-mentioned company, tendered a draft for $524.68 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, 1899.

Arkansas, Texas and Mexican Central Railway Company.—March 29, 1899, the Acting Secretary of the Interior approved the map of definite location of section 1 of the company's line of road from survey station O at Davis, Chickasaw Nation, extending in a southeasterly direction to survey station 1320 at or near the town of Reagan in said nation, a distance of 25 miles. On the same date the Acting Secretary declined to approve the three plats of station grounds along the line of road as shown upon said map, designated, respectively, Davis, Schley, Mill Creek, on account of informalities in their execution.

White Earth and Chippewa Reservations, Minn.—*Duluth, Superior and Western Railway Company.*—December 15, 1898, the Acting Secretary of the Interior approved schedule of individual damages for right of way through the allotted tracts on said reservations, amounting to $1,376.03; also the assessment of damages for right of way through tribal lands at $260 per mile, making a total assessment of $9,100. February 10, 1899, the company submitted a draft for $9,100 in payment of said tribal damages. The individual damages were to be paid directly to the several allottees. March 18, 1899, the company submitted the maps of the constructed line of road through the said reservations, the constructed line agreeing exactly with the original location, as shown upon the maps of definite location as filed by the company. March 27, 1899, the Department approved three plats of station grounds along the company's line of road within the Chippewa Reservation and one plat of station grounds within the White Earth Reservation.

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company.—December 16, 1898, the Acting Secretary of the Interior approved the schedule of individual damages for right of way of the company through the Chippewa Reservation, amounting to $181; also the assessment of damages for right of way through tribal lands at the rate of $182 per mile, making a total assessment of $2,730. February 10, 1899, the company submitted a draft for $2,730 in payment of tribal damages for right of way through the Chippewa Reservation. The damages for right of way through the allotted lands were to be paid directly to the allottees. June 20, 1899, the Secretary of the Interior approved the map of the constructed line of road through the Chippewa Reservation, the constructed road differing from the line of definite location slightly. It

was thought, however, that the slight variations from the line of original location were not detrimental to the interests of the Indians. On the same date the Department approved one plat showing the definite location along the company's line of road within said reservation designated "Wilkinson," in section 32, township 154 north, range 31 west.

Leech Lake Reservation, Minn.—*Brainerd and Northern Minnesota Railway Company.*—June 1, 1899, the Acting Secretary of the Interior designated and appointed Capt. W. A. Mercer, acting agent of the Leach Lake Agency, to ascertain and determine the amount of damages resulting to the Leach Lake Indians by reason of the location and construction of the road through the tribal lands of the reservation, and also to act with and for the individual allottees in negotiating with the company for right of way through allotted tracts, such appointment being in lieu of the appointment of John H. Sutherland, United States Indian agent of the White Earth Agency, made on February 2, 1898.

Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Mont.—*Great Northern Railway Line (lessee of Western Branch St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway).*—July 12, 1899, the Acting Secretary of the Interior approved two plats of relocation of two certain portions of the company's line of road within said reservation, as follows:

1. From a point on said company's constructed line, 29,573 feet westerly from the center of the crossing of Curlew Creek to a point 19,170 feet easterly from the center of the crossing of the north fork of the Two Medicine River, a distance of 4.03 miles.

2. From a point 19,900 feet easterly from the center of the crossing of the north fork of the Two Medicine River to a point 3,838.3 feet westerly from said crossing, a distance of 4.14 miles.

Omaha and Winnebago Reservations, Nebr.—*Omaha Northern Railway Company.*—By act of Congress approved March 26, 1898 (30 Stats., 344), the above-named railway company was granted right of way through the Omaha and Winnebago reservations, Nebr., subject to the general conditions in such cases. December 8, 1898, the Secretary of the Interior approved the map of definite location of the line of road through said reservations; also two plats showing the definite location of station grounds along the company's line of road through said reservations. December 12, 1898, the President directed that the consent of the Indians of said reservation to the provisions of the act granting the company right of way through the reservations should be obtained by convening councils of the chiefs and other leading men of the tribes, especially including all the allottees whose individual lands were crossed by the line of the road, the council to be called by the agent in charge of the Omaha and Winnebago Agency. On December 13, 1898, the Secretary of the Interior directed that the agent of the Omaha and Winnebago Agency should act with and for the individual allottees in determining the amount of damages that shall be paid them for right of way through the allotted tracts. On March 7, 1899, and March 10, 1899, the President and the Secretary of the Interior,

REF0073471

respectively, approved the proceedings of the Omaha and Winnebago Indians, both tribal and individual, consenting to the construction of the road through the reservations and through the allotted tracts. The total damages for right of way through tribal lands of the Winnebago Reservation amounted to $320.25; damages for right of way through tribal lands on the Omaha Reservation amounted to $276.85. Damages for right of way through individual allotments were to be paid directly to the several allottees.

Colville Reservation, Wash.—*Washington Improvement and Development Company.*—By act of Congress approved June 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 430), the above-named company was granted right of way through the Colville Reservation, beginning at a point on the Columbia River near the mouth of Sans Poil River; running thence in a northerly direction to a point in township 37 north, of range 32 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, subject to the usual conditions. Three maps of definite location of the company's line of road through said reservation, commencing at the southerly end of Curlew Lake and extending in a general southerly direction to the Columbia River near the mouth of Sans Poil River, have been approved by the Department.

CONDITIONS TO BE COMPLIED WITH BY RAILROAD COMPANIES OPERATING UNDER SEPARATE ACTS OF CONGRESS.

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.

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.

NEEDED PUBLICATIONS ON INDIAN MATTERS.

For many years there has been an increasing demand upon this office for a publication containing all ratified treaties and agreements made between the various Indian tribes and the United States. Such a work would be very valuable for reference by the Executive Departments of the Government, by the Indian committees in Congress when considering legislation affecting Indian tribes, and also by the several Indian tribes themselves, who are yearly becoming more intelligent and desirous of obtaining information as to what lands their forefathers occupied and claimed and how and when they were ceded to the Government. A book of this character, containing all treaties with "Indian tribes from 1778 to 1837, with a copious table of contents," and covering 699 pages, was compiled and printed in 1837 by the direction and under the supervision of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. A republication of this work and its continuance to date upon the same method and plan is a desideratum, and I respectfully urge that Congress be requested to make the necessary appropriation to pay the expense of compiling and issuing such a publication.

I would also recommend that Congress be requested to make an appropriation to pay for the republication of the books "Executive Orders Relating to Indian Reservations," and "Laws Relating to Indian Affairs." The supply of each is exhausted, and the constant call for these two works for public distribution justifies this office in making a recommendation for a new edition of each, which should, of course, be brought down to date.

ATTACK BY PAPAGOS OF ARIZONA ON EL PLOMO, MEXICO.

The last annual report of this office gave an account of the attack made April 14, 1898, by a band of Papago Indians from the United States upon the Mexican village of El Plomo. It was also stated that

REF0073472

all of the Papagos implicated in this raid had been allowed to return to their homes on parole except the four ringleaders, who, as recommended by Inspector C. F. Nesler, were to be held by the United States commissioner at Tucson for examination in September by the United States grand jury, on the charge of violating United States statute 5286. The inspector reported at the time that he deemed holding the Indians as prisoners until the meeting of the grand jury (from May 27 to September, 1898) a sufficient punishment, and had instructed the assistant United States district attorney to enter a nolle prosequi should they be indicted and brought to trial.

April 8, 1899, the office was surprised to receive from the agent of the Pima Agency, Ariz., a telegram reporting that the four ringleaders had been indicted and were about to be tried, and that they had no counsel, and he requested authority to employ counsel. April 10, 1899, the office recommended that the Department of Justice be requested to instruct the United States district attorney who had jurisdiction, to give this matter his prompt attention and to have a nolle prosequi entered and the Indians released, unless there were good reasons known to him which would render such action incompatible with the best interests of the service. April 19, the Department of Justice transmitted to this Department a report dated April 13, 1899, from Robert E. Morrison, United States district attorney for Arizona, who stated that the instructions by telegram from the Department of Justice to nolle prosequi the case reached him after it was in the hands of the jury; but that a verdict of not guilty had been rendered, which ended the matter. The Indians were therefore discharged from custody.

July 22 the Secretary of State transmitted to the Department a note received from the Mexican ambassador, which stated that while his Government respected the late decision of the court acquitting these Indians, yet it desired to call the attention of this Government to the influences which led to the acquittal, and that his Government desired that effectual steps be taken to prevent any occasion for similar complaints in future. The letter was referred to this office by the Department, with directions to instruct the agent of the Pima Agency "to take all necessary means to prevent future raids by his Indians on Mexican territory, as requested by the Mexican ambassador," and August 1, 1899, this office instructed the Pima agent to exercise the utmost diligence and watchfulness, by means of his agency police, etc., to prevent any of the Indians under his charge from interfering in any way with or molesting in any manner the persons or property of the citizens of Mexico.

CATTLE SMUGGLING BY INDIANS IN ARIZONA.

Growing out of the El Plomo raid came a charge that the Indians who made the raid had brought back with them into the United States cattle which they had stolen while in Mexico. Charges were also made

by H. K. Chenowett, collector of customs at Nogales, Ariz., that officials in charge of the Pima Agency had placed obstacles in the way of customs collectors who were after smuggled cattle, and that the Indians had adopted the Mexican brands, thus making it extremely difficult to detect stolen stock. Therefore request was made by the Treasury Department that instructions be issued by the Interior Department "with a view to the coöperation of the Indian service with the Treasury Department in the protection of the revenue, the observance of the sanitary laws, and to avoid internal complications which may arise from the unlawful acts of the Indians."

Accordingly Special Indian Agent S. L. Taggart, temporarily in charge of the Pima Agency, was directed June 29, 1898, to make a thorough investigation as to the basis for above charges; at the same time he was given the following general instructions:

> Of course, as you are aware, it is absolutely necessary for the proper conduct of the Government business and the maintenance of harmonious relations with the border that this Department should give its active support and hearty cooperation to the Treasury Department officials in the observance of the sanitary laws and the protection of the revenue. As an agent of this Department in temporary charge of the agency you are responsible for the carrying out of a proper line of policy to this end, and you should make such regulations and issue such orders, if you have not already done so, as may be necessary to secure the fullest cooperation of the officials of the Pima Agency in the matters above mentioned.

Special Agent Taggart replied August 3, 1898, that the charges were unfounded, the customs officials having, in his opinion, been misled by statements made by Mexicans, and that while the Indians under his charge had been guilty of some smuggling, yet the whites, both American and Mexican, were also engaged in cattle smuggling, and were for this purpose using the cattle brands of the Indians. These statements were submitted to the Department September 8, 1898, with recommendation that the entire matter be thoroughly investigated by a special agent from the Treasury Department, in company with one from the Interior Department, in order that they might make such recommendations and formulate such rules and regulations as would correct the evils complained of and subserve the best interests both of the Indians and of the revenue service. This recommendation being approved, the Secretary of the Treasury detailed Special Agent E. T. Stokes to cooperate with Special Indian Agent G. B. Pray, of the Interior Department, in making the investigation and formulating the desired rules. In his instructions of October 27, 1898, Agent Pray was advised that all parties should be given every opportunity to be heard, and that the joint report should be of such a character as to enable this Department and the Treasury Department to take definite action, to the end that the evils complained of might be corrected and justice done all parties concerned.

November 14, 1898, Special Agents Stokes and Pray made a joint report to their respective Departments and submitted therewith a draft

REF0073473

of proposed regulations for the prevention of smuggling and to obviate friction between the customs officials and Indian agents of Arizona. November 29, 1898, the Secretary of the Treasury recommended that in the event of such rules being adopted they be issued as a joint circular by the two Departments. These rules and regulations, approved by this office December 6, 1898, by the Secretary of the Interior December 8, and by the Secretary of the Treasury December 23, were issued as a circular, and are as follows:

RULES AND REGULATIONS CONCERNING CATTLE AND OTHER STOCK.

[Issued jointly by the Interior and Treasury Departments for the proper guidance of the customs officials of the Treasury Department and the Indian agents and subagents of the Interior Department in Arizona.]

1. All Indian stock shall be given a common or reservation brand in addition to the individual, family, or village brand now in use.

2. Indians must not be allowed to enter Mexico for the purpose of recovering stray stock, except under the direction of the agent and when accompanied by an officer or employee detailed therefor.

3. When stray stock is recovered it shall be the duty of the Indians and of the officer in charge of them to report on their return to the nearest custom-house and make entry thereof as required by law and the Treasury Regulations.

4. It shall be the duty of the customs officers before searching for smuggled stock on the reservations to report to the agent in charge. It shall then be the duty of the latter to permit such examination and search and to cooperate with the inspectors by detailing his police for the purpose and to otherwise render the officers such assistance as may be needed.

5. Customs officers in the pursuit of smuggled stock may follow the same into or upon a reservation before reporting to the agent in charge, but shall do no act other than for the detention and safe-keeping of the stock until they shall have informed the agent of their presence and the object thereof.

6. When seizure is made on a reservation or from Indians off the reservation, but under the control of the agency, the seizing officer shall promptly notify the agent, giving the number and description thereof, including the brands.

7. If claim be made by the Indians through the agent that the stock under seizure is not subject to forfeiture, pending the filing of such claim and delivery of the bond for the release thereof, said stock shall be left in the custody of the agent who shall be deemed the representative of the collector for the purpose of caring for and safely keeping said stock, and in the event of the failure of the claimant to comply with the provisions of articles 957 and 958 of the Treasury Regulations, said stock shall be delivered to the customs officers on demand.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., December 8, 1898.

The foregoing rules and regulations are hereby approved.

C. N. BLISS, *Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., December 23, 1898.

The foregoing rules and regulations are hereby approved.

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

The Treasury Regulations referred to above are as follows, viz, Circular No. 111 of July 31, 1897.

Paragraph 473 of the act of July 24, 1897, contains the following provision:

Cattle, horses, sheep, or other domestic animals straying across the boundary line into any foreign country, or driven across such boundary line by the owner for temporary pasturage purposes only, together with their offspring, may be brought back to the United States within six months free of duty under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Under this provision of law the following instructions are issued:

1. The words "domestic animals," as used in said paragraph, are held to mean domesticated animals, like the horse, sheep, cow, ox, etc., as distinguished from wild animals; consequently, in passing upon applications for the free entry of animals claimed to have strayed, or to have been driven across the boundary line for pasturage purposes, the question of the place of origin of the animals need not be taken into consideration.

2. The above provision is held to apply only to animals owned in the United States which have been driven by their owners across the boundary line for temporary pasturage purposes, or which have strayed across from ranches, farms, or premises in the United States.

3. The animals on return must either be owned by the parties owning them at the time of their departure, or a bill of sale to a resident of the United States from the owner at such time must be produced.

4. The animals and offspring must be returned together within six months from date of departure from the United States; otherwise duty will be assessed thereon.

5. An export entry must be made of all animals driven across the boundary line for pasturage purposes, and facsimile marks and brands must be filed with the collector at the time of exportation.

6. The identity of such animals and their offspring must, on their importation, be established to the satisfaction of the collector of customs by the best evidence obtainable, such as brands, distinguishing marks, oath of importer, extract from the export entry, etc., and the following oath or affirmation will be exacted in all cases from the owner, viz:

_____, ss.

I, _____, do solemnly, sincerely, and truly swear (or affirm) that I am a resident or citizen of the United States; that the animals mentioned in the entry hereto annexed are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, truly and bona fide "domestic" animals, owned at the time of their departure from the United States by _____, and that said animals strayed across the boundary line of _____ or were driven to _____ solely for temporary pasturage purposes on the ____ of ____, and except certain of the animals described in said entry, which are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the offspring of a portion of the said animals.

_____

Sworn or affirmed before me this ____ day of ____, 18__.

_____

Customs regulations of 1892.

ART. 957. If the amount of such appraisal shall not exceed the sum of $500, such collector shall publish a notice once a week, for three successive weeks, in some newspaper of the county or place where such seizure shall have been made, if any be published in such county; but, if not, then such notice shall be published in some newspaper of the county in which the principal customs office of the district shall be situated; and if no newspaper be published in that county then notices shall be posted in proper and conspicuous public places, describing the articles seized, stating the time, cause, and place of seizure, and requiring any person claiming such articles, or any or either of them, to appear and file with such collector his claim to the same within twenty days from the date of his first publication or posting of such notice.

ART. 958. Any person claiming the property so seized, or any part thereof, may, within the time specified, file with the collector a claim stating his or her interest in the articles seized, and deposit with such collector or other officer acting as such a bond in the penal sum of $250, with two sureties, to be approved by such collector, conditioned that in case of the condemnation of the articles so claimed the obligors shall pay all the costs of the proceedings to obtain such condemnation.

The collector shall thereupon transmit the claim, with the duplicate list and description of the articles seized and claimed, to the United States district attorney for the district, who shall proceed for a condemnation of the property in the mode prescribed by law.

February 3, 1899, these circulars were sent by this office to Indian agents in Arizona with the following instructions:

* * * In order that these rules and regulation may be fully carried into effect you will furnish to any officials under your charge who may have supervision over Indians, or be in any way connected with this matter, a sufficient number of these printed rules and regulations to enable them to fully acquaint the Indians with the provisions contained therein. You should also instruct such officials under you that other new regulations must be rigorously observed by them, and that they will be held responsible for their observance by the Indians.

REF0073474

It would be well for you, in order to give as wide publicity as possible to the matter, to secure the publication of these new rules in newspapers and stock journals in your vicinity, where it can be done without expense to the Government. It would seem that such papers and journals would be glad to publish this as news for the benefit of their subscribers.

In fact, in this matter, it is the desire of this office that you take such action as may be necessary, in your judgment, to secure to all parties interested a full knowledge of the provisions in these joint regulations concerning cattle and other stock, which provisions must be faithfully observed and carried out.

For your information I have to add that the Treasury Department has been furnished a sufficient number of these printed rules to enable it to supply the customs officers, etc., and it is thought that such Treasury Department officials in Arizona will be fully instructed in the premises in due course of time.

In connection with carrying out the instructions given above I have to say further, that, as you may be aware, it is absolutely necessary for the proper conduct of the Government business and the maintenance of harmonious relations with the border Republic, that this Department should give its active support and hearty cooperation to the Treasury Department officials in the observance of the sanitary laws and the protection of the revenue. As an agent of this Department in charge of the agency, you are responsible for the carrying out of a proper line of policy to this end.

SMALLPOX AMONG PUEBLOS IN ARIZONA.

Moquis.—On December 14, 1898, three cases of smallpox, then already convalescent, were discovered in the pueblo of Walpi, one of the three villages of the first or east mesa of the Moqui Pueblo Reservation, Ariz. Although prompt steps were taken by the agency and school employes, the latter at Keams Canyon, only 12 miles distant, to prevent the spread of the disease, both by vaccination and quarantine, it broke out in rapid succession and raged in a most malignant form in all of the three villages of the first mesa, and soon after in the three villages of the second mesa. The population of each mesa was about 450, making a total population for the two mesas of 900. Of this number, 590 persons are reported to have contracted the disease and 181 deaths occurred.

The agency authorities, as the result of careful policing and the enforcement of effectual quarantine measures, succeeded in preventing the spread of the disease to the village of Oraibi, on the third mesa, only a few miles distant from the second mesa and containing a population of about 900 people, and for this they deserve the highest commendation. The disease was also prevented from reaching the Indian school at Keams Canyon.

By the latter part of March the disease had apparently run its course in the first and second mesas, and no new cases having appeared for some time, steps were taken at once to have all the villages in which the disease had raged thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. The Indians were bathed and given new clothing, and their dwellings and the provisions stored therein, including large quantities of corn, were thoroughly fumigated. A certain hostile element among the Moquis opposed this work of disinfection and finally retreated to the last village of the second mesa, Samoprivi, and refused to allow that village to be cleaned. It was at last found necessary to order troops to that place to overcome the opposition.

May 23 a detachment of Troop H of the Ninth Cavalry, under the command of Lieut. M. M. McNamee, arrived at the village. The hostiles, who had all congregated in one house, still refused to surrender or to obey orders, and force had to be used before they finally submitted. This was accomplished without serious results, the conduct of the troops being most commendable. Nine of the leaders of the hostile element were placed under arrest and the work of disinfecting the village was completed. The nine Indian prisoners were taken to the Navajo Indian Agency, at Fort Defiance, where they were held until September 28, when, by permission of this office, they were released on promise of future good behavior and returned to the Moquis Reservation.

The Zuni and other Pueblo villages were also stricken with the disease, of which details are given in the annual report of the agent, herewith, page 245. Beginning with Isleta in January, 1898, it reached Sandia, Santa Ana, Acoma, Laguna, Cochiti, Jemez, and Zuñi. At Zuñi it was especially virulent and 219 died. There were a few cases after February, 1899, in San Felipe, Santo Domingo, San Ildefonso, Santa Clara, and San Juan, but owing to successful vaccination in January the disease did not obtain a foothold among these pueblos, and in the last three there were no deaths. During this terrible scourge great heroism and devotion were exhibited by many employees, who remained at their posts, doing all in their power to help the miserable sufferers falling around them.

MISSION INDIANS, CALIFORNIA.

The recent decision of the supreme court of California in favor of the plaintiffs in the cases of J. Downey Harvey *et al. v.* Allejandro Barker *et al.*, and Same *v.* Jose Quevas *et al.*, commonly known as the Warner's Ranch or Agua Caliente land cases, is likely to prove disastrous to the interests of the defendants, who are Mission Indians, and number several hundred persons.

In these suits the plaintiffs seek to recover possession of certain tracts of land in the possession of the Indians, including certain Indian villages, all within the Rancho San José del Valle, otherwise known as Warner's Ranch, in San Diego County, Cal. The plaintiffs claim title to the property in controversy through a patent of the United States issued to their predecessor, J. J. Warner, on January 16, 1880, which patent was issued pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1851, entitled "An act to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California," and also through two grants from the Mexican Republic made, respectively, in 1840 and 1844. The defendants claim a possessory right in the nature of an easement in, or servitude upon, the property in controversy, basing their claims upon

REF0073475

the fact that they are, and their ancestors were, Mission Indians, and that they have been in the continuous occupancy, use, and possession of the property from time immemorial, and were in such possession at the time the plaintiff's rights thereto had their inception, viz, at the time when the Mexican Government granted, or attempted to grant, the lands to the plaintiff's predecessors in interest.

Through the kind offices of philanthropic persons, the Indians have thus far been able to defend their claims in the State courts of California, and now as the supreme court of that State, by a bare majority, has decided against them, their sole reliance lies in an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The question of taking an appeal on behalf of the Indians is now being considered by the Department of Justice.

SEMINOLES IN FLORIDA.

As stated in the last annual report, Inspector A. J. Duncan, who was instructed to look into the matter of securing lands for the Seminoles in Florida, recommended, March 18, 1898, that certain described public lands be reserved for their use, and that other adjoining tracts be purchased for them. April 5, 1899, he further recommended that some 27,360 acres be obtained from the State of Florida, to be held for the Indians, or exchanged for other lands in Florida, and that some 41,160 acres be purchased for the Indians from the companies owning the same. In another report, dated May 12, he recommended the immediate purchase of thirteen sections, and the purchase of nine sections as soon as the appropriation for the year 1900 should become available. May 29, 1899, the Department approved his recommendation and directed this office to carry it into effect.

July 12, this office submitted to the Department two deeds from the Disston Land Company, executed June 27, 1899, the first conveying to the United States, for the use of the Seminole Indians, all of sections 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, and 35, T. 48 S., R. 31 E., containing 4,190.81 acres, and the second all of sections 13, 15, 17, 19, and 21, in the same townships, containing 3,206.48 acres. The deeds and abstract of title were returned to this office August 1, with a communication from the Acting Attorney-General stating that the abstract was too meager and incomplete to enable him to form a satisfactory opinion respecting the title. They were resubmitted to the Department, with additional evidence, September 2, 1899.[1]

August 25, this office submitted to the Department two deeds from Frank Q. Brown, trustee, executed June 8, 1899, the first conveying to the United States, as trustee for the Seminole Indians in Florida, all of sections 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, and 36, in T. 48 S., R. 31 E., containing 4,480 acres, and the second all of sections 12, 14, and 20, in the same township, containing 1,920 acres.

[1] Since this report was made the deeds were returned by the Department, October 17, and October 26 they were sent to Florida for record.

The purchase price of these lands is 50 cents per acre.

No information has been received concerning the proposed legislation by the State of Florida to transfer lands owned by that State which are desired for the Indians.

REMOVAL OF CHAMBERLAIN FAMILY FROM CŒUR D'ALÉNE RESERVATION, IDAHO.

Some years ago the Chamberlain brothers and certain other persons went upon the Cœur d'Aléne Reservation, Idaho, with a view of obtaining a foothold there and asserting a right to share in Cœur d'Aléne lands and tribal funds. The office being of the opinion that they were not of Cœur d'Aléne blood, and were therefore without right upon that reservation, tried to induce them to leave it. Fred, Clement, and Dolph Chamberlain and others left the reservation, but Bartholomew, James, and Fabian Chamberlain remained and persisted in their right to do so. They made improvements upon certain lands which they selected as homes and filed a claim for $13,340 of Cœur d'Aléne money. Their rights and claims were thoroughly investigated and a complete report of the matter was made to the Department August 15, 1898, with the following recommendations—

1. That the parties above named be not placed upon either the census or annuity rolls of the Cœur d'Aléne tribe of Indians, and that they be not in any manner recognized as Cœur d'Aléne Indians.

2. That Bartholomew, James, and Fabian Chamberlain be given a reasonable time, in the discretion of this office, in which to sell their improvements to any Indian or Indians properly belonging upon the Cœur d'Aléne Reservation and to remove therefrom.

3. That in case they failed or refused to dispose of their improvements and remove within the time allowed, authority be granted to remove them from the reservation, under section 2149 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, page 374.

August 24, 1898, the Department replied, concurring in the conclusion of the office that these parties were not and never had been legal members of the Cœur d'Aléne tribe of Indians, and that they had no rights upon the reservation nor in the tribal moneys. Their removal from the reservation was authorized, and September 23, 1898, the agent of the Colville Agency, Wash., was instructed to notify them that they would be given a reasonable time to sell their homes. The office allowed them ample time in which to dispose of their improvements and remove from the reservation, but they stubbornly refused to take any action in that direction.

On the 1st of May, 1899, this office made a second report upon the claim of Fabian Chamberlain to become a member of the Cœur d'Aléne band of Indians and to remain upon the reservation and participate in the benefits due the tribe. The Department replied May 3, 1899, that

REF0073476

it had considered the statements made by Mr. Fabian Chamberlain and found no reason to modify its previous decision, and in view of the leniency that had been shown in their case it directed that no further temporizing measures be tolerated, and that Fabian and his brothers, Bartholomew and James, be removed from the reservation within thirty days from the date of notice from the Indian agent in charge, the notice to be given at once.

Such instructions were given the agent May 6, 1899, and he replied that he did not have sufficient police force to accomplish the removal of these parties and requested military assistance. Accordingly the office recommended, June 2, that the War Department be requested to detail a sufficient guard of soldiers to aid the agent in effecting the removals. June 9, 1899, the War Department informed the Interior Department that the commanding general, Department of Columbia, had been directed to send an officer with a sufficient detachment to aid the Indian agent, and June 24 the agent reported that with the assistance of the military detail he had removed Bartholomew Chamberlain and his personal effects from the reservation, and also the wife and five children and household goods of Fabian Chamberlain. Fabian Chamberlain himself was at the time away from his home. James Chamberlain was also away, employed in a logging camp off the reservation, and a white man named Pence had been put upon his place. Pence was not removed because of illness in his family, but he agreed to remove from the reservation when the condition of his family would permit. The agent posted notices upon the doors of the houses of both Fabian and James Chamberlain warning them not to interfere in any manner with the premises after the date thereof under penalty of prosecution. They have returned to the reservation and instituted action in the United States court to determine their rights.

INDIAN TERRITORY UNDER THE CURTIS ACT.

My last annual report discussed the provisions of the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 195), "for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," otherwise known as the "Curtis act." There was also given a statement of the most radical and important changes that would be effected under the act in the administration of the affairs of the tribes in the Territory; also a comparison of the provisions of the act with those of the two agreements with the Creeks and with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations which are embodied in sections 29 and 30 of the act.

Section 29 of the act provided that the agreement entered into between the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations on April 23, 1897 (as amended and set forth in that section), should become law on its ratification by the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians at an election to be called for the purpose by the executives of the nations, respectively, before the 1st day of December, 1898. Section

30 made similar provision for the ratification of an agreement made with the Creek Nation on September 27, 1897, as amended and set out therein.

The Choctaw and Chickasaw agreement was ratified at an election held in those nations on August 24, 1898, as shown by a proclamation issued by the proper officers August 30, 1898, and published in report of last year. At the date of that report no action had been taken by the tribal authorities looking to a vote on the Creek agreement, but later the principal chief of that nation called an election, to be held on November 1, 1898, for the purpose of voting on the agreement. The result of this election was the rejection of the agreement. This appears, from a report of November 22, 1898, made by Inspector Wright, to have been due to a misapprehension on the part of the people as to the effect of a negative vote. It seems that the Creeks understood that the defeat of the agreement would place them back under their old form of government, without any limitation or interference by the United States, and that after they found that the rejection of the agreement put into full operation the general provisions of the Curtis act they desired to have another opportunity to vote on it. In view of this Inspector Wright thought that a large majority of the citizens of the Creek Nation would vote for ratification if another opportunity could be afforded them. As Congress had by the law limited to December 1 the time within which the Indians would be allowed to vote on their agreement, the effect of the unfavorable vote on November 1 was to defeat it beyond hope, there being no sufficient time within which to resubmit the same before the expiration of the time limit.

At the date of the last annual report no permanent regulations had been promulgated under the various provisions of the act and of the Choctaw and Chickasaw agreement. The Department had issued some provisional instructions for the guidance of the Indian agent in the collection of the revenues of the various tribes pending the formulation of the regulations required under the law and agreement for the orderly and proper administration of affairs.

In this report it is proposed to state, as briefly as may be consistent with clearness, the action taken since the last report in the execution of the Curtis act, and discuss the questions that have arisen involving the construction of various provisions of the law, with the rulings of the Department thereon.

The first important step that was taken by the Department under the act was the location in the Indian Territory, under the provisions of section 27, of an inspector with authority to supervise the management of the affairs of the various tribes coming under the control of the Government. This responsible duty was imposed on Mr. J. George Wright, who for a number of years had been connected with the Indian service, first as Indian agent at the Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., and

REF0073477

afterwards as an Indian inspector, and whose qualifications for the work were beyond question. Inspector Wright was first ordered to locate at Muscogee on August 17, 1898, to which place he at once repaired for the purpose of a preliminary investigation of the situation generally. October 6, 1898, he was given detailed instructions by the Department, in which his authority was fully defined and in which he was directed to return to the Indian Territory and take complete supervisory control of all the affairs of the Indian agency, and of all other matters whatsoever over which the Government was charged by the act or any other law of Congress to exercise authority, except the matters coming under the control of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes. Since his assignment to this work Inspector Wright has been constantly engaged in dealing with the many questions that have arisen in the Territory, and the manner in which he has treated the subjects on which it has been necessary for him to report through this office gives proof that no mistake was made in his selection for the important station of United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory.

The matters in the Territory may be divided for convenience into three parts, the first being matters over which Inspector Wright and the Indian agent under his supervision have control, and embracing three general subjects—to wit: (1) Educational matters; (2) mining leases, and (3) collection of revenues; the second being matters with which the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, otherwise called the Dawes Commission, have to deal, and the third embracing the matters relating to the laying out, surveying, appraising, and selling the town sites in the various nations.

Taking up for discussion the subjects in the order in which they are above given, the first subject in the first division is—

EDUCATION.

Under the authority vested in him by section 19 of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898, entitled "An act for the protection of the people of Indian Territory, and for other purposes," commonly known as the Curtis act, which provides—

> 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. * * *

the Secretary of the Interior has assumed charge and control of the schools and orphan asylums of each of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Cherokee nations in Indian Territory. These comprise all of the Five Civilized Tribes with the exception of the Seminoles, between which nation and the Dawes Commission, representing the United States, an agreement was entered into and approved July 1, 1899, in which agreement it is provided that—

> Five hundred thousand dollars 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 the said tribe, and shall be held by the United States at 5 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. * * *

by the terms of which it would appear that the Secretary of the Interior has no authority over the schools in said nation so long as the tribal government exists. In the cases of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations additional authority over schools is vested in the Secretary of the Interior by the terms of an agreement entered into between said nations and the Dawes Commission, representing the United States. Said agreement is incorporated into the Curtis act aforesaid, as section 29 thereof, in which it provides that—

> 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. * * * 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. * * *
>
> All coal and asphalt mines in the two nations, whether now developed or hereafter to be 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.

The governors of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, respectively, have expressed their opinions that these provisions authorize the Secretary of the Interior to assume control of the schools of their respective nations, and are anxious that the funds mentioned shall be used for educational purposes under rules and regulations prescribed by said Secretary of the Interior.

For the reason that to have done so would have occasioned a large increase in the clerical work of the Indian Office, for which it was not prepared, the incorporation of these schools and orphan asylums into the regular system of the Government Indian school service has not been deemed practicable or expedient. Therefore, "Regulations concerning education in the Indian Territory" were formulated in the Indian Office, which received the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and under the provisions of which the school officials of the Interior Department in said Territory are now acting.

The executive head of the schools in the Indian Territory is the "Superintendent of schools in Indian Territory," who is appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and has general supervision of school matters in the several nations to which the regulations apply. He reports to the Indian Office through the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory. The first report of the superintendent of schools, before assuming charge, but after a careful investigation of the whole field, disclosed the fact that the affairs of the schools and orphan asylums in these several nations were in a most unsatisfactory and unstable condition; that many of the school officials of the several

REF0073478

nations were incompetent; that favoritism in the matter of the appointment of teachers and other employees was freely practiced; that undue influence has sometimes been exerted in order to obtain positions in the school service, and that school funds in some instances have been negligently and carelessly expended. This report, indorsed by the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory, made it clearly apparent to the Department that immediate steps should be taken to eradicate the evils mentioned, and the United States Indian inspector and the superintendent of schools were accordingly advised that the "Regulations concerning education in the Indian Territory" were applicable to the schools and orphan asylums in each of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Cherokee nations, and said officials were charged with their enforcement.

Under the superintendent of schools in Indian Territory, and subject to his directions, is a "supervisor of schools" for each of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Cherokee nations, whose duty it is to visit and inspect the schools and orphan asylums of the nation for which he is appointed, and to assist in their organization, reorganization, report his recommendations, and to perform such other duties as properly appertain to his position.

It is provided in the regulations that each boarding school or orphan asylum is to be under the immediate charge of a contractor, who is to act as superintendent. This contractor is to receive no salary, but is to enter into a contract with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to manage the school, and to teach, lodge, clothe, and board a certain number of pupils at an agreed rate per quarter. The number and kind of employees at each school or orphan asylum are to be named by the Secretary of the Interior, the salaries of such employees to be paid by the United States Indian agent for the Union Agency.

Although work in connection with these schools is as yet embryonic in character and extent, reports concerning the same have been gratifying, and more satisfactory results are hoped for and expected as soon as the United States has more completely asserted its authority over said schools. Some slight opposition has been encountered on the part of some of the officials who are averse to being divested of their power over the schools, but it is thought that the concessions which were made have in a manner obviated a considerable part of it.

The "Regulations concerning education in the Indian Territory" have been formulated as a temporary expedient, and it is not contemplated that in their present form they shall be permanent.

These regulations provide for the appointment of a general superintendent of schools in Indian Territory at a salary of $3,500 per annum, and in pursuance of this authority Mr. John D. Benedict, an able and representative educator of Illinois, was on February 10, 1899, appointed. Mr. Benedict entered upon his duties with a zeal and tact which will produce most excellent results in rescuing the educational matters of these Indians from their present chaotic condition. The labors incident to the position are so numerous that assistance was required, and April 20, 1899, the following supervisors of schools were appointed: E. T. McArthur, of Minnesota, for the Choctaw Nation; Benjamin S. Coppock, of Oregon, for the Cherokee Nation; Calvin Ballard, of Illinois, for the Creek Nation; and John M. Simpson, of Wisconsin, for the Chickasaw Nation. These officials promptly entered upon the discharge of their respective duties, and have rendered valuable assistance to the superintendent in the collection of data and statistics relating to the several schools.

The Five Civilized Tribes occupy all of Indian Territory except a very small portion. It approximates in size the New England States, with the exception of Maine, and comprises about 40,147 square miles of rich and arable land. The first settlement in the Territory was made by the Creek Indians in 1827. In 1829 this country was set aside for the use of certain Indians. The tide of immigration, rolling westward from the Atlantic Ocean through the Southern and Gulf States, soon came into conflict with the great Indian tribes occupying that country, and from 1803 to 1824 these conflicts were of grave and serious character. The Government was of necessity compelled either to exterminate these tribes or remove them from the rich districts now being overrun by white settlers. The latter course prevailed, and President Monroe in 1824 recommended to Congress that these Indians should be removed west of the Mississippi. Six years after, under President Jackson, their removal was ordered, and in 1832 Indian Territory was set apart for the Five Civilized Tribes. The next year the exodus of the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Cherokees began, but it was not until 1846 that the Seminoles were finally placed in their new homes. The rich and fertile fields of Indian Territory were given these tribes in exchange for the lands which their ancestors had held, while in many instances they were paid certain sums of money as a difference in valuations.

The Five Civilized Tribes presented a fruitful field for the missionary efforts of the churches, and soon they began to found missions and schools. The Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists established substantial boarding schools, and for years they were maintained entirely by the religious bodies under whose auspices they were established. For some time this condition of affairs prevailed, and the untiring zeal and energy of missionaries and teachers gained the confidence, respect, and love of the Indians. Their schools and churches were centers from which emanated a civilization which was reflected by those with whom they came in contact. As the years rolled by, however, the various councils of the different nations were induced to make annual appropriations, supplementing with material aid the efforts of the churches for their advancement. As the Superintendent of Schools in Indian Territory states:

> So long as these mission boards remained in charge of these schools the educational affairs of the Territory progressed fairly well, but there came a time not many

REF0073479

years ago when the Indian authorities thought themselves wise enough to control these schools and appoint the teachers and superintendents therein. Many an honest old Indian looks back to that time with regret, and it is very generally conceded that the schools of the Territory have not made any material advancement since that change was made. Too much can not be said in praise of the earnest efforts of these various mission boards to civilize, educate, and Christianize the Indians. Their influence is yet everywhere visible. A few of their schools are still continued under their own management, and those schools are among the best in the Territory. As soon as the Indian authorities assumed control of these schools, many of their officials began the practice of such extreme favoritism and partisanship in their management as to render educational progress an absolute impossibility. Here and there has occasionally been found an educated Indian school official who seemed to appreciate the necessity and the value of thorough educational work, but in most cases his efforts to build up the school have been thwarted by his more ignorant colleagues, who seemed to regard it their first duty to secure positions for their relatives and political friends regardless of their qualifications.

The attention of the office has been directed to the fact that in one of the nations this nepotism and favoritism have been carried to such extent that the chairman of the school board has in office his sister, two sisters-in-law, his uncle, his niece, his brother-in-law's daughter, and six cousins. The secretary of the board stands related to appointments as follows: One brother, two brothers-in-law, one uncle, one aunt, and five cousins. All the reports to this office concerning educational matters in the Territory indicate a lack of management, a most demoralized condition, and a deplorable state of affairs in the administration of the schools and orphan asylums of the several nations. The principal defects in the system under which these schools have heretofore been operated are said to be incompetency of school officials, favoritism in the matter of appointment of teachers, bribery, and carelessness or indifference in the expenditure of school funds. In the opinion of this office such evils existing and allowed to exist are detrimental in the highest degree to the interest of the children in these schools and orphan asylums. Better they never learned the letters of the alphabet, or that two and two make four, than, at the period of their lives when they are most apt to be influenced by example, they should be educated in the midst of and surrounded by so much corruption.

There are twenty-one boarding schools in the Territory, and it is reported that not more than four of the superintendents are competent to teach the ordinary English branches, yet these important and responsible superintendents' positions "have been regarded as political perquisites and no educational standard or requirement is demanded of them." The superintendents usually appoint the teachers in charge of the neighborhood schools and employed in the boarding schools. The schools, therefore, reflect the incompetency of their heads, and the work performed must necessarily be of an exceedingly low grade. Parents do not appreciate the importance of regular attendance upon the schools, and superintendents and teachers do not stimulate them to send their little ones, nor, in one sense of the word, can blame attach to a parent who is unwilling to place his children under such incompetent instructors.

The financial management of the boarding schools is most deplorable. "For a boarding school of 100 pupils, it has been customary for the Indian authorities to annually appropriate $10,000 for board, clothing, medical attendance, and books. One-fourth of this amount is paid in warrants to such superintendent in advance at the beginning of the quarter. The superintendent has been allowed to dispense these warrants as he pleased, often discounting them for cash or trading them to merchants for provisions." Such procedure upon the part of the manager of a boarding school or orphan asylum engenders carelessness in expenditures and frequently causes a deficit. If the hardship would fall alone on the superintendent it might be overlooked, but in many instances teachers have to wait a year or more for their salaries, or heavily discount the warrants issued to them. Merchants who furnish supplies for the maintenance of the school are also compelled to discount their warrants or wait long terms for payment. Taken in connection with their own family circle of employees and the general conduct of the school, it seems that the superintendents are only interested in the school to the extent of the amount of money they may be able to make out of the institution. Such financial mismanagement hurts the morals of the pupils and does not tend to elevate the character of the Indians.

The ignorance of the superintendents in matters of scholastic training and technical knowledge necessarily establishes a low standard in the matter of instruction. The course of instruction can in no sense of the word be compared to the excellent one used in the regular Government Indian schools throughout the country, and yet the idea has prevailed that the Five Civilized Tribes were competent to formulate and carry out a good system of education. The necessity for learning the English language—the language which these children must use in their ordinary dealings with the whites—does not appear to be considered in the curriculum. Superintendents or teachers do not appreciate the importance of teaching it to the children, and rather seem to discourage its use by conversing with them in their own dialect. The majority of the teachers are natives of the Territory, and some are white. Very few have ever had any normal training, although many of them have expressed to the Superintendent of Schools a desire to better prepare and fit themselves for the positions which they hold, attributing their want of preparation to the lack of encouragement and intelligent supervision upon the part of their superior officers. Under the system under discussion, a conscientious teacher has very little true ambition to better the condition of the pupils, as his position is dependent upon the whims and caprices of incompetent officials.

Indian Territory is essentially an agricultural and stock-raising community. By one or the other of these pursuits must the great majority of the people earn their livelihood in the future. Yet industrial training of any character, especially that tending toward the pursuits they

REF0073480

must hereafter naturally follow, is unheard of in their schools. It is unquestionable that the breaking up of Indian Territory and its resolution into the condition of the remainder of the country is only a matter of time, and then these boys and girls must receive a proportion of the public domain for their separate use. The course of study pursued at the various schools is in the line of training for a collegiate course looking to a professional life. Girls, instead of being taught the domestic arts, are given a course of Latin and mathematics, while such simple arts as sewing, cooking, and other branches of domestic economy are studiously neglected. The dignity of work receives no attention at their hands. Although each of their boarding schools has a farm surrounding it, no attention is paid to teaching the boys to become better farmers or stock raisers, either with an educative value or as a matter of reducing expenses at the school. In other words, at the present time these schools are not in line with the best thought so far as educational matters are concerned.

The laws, customs, and statistics relating to the school system in each of the several nations are briefly as follows:

Cherokee Nation.—The schools in this nation have been under control of a board of education, consisting of three members, all of whom are appointed by the principal chief, which board appoints all teachers, fixes their salaries, and has general supervision over all schools in the nation. There are four boarding schools, as follows: National Male Seminary, National Female Seminary, National Orphan Asylum, and Colored High School. The Male Seminary is probably the oldest school building in the Territory, and has accommodations for 175 pupils. The following table shows for the past year the enrollment, average attendance, etc., of the schools of this nation:

	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Months of school.	Annual cost of maintenance.	Average annual cost per pupil.	Number of employees.
Male Seminary	90	78	9	$11,025	$140	13
Female Seminary	125	105	9	18,500	176	15
Orphan Home	129	110	9	15,000	136	15
Colored High School	25	20	9	3,500	175	7
Total	369	313	9	48,625	155	50

Choctaw Nation.—The control of the schools in this nation has been under a board of education, consisting of five members, the principal chief, a superintendent of education, and three district trustees. The entire control and management of the schools in this nation have been surrendered to the Government and the principal chief, who is a progressive Indian, interested in the welfare of his people, seems pleased at his release from responsibility. The three trustees, who have been each controlling one-third of the schools, are intelligent Indians, and loyally supporting the efforts of the General Government for their betterment. The following table shows for the past year the enrollment, average attendance, etc., of the schools of this nation:

	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Months of school.	Annual cost of maintenance.	Average annual cost per pupil.	Number of employees.
Jones Academy (male)	85	75	10	$15,000	$200	12
Spencer Academy (male)	84	70	10	15,000	214	12
Tushkahoma Female Institute	90	75	10	15,000	.....	10
Armstrong Orphan Academy (male)	65	62	10	9,060	145	8
Wheelock Orphan Academy (female)	60	50	10	8 000	160	8
Total	384	332	10	62,060	181	50

Creek Nation.—The entire control of the schools in this nation has been under a superintendent of education appointed by the principal chief. This superintendent has appointed all superintendents and all teachers in the sixty-five neighborhood schools. He could remove at pleasure any superintendent or teacher. Although large sums of money have been spent, it is reported that not a dozen pupils could be found in any of these schools who could be classed as high-school students. The following table shows for the past year the enrollment, average attendance, etc., of the schools of this nation:

	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Months of school.	Annual cost of maintenance.	Average annual cost per pupil.	Number of employees.
Eufaula	100	71	9	$9,600	$135	10
Creek Orphan Home	60	52	9	7,266	140	8
Puchie	70	65	9	7,700	118	8
Wetumka	100	85	9	9,600	110	12
Coweta	50	37	9	5,000	135	6
Wealaka	50	45	9	5,000	118	8
Tallahassee	80	66	9	9,600	144	10
Colored Orphan Home	35	21	9	3,833	138	6
Pecan Creek	60	52	9	5,000	100	7
Nuyaka	100	80	9	10,500	100	15
Total	705	586	9	73,099	125	93

Chickasaw Nation.—The legislature has appointed a superintendent of public instruction to control these schools. Boarding schools, however, are let by contract for a term of five years. This nation has on its statute books a law passed in recent years which provides that all citizens, school teachers who may wish to teach school in this nation, shall not be required to undergo an examination as to his or her qualifications as a teacher before being permitted to teach said schools. The following table shows for the past year the enrollment, average attendance, etc., of the schools of this nation:

	Enrollment.	Months of school.	Annual cost of maintenance.	Average annual cost per pupil.	Number of employees.
Chickasaw Orphan Home	60	10	$9,000	$150.00	9
Wapanucka Institute (male)	60	10	9,600	160.00	8
Collins Institute (female)	40	10	6,000	150.00	8
Harley Institute (male)	60	10	10,000	166.00	8
Bloomfield Seminary (female)	80	10	12,500	156.25	10
Total	300	10	47,100	157.00	41

REF0073481

Seminole Nation.—As yet no attempt has been made to take control of the Seminole schools pending their agreement. The following table shows for the past year the enrollment, average attendance, etc., of the schools of this nation:

	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Months of school.	Annual cost of maintenance.	Average annual cost per pupil.	Number of employees.
Mekusukey Male Academy	100	65	8	$10,500	$160	10
Emahaka Female Academy	100	80	8	10,500	131	10
Total	200	145	8	21,000	145	20

The boarding schools of the various nations appear to be the favored institutions, and it is not unusual to find four or five children of one family in such a school, while some Indians who have reared large families of children have never been able to get them assigned to such a school. The money of the nations seems to have been expended upon these institutions, while the little districts desiring school facilities must erect their own neighborhood schools, and as a natural result they are cheap and squalid affairs, unfitted for the purposes for which they are intended.

Neighborhood schools.—The following table gives the statistics, number of neighborhood schools in each nation, their cost (so far as obtainable from meager statistics), and enrollment:

Nation.	Number of schools.	Annual cost.	Enrollment.
Cherokee	121	$30,780	4,258
Choctaw	169	35,000	.....
Creek	65	17,100	.....
Chickasaw	13	29,000	355
Seminole	2	500	.....
Total	365	113,880	.....

Choctaw and Chickasaw Freedmen.—The freedmen of these two nations are, by agreement, prohibited from sharing in the school funds of either nation which are derived from royalties on coal and asphalt. These freedmen do not stand in the same relation as "intruders," but have certain rights as citizens. They are very poor, and some provision must be made for their education.

White Persons.—There are said to be over 200,000 white people in the Indian Territory, which would give a white scholastic population of probably forty or fifty thousand. No general provisions have been made for their education, although in some of the towns and cities efforts are made in that direction. The condition of these children is as deplorable, if not more so, as that of the Indians. They are practically without school facilities, their parents are taxed by the Indian authorities, and yet none of this money is utilized for the benefit of their children. It should not be overlooked that these people came to the Territory by and with the consent of the Indians. They have made their homes among them, built towns and cities, improved farms, and developed the country. Almost every character of business or profession in which they are engaged pays a tax of some kind into the several treasuries. They are required to pay poll tax in some cases, and therefore some steps should be taken to provide proper facilities for caring for this large army of young Americans growing up in the midst of these Indian communities. If there is one place more than another which demands educational facilities it is for the children of the white settlers in Indian Territory. The attention of this office has been called to the large number of indigent orphans throughout the several nations, their parents coming from distant States, settling among these Indians, and connection with their former home broken or forgotten, leaving little children without any means of support or anyone to care for them. There is no organized charity upon the part of the various Indian nations or among the whites themselves. The little ones are helpless, pitiable creatures. Rev. W. T. Whitaker, of the Cherokee Nation, has organized an orphan asylum for the benefit of these children. He seeks by correspondence to find the friends and relatives of the orphans who may be brought to him. Failing in that he endeavors to take care of them in as comfortable a manner as the limited means at his disposal may permit. He has struggled hard to found an orphan asylum, but being supported by voluntary contributions throughout the country, it maintains but a precarious existence. Such an institution is an absolute necessity in that community, and by placing the little ones in an atmosphere of morality and refinement it may be possible to save the Government thousands of dollars in criminal prosecutions.

Population.—The following is an estimate of the total population of Indian Territory compiled from the records of the Dawes Commission:

Cherokee Indians	30,000
Cherokee freedmen	4,000
Total	34,000
Choctaw Indians	14,500
Choctaw freedmen	4,500
Total	19,000
Creek Indians	10,000
Creek freedmen	4,500
Total	14,500
Chickasaw Indians	6,000
Chickasaw freedmen	4,500
Total	10,500

REF0073482

Seminole Indians	2,000
Seminole freedmen	1,000
Total	3,000
Total number of Indians in Indian Territory	62,500
Total number of freedmen in Indian Territory	18,500
Total white population in Indian Territory	200,000
Total population of Indian Territory	281,000

Based upon the above figures, there is approximately in these nations a scholastic population as follows: Indians, 12,500; freedmen, 3,700, and whites, 40,000. All these children are, under the enlightened policy of the United States, entitled to the benefits of a good common-school education.

The following table is a recapitulation of the number, enrollment, average attendance, etc., of the schools in the various nations:

Nation.	Number of schools.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Months of schools.	Annual cost of maintenance.	Average annual cost per pupil.	Number of employees.
Cherokee	4	369	313	9	$48,625	$155	50
Choctaw	5	381	332	10	62,000	184	50
Creek	10	705	586	9	73,000	125	99
Chickasaw	5	300	[1]250	10	47,199	157	41
Seminole	2	200	115	8	21,000	145	20
Total	26	1,958	1,626		257,824	158	254

[1] The average attendance has not been reported to this office, and 250 is estimated average attendance.

It will be observed from the above table that the maximum amount per capita for the support of the boarding schools is paid in the Choctaw Nation, and the lowest in the Creek. The average cost of these schools is about the same as that of the regular Indian schools, but the comparison stops at that point. The educational and industrial advantages of the latter schools are very marked, especially in those lines which are best adapted for the formation of habits of thrift, energy, and independence. At the average price paid for the support of these schools, if they were conducted upon the same economical lines as the other Indian schools, there would be prompt improvement in the character of the service, and results would soon convince the most skeptical that an early abandonment of the present unsatisfactory and half-hearted system was a matter of necessity. Under proper control and intelligent management the incompetency and wastefulness so general would be discontinued, and the children now growing up in ignorance or given a useless education, would have advantages which their red brothers outside of the Territory are enjoying. The only hope of permanent and lasting results, in preparing the Five Civilized Tribes for citizenship and Statehood, must come through complete Government control of the entire educational machinery. The wasting of thousands of dollars annually in crude and sometimes vicious methods of dealing with this important branch of Indian civilization should no longer be

tolerated, as the little children, the strong hope of the nations, are now retrograding rather than advancing. Radical changes in the conduct of their schools must be made to secure the best results from the funds available. The great mass of whites in the Territory desire and must eventually succeed in securing educational advantages to their children. Public policy demands it and therefore it is only a matter of time. In the meanwhile, however, under present methods the Indian is not progressing, and when these fertile lands are erected into a separate government, unless there is a change, its people will be confronted with a more serious Indian problem than was ever before the country. The mass of Indians recognize the defects of the present system, and feel the evil effects of favoritism for the children of their more powerful neighbors. The condition of the schools is a startling commentary upon the past management of the tribal governments, and the sooner the blot is wiped off the Territory the sooner will these Indians be entitled to the appellation of "civilized."

The reports indicate that these people are Indians; that the masses, especially the full bloods, are not receiving their due proportion of the funds appropriated ostensibly for all; that the teachers are employed for every reason except qualification; that unjust discriminations are made between those entitled to share in a common benefit; that the educational methods are unsound and unfitted to the people; therefore the adequate remedy lies in the control of their schools being taken entirely from the tribal authorities and vested in the Government, which owes it to the national humanitarian progress of the age to give these Indians, out of their own ample tribal funds, a practical educational system adapted to their needs and the needs of the times. Unless full control is taken it will be better to let the tribes continue to bear the heavy responsibility which has been placed upon them, and which, neither by education nor training, are they fitted to assume.

MINING.

The second subject is the leasing of lands for mining purposes. This must be treated of in two parts, the one relating to leasing under the Choctaw and Chickasaw agreement and the other to leasing under section 13 of the act.

As stated in the report of last year, the office, pursuant to informal instructions of the Department, submitted, July 30, 1898, a draft of rules and regulations to govern leasing under said section 13. These, however, were not approved at the time on account of unsettled conditions growing out of the uncertainty as to whether the agreements would be ratified by the Indians, and also on account of the opposition of the people and authorities of the Cherokee Nation to the leasing of the mineral lands in that nation until an opportunity had been given for them to come to an agreement with the Dawes Commission. A further cause of delay in the promulgation of regulations was the fact that

REF0073483

Inspector Wright, who, as above set forth, had been selected to superintend the administration of affairs in the Territory, had proceeded to the Territory for the purpose of making a general investigation into conditions, with a view to furnishing the Department with information upon which intelligent action might be taken in prescribing regulations and in the formulation of plans for the execution of the law.

Choctaw and Chickasaw Leases.—When Inspector Wright returned to the city in the latter part of September this office, under the informal direction of the Department, submitted a draft of regulations to govern the leasing of mineral lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations under the provisions of the agreement. This draft, with slight modifications, was approved by the Secretary of the Interior October 7, 1898, and also a form of lease and of a bond to be entered into by the lessee, all of which were published in the appendix to the Annual Report of this office for 1898, page 515.

The agreement provides for the leasing of the minerals in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations by two trustees to be appointed by the President, one, who shall be a Choctaw by blood, on the recommendation of the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation, and the other, who shall be a Chickasaw by blood, on the recommendation of the governor of the Chickasaw Nation. To fill these offices the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation nominated Mr. Napoleon B. Ainsworth and the governor of the Chickasaw Nation nominated Mr. Lemuel O. Burris. The appointment of these gentlemen was made by the President and commissions were issued to them October 8, 1898, and Inspector Wright was instructed to direct them to enter upon their duties under the act and regulations. It appears from a report of May 3, 1899, which was transmitted to the Department May 29, 1899, that they did not enter regularly upon their duties until December 1, 1898.

The regulations prescribed October 7, 1898, provided for royalties for the different classes of minerals, as follows:

> 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 centum 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 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.

Previous to the promulgation of said regulations there had been filed in the Department by several parties most interested in the matter a joint petition, dated September 9, 1898, praying that the royalty on coal be reduced, and alleging that the royalty prescribed in the agreement (being the same as set out in above regulations) was unreasonable and excessive and should be reduced for the best interests of the Indian nations affected as well as the petitioners; that it would not be practicable to mine coal successfully in the Indian Territory if the royalty were not reduced to a reasonable basis; that royalties fixed by the agreement and the then existing leases were higher than paid elsewhere in this country, and greatly higher than were paid at the mines within the States of Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Texas, Colorado, and Alabama, the product of which comes into competition with the Indian Territory coal in the markets; and that the coal deposits in the Choctaw Nation are practically inexhaustible and can be mined greatly to the benefit of the Indians if a reasonable royalty be fixed.

November 11 the petitioners were notified that the Department would give them a hearing on the 23d of that month, but at the request of the petitioners' counsel a postponement was had until December 12, 1898. The petitioners and the Choctaw Nation were represented by counsel at this hearing, but it does not appear that the Chickasaw Nation was represented in any way. After due consideration of the question the Department reached the conclusion that the royalty fixed in the regulations was so high as to be almost prohibitive and should be reduced. Consequently, in a letter of January 6, 1898, addressed to this office, the regulations were modified, reducing the royalty on coal to 10 cents per ton. I quote from the letter of the Department the last two paragraphs, as follows:

> The Secretary is authorized by the said agreement, now a law of Congress, as hereinbefore pointed out, to advance or reduce royalties on coal only "when he deems it for the best interests of the Choctaws and Chickasaws to do so." It was evidently intended that royalties should be fixed upon a revenue basis and not that they should be prohibitive. If, as appears from showing made, the royalty fixed by existing regulations is practically prohibitive, the best interests of these Indians require that it be reduced at once to a revenue basis. Such a basis will not be

REF0073484

reached until the lessees of Indian coal lands can place their product on the market in successful competition with the similar products of the adjoining States. The Secretary is well convinced that the royalty now required is too high to permit this to be done. Upon very careful and painstaking consideration of the subject he has reached the conclusion that the best interests of the said nations will be subserved, under existing conditions, by a royalty of 10 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds of coal screened over meshes 1 inch square. This royalty, it is estimated, will yield a revenue upon each acre of coal mined of about $300.

The regulation in question is therefore hereby modified in accordance with the views herein expressed, and the regulation issued by the Department on November 4, 1898, under the provisions of section 13 of said act of June 28, 1898, is also modified so as to make the royalty uniform in said Territory under said act and the regulations issued thereunder. The modifications herein made shall become effective from January 1, 1898.

The agreement provided for a royalty on asphalt of 60 cents per ton, "payable same as on coal," granting to the Secretary of the Interior, however, the power to reduce or advance the rate when he deems it for the best interests of the Indians to do so. The regulations prescribed the same rate. The matter of modification of the royalty on asphalt was first presented in a report from Inspector Wright dated June 9, 1899, with which he transmitted letters containing the result of the investigation of the mining trustees, through correspondence with parties who have been engaged in the asphalt business. The conclusion reached by the trustees, and concurred in by the inspector, was that the royalty on asphalt was too high to admit of the placing of the Indian Territory product on the market in successful competition with the Trinidad and California material, and that it should be reduced to 10 cents per ton for crude and 60 cents per ton for the refined asphalt.

This office reported on the matter June 24, 1899, and carefully reviewed the correspondence submitted. After pointing out the disproportion between the proposed rates of royalty on crude and refined asphalt, as recommended by the trustees and Inspector Wright, the report concluded with the following remarks and recommendations:

> On page 9 of his letter occur expressions which suggest to this office that Mr. Moulton's discussion of this matter has been from a standpoint of the production of asphaltum for roof painting, etc. This expression is as follows:
>
> The extraction from the sand and limestone is a peculiar asphalt, having all the requisites of a first-class article, and if it could be produced pure and cheap it would certainly enter the market where the Trinidad and California asphalts now hold sway. But its value now lies in its peculiar combinations with the sand and limestone, making a material (which has only to be ground and crushed) for the best of street paving.
>
> From this language the office infers that the product of the asphalt deposits in the Indian Territory can be used for paving purposes with no other refining process than the grinding and crushing. If this is so, and it appears to be borne out by Mr. Baxter's communication, wherein he says crude rock asphalt that has been used has been consumed by his company in the manufacture of pavements in St. Louis and other cities in Missouri, it would seem that the royalty of 60 cents per ton should be charged on the crude asphaltum as it is produced.
>
> If, however, the other expenses mentioned by Mr. Moulton, such as refining, etc., will be necessary before the Indian Territory asphaltum can be put on the market

> for street paving, then it is quite clear from the communications before me that the royalty of 60 cents per ton on the crude asphaltum is so excessive as to be prohibitive. * * * Considering the pure asphaltum as being able to bear a royalty of 60 cents per ton, as suggested by the Choctaw and Chickasaw mineral trustees, and approved by Inspector Wright, then the royalty of 10 cents per ton on the crude would be all out of proportion. * * * But, as stated above, the office is in some doubt whether this crude asphalt or the ground and crushed sand and stone is used, with no other expense, for paving purposes. If this be so, the fixing of a royalty on the crude, based on a certain fixed royalty for the refined, might operate unjustly on the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, inasmuch as the articles might be mined in its crude state and put on the market for immediate use after grinding and crushing and the nations deprived of their reasonable profits in royalty, as compared with the price of the refined and the crude thus put on the market. For this reason, therefore, the office is unable to make any recommendations to the Department without further information on this particular point, and it therefore suggests that Inspector Wright be instructed to ascertain whether the materials of bitumen, sand, and limestone mined in the Indian Territory are used for the purpose of paving in its natural state, after being crushed and ground, and if so, the comparative value of this material, crushed and ground, with that of refined asphaltum at the points where they are delivered for market.

Pursuant to this recommendation, the Department, on June 29, 1899, directed the inspector to procure all the information possible in regard to the particular compounds mentioned by the office, especially as to the use of such asphaltum material for paving purposes in its natural state. In response Inspector Wright, July 27, 1899, transmitted a communication dated July 10 from the Gilsonite Roofing and Paving Company, and another dated July 12 from the Brunswick Asphalt Company, and a report of July 26 from the Choctaw and Chickasaw mining trustees. In this correspondence it was shown that the bituminous limestone and bituminous sandstone mined in the Indian Territory, when mixed together and ground in varying proportions according to the richness of each, respectively, is used by the Gilsonite Roofing and Paving Company for paving purposes without any further admixture. The Brunswick Asphalt Company, however, stated that it was necessary to add to this mixture from 4 to 11 per cent of refined asphalt to obtain the necessary chemical composition for good paving. It was also shown that the crude asphalt sold at $6 per ton in St. Louis and at $5.50 per ton in Kansas City, while the refined asphalt, 99 per cent purity, sold in St. Louis at $26 a ton.

In this report of July 27 Inspector Wright renewed the former recommendations that the rate of royalty should be 10 cents per ton on crude asphalt and 60 cents per ton on refined. His report was transmitted to the Department by this office without remarks or recommendations, and the Department, in its letter to him of August 10, 1899, directed that the regulations of October 7, 1898, be amended so as to read: "On asphalt, 60 cents per ton on refined, 10 cents per ton on crude asphalt, for each and every ton produced weighing 2,000 pounds."

No action has been taken by the Department affecting the royalties prescribed in the regulations touching the leasing of other minerals than coal and asphalt in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

REF0073485

Since the ratification by the Choctaws and Chickasaws of the agreement, leases have been made of tracts of 960 acres each for the purpose of mining coal in said nations, and have been approved as follows:

1. Thirty leases with the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company, the successor of the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, submitted with office report of March 1, 1899, and approved by the Secretary on March 1, 1899.

2. Eight leases with John F. McMurray, submitted with office report of April 25, 1899, and approved by the Secretary on April 27, 1899.

3. Three leases to Messrs. D. Edwards & Sons, submitted with office report of July 28, 1899, and approved by the Department August 22, 1899.

All leases for mineral purposes in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations are required to be for a term of thirty years. A memorandum of the lease is made opposite each tract in the tract books of this office; and the leases themselves, made out in quadruplicate, are sent to the various parties entitled thereto, viz, one to the Auditor of the Treasury for the Interior Department, another to the lessee, and the other two to the inspector for the Indian Territory—one to be retained in the office of the Indian agent for the Union Agency for his guidance in the collection of royalties to be paid by the lessees, and the other to be transmitted to the mining trustees of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

Contests of Leases.—Besides the leases above named twenty-eight leases have been made by the trustees to the Sans Bois Coal Company. These leases have not been approved, on account of a contest between said company and the Kansas and Indian Territory Coal Mining Company, represented by Mr. W. S. Nelson, as to certain tracts embraced within some of said leases.

The regulations, by a proviso to paragraph 9, make provision for the adjudication of controversies as follows:

> That should there arise a controversy between two or more 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.

After much delay, the taking of testimony, and very careful consideration, Inspector Wright concluded that the Kansas and Indian Territory Coal Mining Company had an inferior right to that of the Sans Bois Company, the latter company being shown by the evidence to have been operating under a national contract within the tracts claimed by the other company; that is, the contract entered into with the San Bois company, or its assignors, was made by the *national* agents of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations (such contracts being specifically affirmed and ratified by the agreement where the parties in good faith had been operating the lands covered by them), while the Kansas and Indian Territory Coal Mining Company had been operating within said

Territory to a very limited and insignificant extent under a contract or agreement of lease given by *individual* citizens of the Choctaw Nation.

In view of the fact that this was the first appeal brought under the regulations and the further fact that the appellant claimed a right, under paragraph 10 of the regulations, notwithstanding the character of its title, to make a lease in preference to the Sans Bois Company, which made it necessary to construe said paragraph 10, the Office deemed it best to report its conclusions to the Department for departmental consideration and determination of the question rather than to make its decision, leaving the parties to their remedy of an appeal to the Secretary. In its report of July 3, 1899, the office expressed the opinion that the Kansas and Indian Territory Company was a trespasser in the Choctaw Nation, and had no right which would stand before the legal contract of the Sans Bois Company.

Paragraph 10 of the regulations provides as follows:

> 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.

In giving its views of the intention of the Department at the time of the promulgation of above paragraph 10, the office stated that it understood that the clause at the conclusion of the paragraph on which the contestant laid so much stress was inserted "merely to save the equitable rights of parties who had acquired equities under these illegal contracts, but the Department did not intend nor had it the power to give these parties claiming only under such equitable right a preference over parties with superior equities backed by a right in law." The conclusion reached by the office on a full consideration of the record in this case was that the inspector's judgment that the Sans Bois Company had a superior right to lease was correct and should be affirmed. The question is still pending in the Department.

Another contest has arisen in connection with mining leases in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations which was submitted in the nature of a certification by Inspector Wright in his report dated July 10, 1899. This contest involves very important principles as to the effect of the Curtis Act upon certain acts of the Chickasaw Nation under which parties are supposed to have acquired rights to prospect for and engage in the mining of various minerals within that nation. In view of the questions involved it seems to the office that this particular contest should be discussed in this report extensively. The facts in the case

REF0073486

are briefly these: By a law of the Chickasaw Nation citizens of that nation were authorized to form themselves into corporations for the purpose of prospecting for and engaging in the mining of minerals in a designated territory within the nation; this right of prospecting for and mining minerals within such territory was not, however, regarded or held as exclusive, inasmuch as it appears that many such corporations held charters authorizing them to operate within the same territory, some corporations having authority to operate within a small tract, totally surrounded by and embraced in a larger tract secured to another corporation.

The Davis Mining Company, it seems, was originally composed of citizens of the Chickasaw Nation, but after associating noncitizens in interest therein it obtained a charter covering a tract of country within which is embraced the lands now occupied and improved by the Gilsonite Roofing and Paving Company, containing a very rich deposit of bituminous limestone. A lease was made by the Davis Mining Company to parties who in turn leased to the Rock Creek Natural Asphalt Company, which company on its part made a lease or granted a license to other parties, from whom the Gilsonite Roofing and Paving Company obtained its rights within the tract now occupied and operated by it. The Rock Creek Company, it seems, is engaged in operating asphaltum mines within another tract embraced in the charter limits of the Davis Mining Company. The controversy arose on the application of the Gilsonite Roofing and Paving Company for a lease of 960 acres, embracing improvements made by that company for the purpose of mining asphaltum and limestone, to which they claim rights partly under an agreement with the Rock Creek Natural Asphalt Company. This right was contested by the Rock Creek Company, and the right of both companies is contested by the Davis Mining Company. The Davis Mining Company claims the right under its charter from the Chickasaw Nation, and the other two companies claim the right by reason of the various transactions and agreements between the several parties involved in the controversy and by virtue of the improvements placed by the Gilsonite Roofing and Paving Company on the tract sought to be leased by that company. In his report on the controversy Inspector Wright submitted five questions, by request, as follows:

First. Do the act of Congress and the treaty referred to abrogate and nullify the charters granted by the Chickasaw Nation where the charter members had not up to April 23, 1897, taken actual possession of and developed the mines?

Second. In cases where these chartered companies had leased the mines claimed to other parties who took possession under such leases and developed the mines and were in possession of the mines, operating the same in good faith on April 23, 1897, which has the preference right to make the lease from the mining trustees?

Third. In cases where the Indian-chartered company leased to so-called capitalists and the capitalists in turn subleased the mining claims to other parties who took possession under such lease, developed the mines, and were operating the same in good faith on April 23, 1897, which is entitled to obtain the lease?

Fourth. Is any person or corporation entitled under the Curtis bill and the treaty to the preference right to a lease who had not developed a mine and was not in actual possession and in good faith operating the same on April 23, 1897?

Fifth. Is it lawful for any person or corporation under any of the leases above referred to, entered into before the adoption of the treaty, to pay royalty to the lessors?

In addition to these five questions, after discussing the various phases of the controversy, he submitted for decision three questions, as follows:

First. Whether the application of the Davis Mining Company to this whole tract should be considered and a lease granted them in view of the fact that they had obtained the original charter and leased it to these parties, although never putting any improvements on the land themselves.

Second. Whether the Rock Creek Natural Asphalt Company should be granted a lease, inasmuch as they had gone upon the lands described, although not upon that portion covered by Mine No. 4, which they subleased to the Gilsonite people; or,

Third. Whether the Rock Creek Natural Asphalt Company should be given a lease upon tracts where they have placed their improvements, and the Gilsonite Roofing and Paving Company a lease covering their improvements, as shown by the applications of each.

In a report dated July 22, 1899, the position taken by the office on the first three questions submitted by request was that the charters granted under the laws of the Chickasaw Nation, and the rights of parties thereunder, had not been affected by the provisions of the agreement, and that the rights of parties under such charters exist the same to-day, so far as the agreement is concerned, as they were prior thereto, such charters not being leases from individual citizens of the Choctaw Nation nor contracts with the national agents of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

The question of whether or not parties acquired any legal rights under such charters would depend upon the question of whether the Chickasaw Nation had the power (in view of the common title of the two nations in the lands occupied by them, respectively, and the grant of the right of self-government in the treaties with said nations) to establish a corporation composed of citizens of the Chickasaw Nation, with the right to prospect for and mine minerals within said nations; and if the Chickasaw Nation had this power, the question whether or not such a corporation organized under the law of the nation had any authority lawfully granted to make a lease of any of the lands within the charter limits to other parties for mining purposes, and if so, whether the law of the nation granting the company such a power is a valid law under the statutes of the United States.

After comparing the rule governing the occupancy and use of Indian reservations generally (where the reservations are held under the ordinary Indian title or occupancy right) with the tenure under which the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations are held by said

REF0073487

nations, the office reached the conclusion that the general rule which prohibited Indian tribes and individual citizens thereof from cutting timber and taking out minerals for sale would not apply to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, in view of the fee-simple title by which they hold their lands. Consequently it would have been possible prior to the agreement of April 23, 1897, for the Chickasaw Nation, with the concurrence of the Choctaw Nation, to have granted its citizens a license under which they would have been permitted to mine coal or any other mineral for the purpose of sale without a violation of the statutes of the United States; but the Chickasaw Nation alone could not have that power, inasmuch as the treaties between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations declared that the lands should be held by the nations in common in the proportion of three-fourths to the Choctaw Nation and one-fourth to the Chickasaw Nation, and that no cession or agreement affecting said lands should be effective without the concurrence of the two nations.

The office also held to the opinion that neither the Choctaw nor the Chickasaw nations separately, nor both jointly, could grant by a statute to a corporation of its citizens the power to lease any part of the public domain of either nation for the purpose of mining or for any other purpose without violating section 2116 of the Revised Statutes, the Attorney-General having held in an opinion dated July 21, 1885, that said section 2116, being so general and comprehensive, was not limited in its operation by the nature or extent of the title to the land which the tribe or nation may hold, and that whether such title be a fee-simple or a right of occupancy only was not material. In either case the statute applies.

The conclusion was reached, therefore, that the charter of the Davis Mining Company, which authorized the company to take out and sell minerals in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and which had not been concurred in by the Choctaw Nation was void, and that consequently the corporation has no legal existence; that the lease from the said company was not only void on account of the fact that the company itself did not exist, but was void for the further reason that it was not authorized by the law of the Chickasaw Nation; and if said law could be construed as giving such authority, the law was invalid, because the lease was in violation of section 2116 of the Revised Statutes; also that the sublease by the lessee of the Davis Mining Company was likewise void for the same reason.

As to the fourth question, the office was of the opinion that no person or corporation, although having a lease, would be entitled to claim the right to lease by law under the agreement, unless such person or corporation had been in actual possession of the mine sought to be leased and had developed the same in good faith prior to April 23, 1897, and was at that date in possession thereof. This, however, is not to be understood as holding that there might not be some circumstances and

conditions in a particular case where a party would have the preference right to lease on account of the improvements placed on the tract, although operations were commenced after April 23, 1897; but this preference right would not be a right under the agreement, but might arise under the regulations and the general rules of equity in the interest of justice and right.

The fifth question was answered by the office in the negative, that is, that it would not be lawful for any person or corporation occupying a tract under a lease entered into before the adoption of the agreement to pay royalty to individual lessors. The agreement having annulled all individual leases, it could not be lawful for a lessee or an individual to pay any royalty to his lessor.

As to the other three questions which were submitted by the inspector, the office held that the Davis Mining Company had no right to demand a lease under its charter of the tracts which the Rock Creek Company and the Gilsonite Roofing and Paving Company had occupied and improved; that the lease from the Davis Company to the Rock Creek Company, or to one Dennis, and the various subleases by him to the Rock Creek Company and the Gilsonite Roofing and Paving Company being invalid, contrary to law and void, said leases did not affect the rights of the parties to the tracts occupied by them, and the rights of the parties must be determined according to the regulations which referred to improvements made on the lands. The conclusion was reached, therefore, that the Rock Creek Natural Asphalt Company and the Gilsonite Roofing and PavingCompany are both trespassers on the public domain of the Chickasaw Nation without any legal right whatever; that the parties must be dealt with purely from the standpoint of equity as set forth in paragraphs 9 and 10 of the regulations of the Department, and that each company would be entitled under said regulations to lease only those tracts upon which they have, respectively, made improvements in good faith, believing that they had rights in law upon the lands thus improved, and no prior lease from one to the other would be considered as being of any effect whatever, and the rights of parties must be determined exclusively upon their improvements on the lands, each being permitted to lease the tract occupied by it respectively.

One other matter was involved in the contest over these leases for the mining of asphalt, and that was the jurisdiction of the court to interfere with the investigations of the officers of the Interior Department with reference to the making of leases. In this contest it seems that Inspector Wright had made an appointment to take testimony as to the respective rights of the parties, and had proceeded to the place at the time designated, and on entering upon the investigation it was found that one of the parties—the Rock Creek Asphalt Company—had applied to the court and obtained an injunction against the other parties to the controversy, restraining them from making application or taking any steps to secure a lease. In view of the action of the court

REF0073488

in this case, Inspector Wright expressed a doubt as to the expediency of continuing in force the provisions of the regulation requiring him to make investigation in cases of controversy, because if the courts have jurisdiction to interfere, either directly or indirectly, in the manner adopted in this case, with the discretion of the officers of the Department in awarding the right to lease, time would be lost by the inspector which might be devoted to investigation into the rights of the parties.

The agreement provides, among other things, that—

> The United States courts now existing and those 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, coal, and asphalt in the territory occupied by the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes.

Beyond question, the jurisdiction of the court to determine the rights of parties under existing facts at a given time in reference to the company's title, ownership, occupation, or use of real estate, coal, and asphalt is clearly granted by this agreement. However, in its report of July 22, above referred to, the office took the position that the Interior Department is granted by another part of the agreement an entirely different and distinct jurisdiction in so far as the matter of leasing was concerned, and that the jurisdiction as granted by the agreement to the courts does not interfere with the jurisdiction of the Department to investigate and determine for itself the right of parties to make leases under the regulations as prescribed by the Secretary. In discussing this matter the office stated that—

> The jurisdiction of this Department is as clear and distinct and as well defined as the jurisdiction of the court. The court has no power to control or interfere with the exercise of the authority of this Department so long as the Department keeps within the jurisdiction granted in the agreement. While it i probably true that a decision by the court as to the respective rights of parties over the question of possession, occupation, etc., would be accepted by this Department and acted upon as conclusive of the rights of the parties, still the Department would not be bound in making these contracts to grant a contract to a party who might be found by the courts to be entitled to the possession of a certain tract if, on an independent investigation made by this Department, a situation is developed which, in the opinion of the Department, shows that another party than the one found by the court ought to be given the possession. Then, too, the decision of the court under its jurisdiction as to the right of parties litigant would not affect the right of persons not parties to such litigation, and while the court may find in one case that A's right in certain land is superior to B's, still the court would not in that case find that A's right is superior to C's unless C is a party to the litigation, so that it seems to the office that it is necessary that these investigations shall continue to be made by the inspector in accordance with the regulations, as heretofore.

In making his report on this matter Inspector Wright had stated that he had written Hon. Hosea Townsend, United States judge of the southern district of the Indian Territory, concerning the injunction granted by him, and that his reply would be forwarded. July 22, 1899, Inspector Wright transmitted to this office a communication from Judge Townsend, dated July 19, 1899, in which he gave the status of the controversy over this injunction, which had been fixed by him for

hearing with a view either to dissolving the temporary injunction or making it permanent. He also stated that since he had more maturely considered the principles involved he had reached the conclusion that his court was without jurisdiction to grant the injunction because of the fact that such an injunction would be an unwarranted interference with the jurisdiction of this Department over the matter of leasing. This opinion of Judge Townsend in the main concurs with the views of this office as expressed above.

The Department has not yet decided the questions submitted, so far as this office has been advised, and it is informally understood that the case has been referred to the Assistant Attorney-General for his opinion.

One other matter of great importance connected with mining affairs in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations under the agreement has been fully discussed, and that is the question whether under the agreement it was intended to reserve from allotment any other minerals than coal and asphalt, which are specifically reserved in the agreement.

This discussion arose out of the position taken by Mr. Ainsworth, the mineral trustee for the Choctaw Nation, that it was not the intention of the nations to provide for the leasing of any minerals in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for the benefit of the nations except coal and asphalt, and that it was the expectation that all other deposits of mineral character under the land would go to the benefit of the party taking the same in allotment. February 11, 1899, Inspector Wright reported relative to a certain lease for the purpose of quarrying stone to be used as ballast by railroad companies, and it was in this report and the accompanying papers that Mr. Ainsworth's position was outlined.

In its report to the Department of February 20, 1899, the office said that whether or not it would be deemed expedient to suspend the regulations as to the leasing of all minerals except coal and asphalt, so as to allow opportunity for the amendment of the agreement, the office was of the opinion that the agreement as it now stands authorizes the leasing of other minerals. Replying to this in a letter addressed to Inspector Wright, the Department concurred in the position of this office and held that all minerals were subject to lease under the agreement. Later, however, the Choctaw mineral trustee submitted to Inspector Wright a very urgent protest against the ruling of the Department, together with the reasons why he thought the agreement does not authorize the leasing of other minerals. Briefly stated, those reasons are, first, that the clause in the agreement reserving minerals mentions only coal and asphalt, and all through the agreement the intention seemed to Mr. Ainsworth to have been to reserve only coal and asphalt to the nation, because it is provided that only such revenues as were received from the leasing of coal and asphalt shall be deposited to be used for school purposes; second, because the words

REF0073489

"other mineral" occur in only one place in the agreement, and that is not the place which reserves the minerals for the use of the nation; third, because in that part of the agreement which deals with the question of the title of allottees it is provided that the patent shall convey to the allottee all interest in the land except the coal and asphalt, "herein excepted from allotment," and it was not seen by Mr. Ainsworth how the nation could give the title to the allottee and at the same time reserve the valuable minerals in the land, which by the agreement go with that title, for tribal uses.

The office, in a report dated March 31, 1899, submitted its views of the position taken by Mr. Ainsworth, stating that since the receipt of the report of Inspector Wright transmitting this protest from the Choctaw mining trustee and on a more careful consideration of the agreement as a whole it seemed to the office that the position theretofore taken should be modified. Briefly stated, this conclusion was reached on account of the positive reservation in the agreement of coal and asphalt for tribal uses to be leased for the benefit of the schools of the nations, and the clear and positive requirement of the agreement as to the title of the allottees, which gives the allottee the right to claim the absolute fee in all lands allotted to him, and all minerals in and under such lands, except coal and asphalt. The words "other mineral," as contained in the agreement, were considered by the office to apply only to such leases embracing other minerals than coal and asphalt as had been previously assented to by Congress, which were specifically affirmed by the agreement; consequently they were not intended to authorize or require the leasing of any minerals in the Indian Territory except coal and asphalt, and except, also, where existing leases, assented to by Congress, embrace other minerals.

The Department, in a letter dated April 4, addressed to the inspector for the Indian Territory, in an elaborate opinion reviewed the act and agreement and reached the conclusion that the agreement should be considered as authorizing the leasing of other minerals than coal and asphalt, and instructed Inspector Wright accordingly.

Cherokee and Creek leases under section 13.—In the Cherokee and Creek nations the situation as to leasing lands for mineral purposes is different from that in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. The subject in these two nations is covered entirely by the provisions of section 13 of the Curtis Act, the Cherokees having refused to make an agreement with the commission, and the Creeks having failed to ratify their agreement.

October 11, 1898, the Department directed this office to prepare a draft of regulations to govern miscellaneous matters in the Indian Territory under the provisions of the Curtis Act. This draft of regulations was transmitted to the Department for its approval with office report of October 28. Among other things, it provided regulations for leasing mineral lands under section 13 in such nations as were not

affected by existing agreements which suspended in those nations the operation of said section 13. These regulations were approved by the Secretary November 7, 1898, and have been the rule since with the amendment as to the rate of royalty on coal referred to above.

After the approval of the regulations, although many applications had been made for leases of various mines for mineral purposes, it was deemed expedient by the Department to take no positive action because the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and the Cherokee Nation had reported that a commission had been appointed on the part of the Cherokee Nation to meet the commissioners on behalf of the United States with a view to reaching an agreement which would settle all such matters in a manner that would be satisfactory to the nation. After some delay in negotiations an agreement was reached with the Cherokee Nation by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes on January 14, 1899, whereby it was proposed to allot all of the lands in the Cherokee Nation, mineral as well as other lands without restricting the allottee's right of property therein. This agreement was duly submitted to Congress, but it was not ratified before the 4th of March, 1899, which fact, by the terms of the agreement, nullified the same.

Later the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes submitted another agreement with the Creek Nation, which was entered into on February 1, 1899, and which made similar provision for the title of allottees in the lands to be allotted. Said agreement was also submitted to Congress for its consideration, but was not ratified.

Taking these two agreements as an expression of the wish of the Indians concerning the leasing of the lands of those nations for mineral purposes, the Department, May 22, 1899, informed Inspector Wright that it would not make any leases under section 13 in the Cherokee and Creek nations except where it might be necessary for the protection of the interests of persons who under the customs and laws of the nations theretofore in force have made valuable improvements on lands in said nations and operated mines there.

The only mineral in the Cherokee and Creek nations which has apparently attracted extensive notice is oil, and in these nations several persons have made more or less improvements to the extent of some twenty-one or twenty-two wells. These various companies, the Cherokee Oil and Gas Company, the Cudahy Oil Company, and the Benjamin Pennington Company, made application for the leasing of a large number of tracts of 640 acres, aggregating altogether about 180,000 acres of land; but some of those tracts had not been improved by the companies, and the Department decided that it would not permit the wholesale leasing of the land in the manner attempted, but would restrict each company to a tract improved by it, and would grant leases for such tracts only.

Notwithstanding this decision, on May 22, 1899, the companies again

REF0073490

submitted application for a lease, and urgently insisted that the Department should approve it. This second application covered the same tracts that were covered by the rejected application. It was transmitted to this office by Inspector Wright June 22, and by the office submitted to the Department in a report dated July 8, 1899.

One ground on which the companies insisted on the making of this new lease was that their officers could not in the time allowed, which was thirty days, identify and properly describe the tracts that had actually been improved by them respectively. This office recommended that the application be rejected, and that Inspector Wright be directed to advise the applicants that it would be useless for them hereafter to submit any applications for a lease in the Cherokee or Creek nations which should not be in compliance with the regulations as amended in the Department's letter of May 22, and this recommendation of the office was approved by the Department in a letter of July 15, 1899, addressed to Inspector Wright.

No other leases have been considered except the application of the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway Company for a license to mine gravel at a point near Fort Gibson, on Grand River, in the Cherokee Nation. Several applications had been made by different parties under the regulations of November 7, 1898, and the railroad company having been tardy in making its application for a lease, was defeated on account of the prior rights of other parties, and consequently an effort was made on its part to evade the law and regulations by this irregular method of a license. In reporting August 23, 1899, on the application of the company for its license, the office suggested to the Department that the Attorney-General in an opinion dated July 21, 1885 (18 Opinions, 235), referring specifically to Cherokee lands, had held that neither the President nor the Secretary of the Interior has authority to make a lease of Indian lands for grazing purposes, and that section 2116 of the Revised Statutes applies with full force and effect to the lands of the Cherokee Nation. Therefore, Congress having since given the Secretary of the Interior authority to make leases only as prescribed in section 13 of the Curtis Act, the granting of a license to mine gravel, as applied for by the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway Company, would be in excess of the authority of the Secretary, no such license being warranted by section 13. Moreover, to grant such a license would be an encroachment upon the rights of those parties who made applications prior to the application made by the railway company, and who complied fully with the law and regulations authorizing the leasing of lands in the Cherokee country.

COLLECTION OF REVENUES.

As before stated, the agent for the Union Agency under date of July 23, 1898, was given preliminary instructions for his guidance in the collection of revenues, royalties, etc., arising under the contracts, leases, and laws in existence in the several nations as provided for in the

Curtis Act. On July 28 he was instructed that these provisional regulations were intended by the Department to govern also in import taxes, per capita assessments, or other charges upon cattle imposed by the laws of the respective tribes in accordance with the directions contained in Department letter of July 26, 1898. These provisional instructions were enforced as to all of the nations in the Indian Territory except the Seminole Nation, the agreement with that nation having been ratified by Congress without amendment and become a law on July 1, 1898.

After the ratification by the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of the agreement of April 23, 1897, as amended by Congress, these instructions no longer applied to those nations, but pending its ratification it appears that the agent had collected some small amounts as taxes on circuses, theaters, licensed traders, timber, and for permits, which, together with the amounts collected for royalty on asphalt and coal, had been turned into the Treasury to the credit of said nations, respectively, in proportion to their rights under the law. After the ratification of the agreement by the Indians, the agent's authority to collect the miscellaneous revenues in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations came to an end, and the Department held that with the exception of revenues on coal and asphalt, dedicated by the agreement for use for school purposes, the proper officers of the nations were the only authorities having a right to make these collections.

By regulations prescribed November 4, 1898, in force in the Cherokee and Creek nations, instructions were provided in paragraphs 12 to 15, inclusive, for the guidance of the agent in collecting all revenues arising under the laws of those nations, as well as royalties under leases for mining purposes entered into under section 13 of the Curtis Act. Paragraphs 16 to 18, inclusive, direct the agent as to making disbursements in the paying of salaries of officers of the two tribes, etc., as provided in the act. These regulations were printed in the appendix to the annual report for last year, page 537.

It is not the purpose of this report to make a statement of the amounts of the various kinds of revenues collected by the agent, but to discuss briefly the questions that have arisen as to the legality of the taxes imposed under the various laws. At first there was a disposition on the part of some parties liable to certain taxes to contest the right of the agent to collect them under the belief that all laws of the various nations were repealed by the Curtis Act, and that, consequently, the laws imposing taxes such as permit, licensed trader, cattle, and other taxes were no longer in force. This question, however, was carefully considered by the Department, and the conclusion was reached that no laws of the nations were repealed except those that were in direct conflict with the provisions of the Curtis act, such as the laws creating the judicial offices and providing for the salary of the officers.

REF0073491

Cattle.—This position as to the repeal of the laws of the nations by the Curtis Act was more strongly urged by parties who desired to introduce cattle into the Indian Territory contrary to the quarantine laws of the nations and without the payment of the tax provided by those laws. Much correspondence was had as to the power of the Department to enforce the quarantine laws of the nations, especially the law of the Creek Nation prohibiting the introduction of cattle therein during certain times of the year. This contention was based on the supposition that it was intended by Congress to repeal the laws of the several nations when by section 26 of the Curtis Act the courts of the United States were prohibited from enforcing any of the laws of the various tribes or nations, either at law or in equity, after the passage of the act. The office took the position that in prohibiting the courts from enforcing the laws of the nations Congress did not necessarily repeal any of those laws which were not inconsistent with the Curtis Act and could stand and be executed without interfering with its operations; and, furthermore, that even if the effect of the Curtis Act were to repeal the quarantine laws of these nations, section 2117 of the Revised Statutes of the United States would operate to prohibit the introduction of cattle illegally into the Indian Territory, and the courts of the United States could be appealed to for the enforcement of the penalty provided in that section.

This question was further complicated by the position taken by parties interested in introducing cattle into the Creek Nation, to the effect that the Curtis Act, having given to each citizen in the nation the right to use or to receive rent from his proportionate share of the lands of his nation, suspended the operations of the Creek quarantine laws to the extent of permitting the introduction of cattle to be held on tracts occupied by individuals of the nation without liability to paying the permit tax imposed in tribal permit laws. It was held that if any other view were taken of the situation, the provisions of the Curtis Act which authorized the individual to lease his proportionate share and the share of his wife and children would be nullified by a tax being charged on the cattle introduced, or at least the rental value of such proportionate shares would be materially and unfavorably affected.

The office did not take this view of the question, but held that the quarantine laws of the Creek Nation were valid and that the tax imposed therein for the introduction of cattle should be collected. Any other view would permit the indiscriminate introduction of cattle into the Creek Nation on the theory that all or nearly all of the Creek public domain was in the possession of the various members of the tribe, and consequently the whole nation would be liable to be grazed by foreign cattle without the payment of the tax imposed by the laws of the nation.

In a letter of May 18, 1899, addressed to the inspector for the Indian Territory, the Department held that the collection of the tax imposed by the laws of the Creek Nation interfered with the rights of the individual citizen to receive rent for his proportionate share, and that cattle introduced into the Creek Nation to be confined to pastures composed of individual tracts, allotted or selected, under regulations prescribed by the Department October 7, 1898, were exempt from the penalties imposed in section 2117. The language of the Department is as follows:

> The evident purpose of the quarantine law of the Creek Nation was to prevent injury to the native cattle by coming in contact with the Texas cattle that might be shipped into the nation within the time prohibited by said tribal statute. Since you report that there is no danger of such contamination, especially if the foreign cattle be confined in the pastures which may be leased from the individual citizens under said rules and regulations of October 7, 1898, there would seem to be no good reason why the Texas cattle should not be allowed to come into said nation, in order that the individual citizens may derive revenue from the leasing of their proportionate shares, which they are expressly authorized to do under the proviso in section 16 of said act of June 28, 1898.
>
> Besides, the manifest object of said proviso in section 16 of said act was to enable the individual citizen to derive revenue from the use or leasing of lands of which he might be in possession which did not exceed his proportionate share and that to which his wife and minor children are entitled, prior to the time when his final allotment of said lands should be made to him, and it was with the view of enabling the individual citizen to get the benefit to which he was entitled under said sections 16 and 23 of said act that said regulations of October 7, 1898, were prescribed.
>
> The Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes has forwarded some thirty-two leases for lands executed under the provisions of said regulations of October 7, 1898, which they have recommended for approval. It is the understanding of the Department that the rental agreed to be paid to the lessors is a fair and reasonable amount and all that the lessees can well afford to pay. In cases, therefore, where parties have entered, or shall hereafter enter, into leases with individual Indians under said rules and regulations of October 7, 1898, in the Creek Nation, the tax of $2 required by said section 334 of the Creek laws will not be required to be paid in addition to the amount stipulated for in the several leases which may be approved by the Department, and to that extent said regulations of July 21 and July 26, 1898, are hereby modified; but it must be understood that the parties entering into said leases must show good faith in their every act, and where cattle are brought into the Creek Nation and are not confined to the pastures for which the owners of such cattle have entered into leases with individual Indians under said rules and regulations section 2117 of the Revised Statutes will be rigidly enforced, and to this end you are enjoined to exercise special diligence in order that no person or corporation shall attempt or be able to evade the rulings of the Department by turning their cattle loose on the public domain of said nation or by any action in violation of the letter or the spirit of the instructions of the Department as above set forth.

Hay.—The laws of the Cherokee Nation provide a tax in the form of a royalty on all hay shipped out of the nation. By a telegram dated July 20, 1899, Inspector Wright asked:

> Is all hay shipped from the Cherokee Nation considered subject to tax, or is that cut on pro rata shares exempt? If so, would I be authorized to seize all hay delivered at railroad for shipment until shown by evidence such was cut from land exempt? If burden rests upon us to show it is not so cut, would be impracticable to enforce tribal law. Large quantities are being shipped. What action should I take in matter?

REF0073492

This telegram was submitted to the Department July 21, 1899, with the following explanation of the inspector's telegram and statement of the views of this office:

The law of the Cherokee Nation provides for a tax on hay shipped out of the nation. The question submitted by Inspector Wright arises on account of the provision in section 16 of the Curtis Act granting to an individual the right to use and receive rent from such amount of agricultural or grazing lands as would be his just and reasonable share of the lands of the nation, and that to which his wife and minor children are entitled.

As the office views the matter, the revenue law of the nation relating to the tax on hay do not in any way interfere with the use by the citizens of the nation of their just and reasonable share of the lands as provided in section 16 of the act. It is an export tax imposed by the nation to meet the necessities of its government and seems to the office to be a valid tax and would apply to all hay alike, whether taken from lands in occupancy of citizens and claimed as their pro rata share or otherwise. The tax only applies to hay shipped out of the nation and it would seem immaterial whether such hay was cut from the public domain or taken from inclosed tracts claimed by citizens as their pro rata share.

The matter is submitted, however, to the Department for instruction as to what reply shall be made Inspector Wright on the subject.

The Department, July 22, 1899, concurred in the opinion of this office that the tax imposed by the nation as an export tax was a valid one and applies to all hay alike, and directed that Inspector Wright be instructed accordingly. Therefore he was telegraphed on July 24, 1899, that all hay was liable to tax, and was written on the 25th to the same effect.

While the Department is not responsible, through its agents or otherwise, for the collection of taxes in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, except the royalty on coal and asphaltum, further than to sustain the officers of those nations in the lawful pursuit of their duties and in collecting the lawful taxes imposed by the laws of those nations, still it has been necessary for the Department to consider and determine the legality of the taxes sought to be collected by officers of these nations, which has been contested by various parties.

Closely associated with the Cherokee hay case was the controversy which was brought to the attention of this office in a letter of July 1, 1899, from Hon. Green McCurtain, the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation, who reported that Inspector Wright had held that the last clause of section 16 of the Curtis Act, which gives the right to citizens to lease their pro rata shares of land and those of their wives and minor children, would interfere with the collection of royalty imposed under the laws of the nation on hay that might be cut within that nation on the pro rata share of an individual. July 12, 1899, this office took the position that the clause of section 16 of the Curtis Act, to which Inspector Wright referred, does not apply to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, inasmuch as the effect of the application of that

clause to those nations would be to limit or restrict the governmental powers of the nation beyond the modification thereof contained in the agreement, and that consequently that clause would be in conflict with the agreement and be ineffective by the terms of the act. The agreement provided for the continuation of the tribal governments for eight years from March 4, 1898, with modifications of the legislative and judicial powers. One of the functions of the governments of the Choctaws and Chickasaws was held by the Attorney-General, in an opinion dated July 14, 1884 (18 Opinions, 34), to embrace the power to regulate the occupancy of the public domain of the nations by the citizens thereof, and as there is nothing in the Choctaw and Chickasaw agreement which modifies this power, the office was of the opinion that it still exists and could be exercised by the nation under the clause of their agreement which continues their government for eight years.

Meantime, Inspector Wright submitted a report dated July 10, 1899, presenting his views, which were based upon Department regulations of October 7, 1898, relating to the selection by citizens of the various nations of their pro rata share, commonly referred to in correspondence as "preliminary allotments." From this action of the Department the inspector concluded that the clause of section 16 of the Curtis Act relating to the proportionate shares of citizens of the various nations applied in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and that to collect a royalty on the hay cut on tracts occupied by citizens as their pro rata share would be a violation of the right of the individual under the Curtis act and therefore void. This conclusion was borne out by the decision of the Department of May 18, 1899, relative to the tax by the Creeks on cattle introduced into their nation to be held and grazed on tracts claimed by individuals to be their pro rata share.

In disposing of the questions presented in Governor McCurtain's letter and Inspector Wright's report, the Department, in its letter of August 5, 1899, to the inspector, stated:

It is apparent that the status of the governments of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations is quite different from that of the Creek and Cherokee nations. In the former, by the express provision of law, the governments are continued for a period of eight years from the 4th day of March, 1893, while in the Creek and Cherokee nations it is provided that the laws of said nations shall not be enforced at law or in equity by the courts of the United States in the Indian Territory, and their tribal courts are abolished. The tribal courts in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations are continued with jurisdiction, except as expressly limited in said agreement, and the power of taxation does not appear to be in anywise limited or prescribed except as defined in section 14 of said act, concerning towns in said nation.

While it is true that the laws of the Creek and Cherokee nations can not be enforced at law or in equity in the United States courts, yet it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, under the provisions of section 16, to collect the taxes due said nations and pay the same into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the tribe to which they belong. In pursuance of said statutory authority, rules and regulations were prescribed by the Department for the collection of said taxes on July 21 and July 28, 1898, and officers have been appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to enforce said regulations.

REF0073493

It by no means follows that, because the Department has prescribed regulations under sections 16 and 23 of said act for the selection and renting of prospective allotments by the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, the power of taxation is thereby taken away from said nations. Indeed, on January 18, 1899, the Department recommended for approval an act of the special session of the council of the Chickasaw Nation, entitled, "An act to provide for a more equitable permit tax, and for other purposes." Said act provides that each noncitizen should be required to pay an annual permit tax of $1 for residing within the limits of the Chickasaw Nation, and an additional tax of 25 cents for each horse, jack, jennet, mule or bovine, and 5 cents per head for each sheep and goat, excepting therefrom certain animals specified therein. Said act received a favorable recommendation by you and by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and it was approved by the President on the 19th of the same month.

It has been the uniform ruling of the Department that the only royalties which the Secretary of the Interior is required to collect and disburse under the agreement set out in section 29 of said act are the royalties derived from the leasing of mineral lands. The Choctaw and Chickasaw nations are charged with the collection of all the other taxes, including the permit taxes required from noncitizens desiring to reside or do business in said nations.

Business Permits.—Another important decision has been rendered by the Department in connection with the matter of the collection of taxes, which relates to the liability of lawyers located in the Creek Nation and practicing in the courts of the United States within the Indian Territory, to the tax of $25 prescribed by Creek laws. In a report dated July 1, 1899, the inspector for the Indian Territory submitted the question and stated that the attorneys in the Creek Nation, especially those living in Muscogee, refused to pay the tax, basing their refusal on a number of grounds, among which were, first, that the attorneys are not licensed traders; second, that sections 406 and 430, of Mansfield's Digest of the Laws of Arkansas, in force in the Indian Territory, prescribed the exclusive rule by which lawyers can be deprived of their rights to practice in the United States courts in the Indian Territory; third, that lawyers are officers of the courts of the United States for the Indian Territory; fourth, that Muscogee being an incorporated town, the lands are segregated from the Creek Nation, and the laws of that nation do not apply within its corporate limits; fifth, that the Curtis Act does not authorize the Secretary of the Interior to collect permit taxes; sixth, that the requirements as to licensed traders in the Creek Nation has been repealed by act of July 30, 1882; seventh, that while the Interior Department may determine who are practicing attorneys and how long they have been practicing their profession in the Indian Territory, the question of whether or not the attorneys are liable to the tax is a judicial question, to be determined only by the court.

The matter was submitted to the Department in a report dated July 7, 1899, in which the office took the position, answering specifically all of the grounds on which the attorneys based their contention, that said attorneys were liable to the tax, not as licensed traders, but as lawyers, the law of the Creek Nation prescribing a tax of $25 specifically

upon lawyers practicing their profession within that nation. In conclusion the office recommended that the United States Indian agent be instructed to collect the tax from the lawyers. July 11, 1899, the Department concurred in these views, and authorized the office to give the necessary instructions to the United States Indian agent and the inspector, "so that all lawyers refusing to pay the tax imposed by the laws of the nation in which they are located, after having received due notice of such instructions as you (this office) may give, and all merchants in the Chickasaw Nation, and all physicians in the Choctaw Nation who refuse, after due notice, to pay the tribal tax mentioned by the inspector, may be removed." These instructions were communicated to Inspector Wright on July 15, 1899. July 21, he notified Messrs. Hutchings, Gibson, and others, the committee of the bar association of Muscogee, of the conclusions of the Department, and July 24, he notified all parties interested that they would be required to pay the tax imposed by the law in accordance with the above decision of the Department.

The members of the bar of Muscogee being dissatisfied with this, sought by a bill in equity to enjoin the inspector and the Indian agent from the collection of this tax. The bill recited all the essential features of the case as above set forth, alleged the illegality of the tax, and prayed relief by injunction from the necessity of paying the same. By a copy of the process it appears that this bill was heard by the court on July 29. Judge Thomas dismissed the bill, and thus sustained the position of this office and the Department and established the validity of the tax imposed by the Creek Nation.

As intimated above, merchants and physicians in the various nations have also endeavored to evade the payment of taxes lawfully assessed against them, especially physicians in the Choctaw Nation and merchants in the Chickasaw Nation. But the Department has uniformly held the tax to be valid, and given directions that the parties must pay the tax or lay themselves liable to removal as intruders in the Indian country.

Warrants.—The question has also arisen of whether or not the agent has authority to accept, in payment of taxes to any of the nations, warrants issued by such nations previously to the passage of the Curtis Act. The Department decided that the agent would not be justified in accepting warrants in payment of taxes to any nation, for the reason that the agent would have to account for all taxes collected by him and deposit the same in the subtreasury at St. Louis, in cash, to the credit of the nation. This he could not do, as the Government could not accept warrants as cash.

Estrays.—Another question was submitted by the inspector and discussed in a report of this office, dated December 1, 1898, relative to the matter of estrays in the Cherokee Nation. The laws of that nation provide for the impounding of estrays by the sheriffs of the various

REF0073494

judicial districts and the sale of the same for the benefit of the nation, etc. The abolition of all judicial officers carried with it the extinction of the office of sheriff in the Cherokee Nation, and the peculiarity of the law made it impossible for the inspector to deal with this class of revenue-yielding matters in accordance with the statute. The Department, however, was of the opinion that the common-law rule should be observed, and the inspector was instructed accordingly.

The question as to the right of the agent to collect royalties accruing to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations on account of coal and asphalt prior to the date of the Curtis Act, has also been considered. In its report of March 14, 1899, the office took the position that the Choctaw and Chickasaw agreement related back to the date of its ratification, April 23, 1897, and that therefore royalties accruing subsequently and outstanding, were to be collected by the Indian agent and not by the authorities of the tribe. In this the Department concurred and in its letter of March 17, 1899, addressed to the inspector for the Indian Territory, instructed him accordingly.

THE DAWES COMMISSION.

From the preparation of the original instructions in this office on November 28, 1893, until after the passage of the Curtis Act, the Dawes Commission correspondence had been addressed to the Interior Department, and the work of the commission has not been conducted under any supervision of this office, nor has the office been called on, except when agreements were submitted, to consider or report upon matters that have been presented by the commission for the consideration of the Department. Several acts have been passed since the original act of March 3, 1893, extending and modifying the jurisdiction and authority of the commission. The personnel of the commission has also twice been changed by law. Since the passage of the Curtis Act, however, the Department has instructed all of its officials in the Indian Territory, including the Dawes Commission, to address its correspondence through this office. Consequently the office is this year better informed as to the work of the commission than it has been heretofore.

Citizenship.—The most important modification or extension of the authority of the commission was the jurisdiction given it by the act of June 10, 1896, over citizenship matters in the Five Civilized Tribes. By this act the commission was authorized to investigate all applications submitted to it of persons claiming to be entitled to membership in law and fact in any of the Five Civilized Tribes. Three months were given for the filing of applications, and the commission was given ninety days after the filing of the application to render its decision thereon. So far as this office is informed, the commission has not been given any instructions whatever in the carrying out of the new authority given to it under the various acts that have been passed, but the commission has proceeded without instructions, construing the law for itself.

The result of the investigation made by the commission into citizenship matters was the rejection of the applications of a large number of persons, some of whom appealed to the courts in accordance with law; others sought admission to membership through the tribal authorities of the tribe to which they claimed rights by blood. A letter was received in this office from a person who claimed rights in the Choctaw Nation, but had been rejected by the Dawes Commission, asking whether his enrollment by a commission that had been appointed by the Choctaw Nation for the purpose of inquiring into citizenship matters, would entitle him to such citizenship. This letter was referred to the Dawes Commission for advice as to its understanding of the case. The commission replied that the jurisdiction conferred by the act of 1896 on the commission was exclusive of all jurisdiction in the tribe, and that the act giving the Dawes Commission jurisdiction operated to repeal or destroy whatever jurisdiction the tribes may have had previously to the act.

The understanding of this office, however, as to the intent of the act of 1896 was radically different from the interpretation given it by the commission. The office, remembering the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of the Eastern Cherokees (117 U. S., 288), understood that the effect of this decision was to hold that the power to admit a person to citizenship into one of the nations existed exclusively in the Indian national government. If this is correct, then Congress could not grant a jurisdiction to a commission of the United States which would exclude Indian nations from exercising the power of admitting persons to citizenship which, like the power of naturalization, is inherent in all governments.

Therefore the interpretation given the law of 1896 by this office was that the Dawes Commission was given a jurisdiction to examine into citizenship claims only so far as was necessary to determine whether a person making application was in fact and law a citizen of the nation; that the commission had no power to admit a person of Indian blood to citizenship in a tribe merely because he was descended from a person previously a member of that tribe; but that before enrolling such applicant something more than the fact that he was of the blood of the tribe to which he claimed a right to membership was necessary to be established, namely, that he was in fact and law an actual member of that tribe.

The office further understood that the jurisdiction of the tribal authorities to admit to citizenship persons found by the Dawes Commission not to be members of the tribe remained unimpaired by the act of 1896.

This view of the office was so at variance with the views of the commission, that November 29, 1898, the whole question was submitted to the Department for a ruling, so that the commission and the Indian Office would not be at cross purposes in its correspondence on the

REF0073495

subject. The Department referred the matter to the Assistant Attorney-General who, March 17, 1899, rendered an opinion, which was approved by the Department, concurring in the commission's views of the law. A copy of this opinion was forwarded to the commission for its guidance.

Concerning the matter of making enrollments the Curtis Act is more in detail. Among other things it requires that the enrollments made by the commission shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and when so approved they shall be conclusive as to the rights of parties. In view of this provision the office suggested to the Department the expediency of instructing the Dawes Commission to preserve, for review by the Department, the record in all cases where the right to enrollment of any person is denied by the commission or is contested by the nation or by the applicant, so that when the Department comes to consider the enrollments it will be enabled to pass intelligently upon the work of the commission, and to decide whether the conclusions reached by the commission in any particular case are correct and just under the law and fact. This was done by Department letter to the commission dated August 8, 1899. The commission replied indicating that it understands that its jurisdiction is exclusive and final in the matter of enrollments, and the Secretary is merely to perform the perfunctory act of approving. This view, however, the Department has overruled, and the commission was definitely instructed by letter dated July 25, 1899, approved by the Secretary on August 8, 1899, to preserve a sufficient record of each applicant for enrollment rejected by the commission for the information and use of the Department in its review of the enrollment.

The rolls of the Choctaw and Chickasaw and the Seminole nations are about completed, but have not yet been submitted.

Mississippi Choctaw roll.—The Mississippi Choctaws have been identified by the commission under a clause in the act. This roll, comprising nearly 2,000 names, the commission submitted with a report dated March 10, 1899. The rolls were not accompanied by any evidence of the rights of the parties, and when they were received in this office with the letter of the Department dated June 6, for consideration and report, the office replied June 13, inviting the attention of the Department to the language used in the act under which the commission was required to identify these Choctaws, and suggested that by this language the commission was given a special jurisdiction over this particular question, and the Department would seem to have no authority to supervise the action of the commission in this regard. The Department, however, by a letter of August 10, 1899, decided that under its jurisdiction to approve the rolls of citizenship in the Choctaw Nation, the Department had authority to investigate into the action of the commission in identifying the Mississippi Choctaws, but that this authority would not be exercised until the rolls of Choctaw citizenship came before the Department for approval, when, should any of these Mississippi Choctaws be entered thereon, the Department would review the action of the commission and determine whether or not the identification as Mississippi Choctaws of the persons thus enrolled had been in accordance with law and fact in each particular case.

As to the right of these Mississippi Choctaws to enrollment in the Choctaw Nation, the Department, in a letter of August 26, concurred in the views expressed by this office in its report of August 22, 1899, and held that they would be entitled to such enrollment on their removal and permanent settlement in the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory. This was based on the action taken by Congress and the Dawes Commission previous to the Curtis Act. Congress had directed the commission to investigate and report to Congress as to the right of the Mississippi Choctaws, who remove to the Indian Territory and take up their residence in the Choctaw Nation, to enrollment as citizens of that nation under the fourteenth article of the treaty of 1830. In reporting pursuant to this direction the commission expressed the opinion that the Mississippi Choctaws who removed to the Indian Territory would be entitled to enrollment as citizens of the nation and to participation in the benefit of the common property of the nation, except they would not be entitled to receive any part of the annuities. Congress had this report before it when it adopted the provision in the Curtis Act requiring the commission to identify these Mississippi Choctaws, and the Curtis Act, therefore, was taken as the approval by Congress of the opinion of the commission as to the rights of these Indians.

Lands for Seminoles.—In the agreement with the Seminole Indians ratified by act of July 1, 1898, it was provided, among other things, that the United States would secure from the Creek Nation the cession of such quantity of land adjoining the Seminole lands on the east as, when added to their present reservation, will give to each Seminole an adequate allotment. October 3, 1898, the office submitted a draft of instructions to the Dawes Commission directing it to endeavor to secure from the Creek Nation a cession of the lands necessary for that purpose. These instructions were approved by the Department and transmitted to the commission. The commission has reported that its communication to the Creek authorities on the subject was not responded to by the legislature of the Creek Nation and the commission expressed the opinion that it would be impossible to secure from the Creek Nation any cession of lands for the purpose mentioned.

Allotments.—By the Curtis Act provision is made for a per capita allotment of the lands of the nations in the Indian Territory, and by the Choctaw and Chickasaw agreement provision is made for the appraisement of the lands of those nations and the allotment thereof, according to the value of the land, to the citizens of the nation, giving to freedmen 40 acres of the average land. The plan of allotment outlined in the agreement is designed to divide the assets of the tribes among the citizens, the lands being treated as assets, their value to be

REF0073496

ascertained and the allotment to be made of the land according to its value, so that each member of the tribe will have an equal proportion, so far as value of the property of the tribe is concerned.

The title to be given in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations is a restricted fee, the restriction being in the form of a regulation against alienation. The title to be given under the act is a mere certificate of the right to use and occupy the tract allotted, and this use and occupancy is only of the surface, the minerals, as has been shown herein, being reserved for the benefit of the tribe.

In the Creek Nation large tracts had been leased to cattlemen and were held in pasture, and the act annulled these leases.

In order to enable the individual citizen to have definitely set apart to him not exceeding his pro rata share of the tribal lands, the Department, on October 7, 1898, prescribed some regulations under which the Dawes Commission has proceeded to make what they have termed preliminary allotments—that is, offices have been and will be opened in the various nations where the citizens may go and register their selections of land, declaring their intention to take the same in allotment when allotments shall be made. The regulations restrict the Creeks to 160 acres, the Choctaws and Chickasaws to 160 acres, and the Cherokees to 80 acres. After having filed with the Dawes Commission their intention to take particular tracts in allotment, the allottees are permitted, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to lease for one year for grazing or agricultural purposes the tracts selected for themselves and their families. Under this plan some 348 leases for grazing purposes have been made and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

The commission, under direction of the Department, has appointed a large number of appraisers and is now engaged in appraising the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations and of the Seminole Nation, with a view to permanent allotments within those nations under their several agreements. The work, so far as this office has been informed, is proceeding as rapidly, apparently, as is consistent with its importance.

In the Chickasaw Nation it seems that many large tracts are held under the control of few individuals, and one man is said to hold and cultivate, in Pauls Valley, about 10,000 acres of the finest land in the nation. The Curtis Act prohibits citizens of the several nations from occupying more than their pro rata shares and the shares of their wives and minor children, and provides for the prosecution of all who hold more than their rightful share of lands. The Department, in a communication of July 27, 1899, to the commission, held that while the Department of Justice, through its officers in the field, was required by the law to bring the actions necessary to punish parties holding more than their pro rata share, it was the duty of the commission and of all of the employees of the Interior Department in the Indian Territory to assist the United States attorneys in every way possible in carrying out the statute.

It has been held by some that the provisions of the Curtis act, restricting the occupancy of land, do not apply to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, because it is in conflict with the governmental powers of the nations, continued in force with modification for the period of eight years from the 4th of March, 1898. As to this, it would seem that the question is really a judicial one and can be very easily determined by the courts on proceedings being instituted under the act against persons in these nations for the violation of that provision.

TOWN SITES.

While the office regards all of the matters that are to be performed under the Curtis Act as of importance, the town-site provisions of the law and of the Choctaw and Chickasaw agreement present perhaps the most important of all duties to be performed by this Department under the act. This is especially so on account of the opportunities in the execution of this law for land grabbing in the way of claims to lots, etc. The importance of this matter of laying out, surveying, appraising, and selling the lots of the towns is demonstrated by the fact that the people in the Indian Territory very soon after the passage of the Curtis Act took a feverish interest in town-site affairs and seemed to regard the town-site provisions in the act and agreement as far overshadowing all others. It became apparent from the correspondence in July, 1898, that a great many people were jumping lots in towns in the Indian Territory and hurriedly making improvements with a view to purchasing the lots at one-half the appraised value. On the matter being presented to the Department by the Dawes Commission, the Department directed that the agent for the Union Agency be instructed "to advise all parties seeking information on that point that no one will be allowed to secure title to the town lots under the Curtis Act and the agreement who does not show good faith in his every act; that jumping will not be tolerated by the Department, and that when the town lots are disposed of under said act all persons who have not acted in good faith will not be permitted to secure title to said lots."

No action could be taken by the Department, however, with a view to laying out towns in the Indian Territory immediately after the passage of the Curtis Act on account of the lack of appropriations available to pay the expense. Congress, however, in the act of March 3, 1899, made an appropriation of $30,000 to pay the expense of town-site commissions. Ten thousand dollars had also been appropriated in December on a request submitted by the Department, immediately after the passage of the Curtis Act and before the adjournment of the second session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, for an appropriation to carry out the town-site and other provisions of the act. There were, therefore, $30,000 available for town-site purposes only, and $10,000 available for all purposes, town site included.

REF0073497

In March, the President appointed Dr. John A. Sterrett, of Troy, Ohio, to be a town-site commissioner for the Choctaws, and the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation appointed Mr. Butler S. Smiser, of Atoka, Choctaw Nation, to be the other member of the Choctaw town-site commission. About the same time Mr. Samuel N. Johnson, of Troy, Kans., was appointed by the President to be a member of the Chickasaw town-site commission and Mr. Wesley Burney, of Ardmore, Chickasaw Nation, was appointed by the governor of that nation to be the other member of that commission.

Instructions were prepared in this office for the guidance of these two commissions, and after some modification by the Department they were approved and signed by the Secretary, on March 6, 1899. Among other things, the two commissions were directed to meet at Muscogee and formulate a plan of proceeding, and adopt blank forms for all needs, so that the work of the two commissions would be uniform. They met at Muscogee early in April, and after a careful consideration adopted the forms of blanks needed, which were approved by the Department and a supply was printed at the Government Printing Office.

About the 1st of June they proceeded, the Choctaw commission, to the town of Calo (since called Sterrett), and the Chickasaw commission to the town of Colbert, both towns being on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, and near the boundary between the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. Many delays were occasioned in the work of these two commissions on account of the purchase of necessary instruments for survey and on account of much correspondence as to the maximum size to be allowed for residence and business lots in the nations. The Department finally decided that the residence lots should be as nearly as practicable 100 by 150 feet, all lots to contribute from their depth for a 16-foot alley in the block; that the business lots should be as nearly as practicable 50 by 150 feet, the commissions, however, being given discretion to make the lots larger or smaller, as the circumstances of the case might warrant, not, however, larger than would be reasonable and right to the nation.

The commissions were directed to draw their plats of the towns in quadruplicate and on a scale not smaller than 100 feet to the inch. It was found, however, in experience at Sterrett that the scale was much larger than would enable the commission to place the town on one piece of tracing linen. It was therefore recommended by the office that the commissioners be permitted to draw their plats of the towns on as large a scale as practicable, not smaller, however, than 300 feet to the inch. This was approved by the Department, when, on August 29, 1899, the approved plats of the town of Sterrett were returned. The plat of the town of Colbert was approved by the Department on August 28, 1899. The Chickasaw town-site commissioners have moved their headquarters to Ardmore, one of the most important towns in the Chickasaw Nation, and are now engaged in the survey of that town. The Choctaw town-site commission has moved its headquarters to Atoka, and is now engaged in the survey of that town.

On account of the insufficiency of appropriations and of the strong opposition in the Cherokee and Creek nations, the Department decided that for the present no town-site commissions would be appointed for those nations. The town of Muscogee, however, in the Creek Nation, was almost destroyed by fire February 23, 1899, and the people of the town represented that it would be a great saving to them if the Department would appoint a commission at once to lay out the town so that the rebuilding should be in conformity with the Government survey. Therefore this office agreed with Inspector Wright in recommending that a commission for Muscogee be appointed under section 15 of the Curtis Act, which was done.

The members of the commission are Mr. Dwight W. Tuttle, of Connecticut, chairman and disbursing officer; Mr. John Adams, appointed on behalf of the town secretary and clerk, while Mr. Benjamin Marshall was appointed by the Secretary on behalf of the nation, the principal chief having declined to make an appointment as provided in the act. The instructions for this commission were prepared in this office, and about April 6, 1899, the commission met in Muscogee for their preliminary consideration of matters.

The town of Muscogee is one of the most important towns, if not the most important town in Indian Territory. It has a population of between 5,000 and 6,000, is the headquarters of the Union Agency, of the Dawes Commission, and of the inspector for the Indian Territory. It is also one of the places where the United States court sits. The office understands that the preliminary survey of this town is about completed, and that, with the employees now at work, it will take about four months to complete the permanent survey and submit the plat for approval. In Department letter of September 2, 1899, authority was granted for the appointment of an additional surveyor, and it is thought that with this additional employee the commission can complete the permanent survey in much less time than the period estimated with the force now in its employ.

The town of Wagoner also experienced a destructive fire, and a commission has been appointed for that town. It was appointed August 1, 1899, and consists of Dr. Henry C. Linn, chairman and disbursing officer; John H. Roark, clerk and secretary, and Tony Proctor. This commission has but just entered on its duties.

There is one situation in the Cherokee Nation which may be deemed of sufficient importance to demand a modification of the town-site law, so far as relates to that nation. The Cherokee Nation is the only one of the Five Civilized Tribes which had any provisions for laying out of town sites or establishing towns. In the that nation there was a town-site law under which commissioners were appointed who laid off the lands where a town was to be built and sold lots to citizens of

REF0073498

the nation, payments being made in installments. In this way most of the towns in that nation have been established, and the lots are in the ownership or possession of citizens who acquired this ownership or possession for valuable consideration paid to the nation. Some correspondence has been received in this office from parties who are still in debt to the nation for town lots purchased under this arrangement, in which they have asked whether they should continue to pay to the Indian agent—of course for the benefit of the nation—the balances on their indebtedness for the lots purchased. The office instructed the agent to collect these balances due from citizens for town lots, but advised that the parties paying the same should be permitted to do so under protest, so that any rights they may have might be preserved.

Under section 15 of the act unimproved lots are regarded as the property of the nation and are sold at auction to the highest bidder at not less than the appraised value. No hardship can follow this rule in the Creek, Choctaw, or Chickasaw nation; but in the Cherokee Nation, where, under the law, citizens thereof have purchased from the national authorities the lots in a town, and in some instances paid high prices for them, it would naturally follow that they should be given a preference to purchase the same lots in case of sale by the Government under the town-site law contained in the Curtis Act. Of course, the title obtained by the citizens from the Cherokee Nation in this purchase was a mere right of occupancy and protection by the nation in that right of occupancy, but the question is whether the nation shall be permitted to sell to its citizens the right of occupancy and not give the citizen the benefit of that right when the lots come to be sold in absolute title. The office is inclined to think that justice and right would suggest a modification of the town-site provision in the Curtis Act so as to authorize the sale to Cherokee citizens of town lots which they have purchased from the nation, they to pay such additional price over what has already been paid as will make up the difference in the value of an occupancy right and a fee simple.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Improvements of Intruders.—Among the miscellaneous matters in the Indian Territory that do not fall under the general classifications of affairs as hereinbefore set out is the question of the payment of the value of improvements of intruders in the Cherokee Nation. By the act of 1893 the agreement between the United States and the Cherokee Nation, providing for the cession of the Cherokee Outlet, was ratified with an amendment, among others, providing for the appraisal of the improvements made by intruders in the nation prior to August 11, 1886, and for the payment to them of such appraised value before such intruders would be liable to removal under the provisions of the agreement and the previously existing treaties. A board of appraisers was appointed under this amendment, who appraised all of the improvements of the intruders in the nation which had been made prior to August 11,1886. By a clause in an Indian appropriation act Congress provided that on the payment of the appraised value by the Cherokee Nation, or tender of the payment, these improvements would become the property of the nation and the intruder would be liable to the nation for rent thereof unless they were surrendered.

When payment for the improvements came to be made in 1896 about half of the intruders declined to accept the amount tendered, and the balance of the money appropriated for the purposes of paying for these improvements was held in the treasury of the Cherokee Nation until the last regular session of the council of that nation, when an act was passed covering the money into certain funds of the nation. Now, some of the intruders have applied for this money. The Indian nation has no power to disburse any of its money, the amount previously held to meet this liability having been turned back into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Cherokee funds. The question was therefore submitted by this office to the Department as to whether or not the Cherokee Nation was bound to hold the amount of the appraised value of the improvements of an intruder continually subject to his demand, and if so, whether at this time, the money having been returned to the Treasury, the Department could use any of the ordinary funds of the nation for the purpose of paying these amounts.

The office also suggested that if the Department thought these amounts should be paid at this time, it would be but just and right to charge the intruder the reasonable rent which is due the nation for the improvements which have been held by him since the date of tender.

The Secretary decided that the Cherokee Nation was not bound to hold the money on tender for an indefinite length of time, and that it is too late now for the intruders, who declined to accept payment when the amount awarded was tendered, to make application for payment. Therefore, if these intruders desire to insist on payment at this late date they will have to go to Congress for their relief.

Southern Boundary of Indian Territory.—Another question of considerable importance is the southern boundary of the Indian Territory—that is, the boundary between the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations and the State of Texas. When this office came to make up tract books from the plats of the survey of the Choctaw Nation it was observed that along the southern boundary a large number of tracts, some of them embracing as much as two sections of land in one place, had not been surveyed by the Geological Survey, but were marked "Texas." It was ascertained from the Director of the Geological Survey that there are persons living on these tracts who claim to have purchased the lands from other persons who acquired them from the State of Texas at a time when the Red River, which is the boundary, ran to the north of these lands. Mr. Fitch, who had charge of the survey of the Indian Territory, states that there is strong evidence of the river having

REF0073499

changed its bed, and that on account of an opinion by the Assistant Attorney-General and correspondence with the Department on the subject, the lands, which are shown to have formerly been south of the Red River, but are now north, were omitted from the survey of the Indian Territory. This presents a rather serious condition, inasmuch as it is quite certain that if the river will in one case change its bed by taking a short cut across instead of going around a bend, so as to throw land north of the river that was formerly south, it would also in like manner change its bed throwing to the south land that was formerly north; but as the Geological Survey had no authority to make any investigations in Texas there was no data to determine whether in the changes of the river the State of Texas or the Choctaw Nation is the loser. Mr. Fitch suggests that a commission be appointed for the purpose of establishing the boundary between Texas and the Indian Territory, and it seems to this office that this is very desirable.

INDEMNITY FOR LYNCHING OF SEMINOLES, INDIAN TERRITORY.

In the last annual report a full account was given of the torturing and burning of Seminole Indians 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. It was also noted that Congress had appropriated (in act approved July 1, 1898) a sum not exceeding $20,000 as indemnity to be paid other members of the Seminole Nation who had been injured by the mob.

January 4, 1899, the Department transmitted to this office a report dated December 20, 1898, from J. George Wright, United States Indian inspector, giving the names of the Seminoles entitled to "indemnity for injuries or aggressions" committed upon them, and also the amount to which each one was, in his opinion, entitled by reason of personal injury, loss of a relative, or destruction of property. January 19, 1899, after consultation with Inspector Wright, the office submitted to the Department a statement of the injuries sustained by each of the twenty-four persons found to be entitled to remuneration, with recommendation made as to the amount that should be paid in each case, as follows:

1. Thomas McGeisey:		
(a) For amount of property destroyed	$1,113.25	
(b) For the burning to death of his son Lincoln	5,000.00	
		$6,113.25
2. Mrs. Sukey Sampson:		
(a) For amount of property destroyed	82.50	
(b) For the burning to death of her son Palmer	5,000.00	
		5,082.50
3. John Washington:		
(a) For severe personal injuries	500.00	
(b) For property lost	33.00	
		533.00

4. George P. Harjo, for severe personal injuries	$300.00
5. William Thlocco, for personal injuries	300.00
6. George Kernell, for personal injuries	100.00
7. Sam Ela, for personal injuries	100.00
8. Kenda Palmer (light horseman), for arrest and deprivation of liberty	50.00
9. Tul Masey (light horseman), for arrest and deprivation of liberty	50.00
10. Peter Osanna (light horseman), for arrest	50.00
11. John Palmer (light horseman), for arrest	50.00
12. Seper Palmer, for arrest	25.00
13. Chippy Coker, for arrest	25.00
14. Duffy P. Harjo, for arrest	25.00
15. Samuel P. Harjo, for arrest	25.00
16. Johnson McKaye, for arrest	25.00
17. Parnoka, for arrest	25.00
18. Cobley Wolf, for arrest	25.00
19. Sever, for arrest	25.00
20. Shawnee Barnett, for arrest	25.00
21. Moses Tiger, for arrest	25.00
22. Peter Tiger, for arrest	25.00
23. Thomas Thompson, for arrest	50.00
24. Billy Coker, for arrest	25.00
Total	13,078.75

January 21, 1899, the Secretary directed payments to be made as above through the United States Indian agent for the Union Agency, Indian Territory, and the agent was so instructed February 2, 1899. Out of the $13,078.75 to be disbursed, he has paid up to the present time about $11,000.

POTTAWATOMIE AND KICKAPOO SURPLUS LANDS IN KANSAS.

The act approved February 28, 1899, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, with the consent of a majority of the chiefs, headmen, and male adults of the Prairie band of Pottawatomie tribe of Indians and the Kickapoo tribe of Indians in Kansas, expressed in open council by each tribe, to cause to be sold in trust for said Indians the surplus or unallotted lands of their reservations in Jackson and Brown counties, Kans.

This law is virtually a reenactment, except as to a few minor details, of the provisions of section 10 of the act of March 2, 1895, under which act negotiations with the Indians for the sale of their surplus lands failed.

March 17, 1899, Inspector A. W. Tinker was instructed by the Department to present the matter to the two tribes and to report the results of his conference with them.

REF0073500

PAYMENTS FOR OTOE AND MISSOURIA LANDS IN KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

The controversy that has existed since May, 1883, between the Otoe and Missouria Indians and the settlers on their former reservations in Kansas and Nebraska as to the purchase price of those lands remains unsettled. On April 20, 1899, the Department transmitted to this office a proposition of settlement formulated by Mr. J. A. Van Orsdel, an attorney for the settlers, which provided for revision and readjustment of sales, in accordance with the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 568). The proposition was as follows:

1. That the actual market value of the lands at the time of said sale shall be ascertained by sworn testimony taken in the form of depositions before an officer legally authorized to take depositions, at which the settlers, the Government, and the Indians may be represented by counsel. Except as herein specially provided, such evidence shall be taken under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

2. From the evidence so taken, the Secretary of the Interior shall ascertain and declare the actual market value of said land at the date of said sale; provided, however, that in no case shall the value so ascertained be declared at less than the original appraised value of said land.

3. The basis of settlement between the parties in interest shall be the value so declared by the Secretary of the Interior, together with simple interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum from date of sale, with due credit and allowance for any payments made by settlers from the date of such payments.

4. That any and all balances found to be due from said settlers to the Government for the use of said Indians shall be paid and fully satisfied within ninety days after notice shall be given to said settlers of the amount due in each instance.

5. That where lands have been fully paid for at the original purchase price, any amount paid in excess of the value of such lands as ascertained and declared by the Secretary of the Interior, as hereinbefore provided, together with simple interest on such excess amount at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, shall be rebated to said settlers out of any moneys held by the Government to the credit of the said Indians within the period of ninety days after the values are ascertained and declared as aforesaid.

By direction of the Department, Inspector James McLaughlin, on June 15, 1899, was instructed to hold a conference with the Indians and lay the proposition before them. August 17 he reported that after a full discussion of the matter they emphatically expressed themselves as against the conditions of Mr. Van Orsdel's plan of settlement.

HOSTILITIES AMONG PILLAGER CHIPPEWAS IN MINNESOTA.

In the latter part of September, 1898, it was reported to the Department that a conflict was feared at Leech Lake, Minnesota, between the Pillager Chippewas and the white people. The United States Indian agent of the White Earth Agency, John H. Sutherland, and also

Inspector Tinker were at once directed to investigate the matter, and at the same time the War Department was requested to send troops to Leech Lake to preserve the peace and protect life and property.

It seems that in April, 1895, Bugonaygeshig, a Pillager Chippewa, whose home was on Bear Island, was arrested by a deputy United States marshal for disposing of whisky to an Indian, but owing to lack of witnesses he was discharged. In June of the same year he and some other Indians were served with subpœnas to appear as witnesses in a case against an Indian who had been arrested for assault with intent to kill. The Indians paid no attention to the subpœnas, and writs of attachment were issued against them for contempt of court. Bugonaygeshig was placed under arrest at Bear Island, but was rescued by his friends. In October bench warrants were issued for him and twelve other Indians. During the May, 1897, term of court the agent induced nine of the thirteen Indians to go with him to court. They plead guilty to the charge of resisting deputy marshals and were sentenced to thirty days in jail. At the October term another Indian did likewise and received the same sentence. The other three were Bugonaygeshig, Shobon-daysh-kung, and Wahyahbegunzhebid. September 15, 1898, the first two while attending the annuity payment at Leech Lake were arrested by a deputy marshal and placed in the agency jail. When the steamboat arrived to take the party across the lake to the railroad, the prisoners were rescued from the officers by fifty or sixty of their friends. Warrants were then issued for more than twenty of the Indians who had taken part in the rescue.

When the agent and inspector reached Leech Lake September 30, 1898, they found the Indians still aroused over the occurrence of two weeks previous, and that they had been holding councils and arming themselves and were determined not to surrender the men wanted by the court officials. Runners were immediately sent among the Indians calling them to a council to be held at the agency the following Monday, October 3, with assurances that none who came would be arrested. The same evening an army officer with twenty soldiers arrived at Walker, the railroad station, 6 miles from the agency, and also Deputy Marshal Sheehan, who next day served additional subpœnas, but when requested to desist, did so. But few Indians attended the council, the Indians claiming that those at a distance had been unable to get there owing to high winds which made the lake too rough for their canoes; but when, at their request, a steamboat was sent to bring in the Bear Island and Sugar Point Indians, 35 miles distant, those Indians refused to return in it.

Meantime General Bacon, Major Wilkinson, and Lieutenant Ross with 80 soldiers had arrived for the purpose of assisting Mr. Sheehan and other deputy marshals to make the arrests, and next morning, October 5, at daylight, they, with the agency police and interpreter, took tugs for Sugar Point. Leaving a detachment to protect the boats, the rest of

REF0073501

the party went 2 miles through the woods to an Indian village, and not finding any of the Indians whom they wanted they returned to the landing point. Near that place Deputy Marshal Sheehan discovered two of the Indians wanted, arrested them, and when they resisted put them in irons on one of the tugs. While the soldiers were stacking their arms preparatory to getting dinner, one of the guns was accidentally discharged; whereupon the Indians, who were concealed in the neighboring woods, opened fire, taking the soldiers by surprise. Major Wilkinson and 6 soldiers and 1 Indian policeman were killed and 12 soldiers and 1 Indian policeman were wounded, as were also the inspector and Deputy Marshal Sheehan. October 6 200 more soldiers arrived, and the following day the Indians held a council with the agent and active hostilities ceased.

About this time, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, I proceeded to Leech Lake, and arrived at the hostile camp on October 14. A council was held the same day, at which several of the Indians for whom bench warrants were issued agreed to surrender and stand for trial. Councils were held from day to day until the 18th, when at the final council all for whom warrants were issued, with the exception of three, surrendered to the United States marshal. This ended the disturbance, and the Indians soon quieted down.

The trial of the Indians took place October 21 at Duluth, Minn., and 12 were found guilty and sentenced as follows:

O ge mah we gah bow, eight months in the Clay County jail at Moorland and a fine of $100.

May dway we nind, ten months in the Clay County jail and a fine of $100.

Way be shay sheence, eight months in the Clay County jail and a fine of $100.

Mah quah, ten months in the Clay County jail and a fine of $100.

Bay pah mansh, eight months in the Ottertail County jail at Fergus Falls and a fine of $100.

Po nay see, ten months in the Ottertail County jail and a fine of $100.

Mah co nah e gaunce, eight months in the Ottertail County jail and a fine of $100.

May quom, eight months in the Ottertail County jail and a fine of $100.

She mah gun ish, ten months in the St. Louis County jail at Duluth and a fine of $100.

Dung ish kow, eight months in the county jail at Duluth and a fine of $100.

Bah dway wee dung wonce shish, sixty days in the St. Louis County jail and a fine of $25.

May mansh kow aush, son of old Bug ah nay ge shig, sixty days in the St. Louis County jail and a fine of $25.

After these Indian prisoners had served about two months of their imprisonment the office was of opinion that the ends of justice would be just as well subserved and their punishment would be just as salutary if they should not be compelled to serve their full terms, and that if clemency were shown it would have a good result as manifesting the desire of the Government to treat the Indians fairly and to make allowance for the peculiar circumstances in the case. As is well known, the Chippewas have always been peaceful and friendly to the Government. The recent so-called "outbreak" was their first serious offense, and as

they were induced to surrender without further bloodshed, partly upon the promise that the Government would act justly toward them and would so far as possible be lenient in view of their past good record, the office recommended, December 13, 1898, that the Department of Justice be requested to take steps to secure Executive clemency for all of these Indian prisoners, commuting their term of imprisonment to two months, remitting their fines, and sending them to their homes after suitable warning and assurance on their part of good conduct in the future. This recommendation was approved and forwarded to the Department of Justice, and June 3, 1899, the pardon asked was granted.

Irritation growing out of the arrests by deputy marshals, as above recited, may be assigned as the immediate cause of this outbreak; but more than that is needed to explain such an unlooked-for act of hostility on the part of a small portion of a tribe which has been the traditional friend of the white people and which stood between helpless settlers and the Sioux in Minnesota's terrible years of 1862 and 1863. For many years Chippewas have been arrested and taken from their homes to St. Paul and other points as witnesses or as offenders, chiefly in whisky cases. Often wholesale arrests have been made solely for the sake of the fees which would accrue to the officials. Indians have been helped to obtain whisky by the very ones who arrested them for using it. In some cases Indians carried off to court have been left to get back home as best they could. The whole matter of arrests by deputy marshals had come to be a farce, a fraud, and a hardship to the Chippewas and a disgrace to the community.

But neither does this by itself explain the outbreak. When a delegation of Chippewas visited Washington last winter their most bitter complaint was about injustice in the use of their funds and frauds in the disposition of their timber. Without going into details it is sufficient to say that in 1889 the Chippewas were with difficulty induced to cede to the United States large tracts of valuable pine lands on the representation that the sale of the pine would bring them in a fund of several million dollars. As is always the case many Indians were utterly opposed to the negotiations. A commission was appointed to make allotments on ceded and reservation lands and to secure removals to White Earth of those who were willing to go there. Estimators were appointed to appraise the Chippewa pine. The expense of both is charged to the fund of the Indians. The expense of the commission up to date has been not less than $200,000, most of it in salaries. The work of the estimators proved worthless and a second set of estimators was appointed with no better results, and a third set of men was assigned to the work. Up to date about $280,000 has been charged to the Indians for estimating. Meantime large tracts of pine which had been estimated at from one-fourth to one-half their value were sold, and that loss also fell upon the Indians. Again, under authority to dispose of dead and down timber, contractors have cut large quantities of green standing timber. There are also

REF0073502

strong indications that considerable timber was fired to bring it nominally under the head of "dead" timber. This was another loss to the Indians. (See Senate Doc. No. 70, Fifty-fifth Congress, third session, pp. 84 and 101.)

All these and other minor influences wrought together to produce the general feeling of oppression and distrust and exasperation which found expression when the arrests were undertaken by the aid of military force.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR PIPESTONE RESERVATION, MINN.

Under the head of "Indian school sites" reference was made in my last annual report to the provision contained in the Indian appropriation act approved June 7, 1897 (30 Stats., p. 87), directing the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate, through an Indian inspector, with the Yankton tribe of Indians, in South Dakota, "for the purchase of a parcel of land near Pipestone, Minn., on which is now located an Indian industrial school," and it was stated that the duty of conducting the negotiations had been assigned to Inspector James McLaughlin under instructions of April 25, 1898. This tract contains the red pipestone quarries famous in Indian legend and history and not unknown to our own literature.

During the latter part of April last the inspector arrived at the Yankton Agency, and on the 27th of that month met the Indians in council. Further councils were held from day to day until May 2, when they finally adjourned without having reached an agreement. In his report of May 3, which was forwarded to this office by the Department May 10, 1899, accompanied by full minutes of the council proceedings, Mr. McLaughlin says that some of the Indians at first set a valuation of $3,000,000 on the reservation, which embraces 684.4 acres, or a little more than one section; but subsequently they reduced it to $1,000,000. At the last council, however, they offered to accept $100,000, with the condition that they be still permitted to go upon the reservation for the purpose of obtaining pipestone from its quarries. On the other hand, the inspector, who had first offered them $100 per acre, or $64,840, made them a final offer of $75,000 for the tract, which the Indians refused. As $75,000 was a very liberal offer, the inspector left the agency May 4, believing that a postponement of negotiations would cause the Indians to regret their refusal of his offer and to be more ready to accept it when negotiations should be resumed in the future. The office is informally advised that in accordance with a recent request of the Indians, addressed to the Department, Inspector McLaughlin was instructed August 1 to return to the Yankton Agency for the purpose of resuming negotiations.

Now that the Government has a valuable school plant upon that reservation, upon which it is about to expend over $30,000 for additional

buildings and improvements, it is to be hoped that an agreement with the Indians will be concluded at an early day, so that undisputed title to the land will rest in the Government.

NORTHERN CHEYENNE RESERVATION, MONT.

The Indian appropriation act approved July 1, 1898, (30 Stats., 596, 597), provides for investigating the condition of the Northern Cheyenne Reservation in Montana, the status of white settlers thereon, the question of removing the Indians elsewhere, etc. The section is as follows:

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 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.

United States Inspector James McLaughlin was assigned to this work under instructions of this office, approved by the Department August 3, 1898. His report of November 14, 1898, which was transmitted to the Department January 14, 1899, contained the following recommendations, in which this office concurred:

1. That the reservation be extended so as to furnish the Indians with an ample supply of water and grazing lands.
2. That the lands and improvements of certain settlers within the original reservation and the proposed addition be purchased at a valuation of $151,595.

REF0073503

3. That in case the reservation boundary should be extended, the same be fenced on its north and south boundaries at a cost not to exceed $7,150.

4. That bulls and heifers be purchased for the Cheyennes at a cost not to exceed $28,200.

5. That an appropriation be made for the erection of new buildings at the Tongue River Agency and repairing old ones, not to exceed $10,000; also for the establishment of a subissue station, blacksmith shop, and farmer's residence on Tongue River, at a cost not to exceed $3,055—the entire appropriation recommended being $200,000.

The report and recommendations were submitted to the House of Representatives January 16, 1899 (House Doc. No. 153, Fifty-fifth Congress, third session), and an amendment was placed by the Senate upon the Indian appropriation bill which provided for establishing the boundaries of the reservation, and made appropriation for purchasing the lands and improvements of the settlers, purchasing cattle, fencing the reservation, etc., as recommended; but the amendment was not agreed to in conference. Senate bill No. 5561, Fifty-fifth Congress, third session, containing provisions similar to the amendment, passed the Senate, but failed in the House.

ZUÑI PUEBLO GRANT, NEW MEXICO.

The status of the grant of land occupied by the Zuñi Pueblos was set forth in my last annual report, and no change has taken place since. Their title to this tract, of which the tribe has been in possession for two hundred years, is still unconfirmed, and can be secured to them only by special act of Congress. A draft of the necessary legislation will be prepared for submission to Congress at its next session.

BOUNDARY OF KLAMATH RESERVATION, OREG.

The Indians occupying the Klamath Reservation, Oreg., have had a long-standing grievance because the survey of the outboundaries of the reservation was not made in accordance with the terms of the treaty of October 14, 1874 (16 Stat., 707), and large areas of the land reserved for their use by the treaty were by the survey excluded from the reservation. Much of this land has been taken up by white settlers, whose claims have been recognized by the issuance of patents, etc. For more than twenty-five years the Indians have protested against this great wrong to them, and at times it has required the influence of both civil and military authorities in the locality to prevent an outbreak. Congress finally provided, by a clause in the Indian appropriation act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321), for a commission to investigate and determine the correct location of the boundary line according to the terms of the treaty, the number of acres, if any, excluded from the reservation, and its character and value in a state of nature.

The commission consisted of W. P. Coleman, of Missouri; R. H. Hammond, of California, and I. D. Applegate, of Oregon, and their report, December 18, 1896, was, with draft of a bill, submitted to Congress January 26, 1897. Their findings were that 617,490 acres, valued at 86.36 cents per acre, aggregating $533,270, had been excluded from the reservation by the erroneous survey of its exterior boundaries. (See Senate Doc. No. 93, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session.)

By a clause in the Indian appropriation act of July 1, 1898 (30 Stat., 592), Congress provided for a resurvey of the exterior boundaries of the reservation in accordance with the treaty, and directed the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Indians through an Indian inspector for the relinquishment of their right and interest in a portion of the reservation, and also to ascertain what portion of the reservation is occupied by citizens of the United States, for what purpose and under what title.

Indian Inspector W. J. McConnell, who was charged with these duties, concluded an agreement with the Indians December 27, 1898.

By that agreement the Indians convey to the United States all their claim to that part of the Klamath Reservation lying between the boundaries as described in the treaty, which were also confirmed by the Klamath boundary commissioners, and the boundaries established by the survey made in 1871 under the authority of the General Land Office, approximating 617,490 acres.

The United States agrees, in consideration of said cession, to pay the Indians the sum of $533,270, or 86.36 cents per acre for the quantity of land that may be found by the resurvey to be within said boundaries. This amount, more or less, after payment of the legal fees of attorneys, is to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, and interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent per annum to be paid the Indians annually per capita. The principal is to remain in the Treasury until such time as the Klamath Indians shall, by petition through the United States Indian agent and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, ask to have portions of it paid to them per capita from time to time as their needs may require.

The contract for the resurvey of the exterior boundaries of the reservation has been let by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, as required by the act of May 1, 1898, but this Office has no official information regarding its present status.

The agreement concluded by Inspector McConnell is not altogether satisfactory to this office, the provisions inserted in the draft of legislation submitted to Congress January 26, 1897, being regarded as much better for the interests of the Indians; but as the requirements enjoined by the subsequent legislation of Congress have been performed, favorable action of some kind should be had upon the agreement.

The Indians have shown great patience and forbearance. They are not annuity nor ration Indians, being almost wholly self-supporting,

REF0073504

and as they have taken their allotments of land the money paid to them in adjustment of this claim will be wisely used by many in the improvement of their homes. Consideration for their past treatment and their future welfare entitles these Indians to the speedy adjustment of this claim.

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, Washington, which were reserved to them by the treaty of January 22, 1855 (12 Stats., 928). This suit was decided against the Indians, and by direction of the Attorney-General an appeal was taken and the case finally brought to the Supreme Court of the United States. May 4, 1899, the Acting Attorney-General advised the Department that, in his opinion, the case should be dismissed, but before taking final action he desired to bring the matter to the attention of the Department, and requested that this office be directed to state any reason why the course suggested by him should not be adopted.

In a report to the Department, dated May 5, 1899, this office, after reciting the history of the matter, stated that it was deemed best to leave this subject to the good judgment of the Department of Justice, which was perfectly familiar with the pleadings and testimony, as well as the law in the case, and this office would rely upon that Department to determine the matter wisely in the interest of right and justice.

May 3, 1899, the Attorney-General stated that after a very careful consideration of the question involved in the case he had concluded that a suit could not be maintained in the Supreme Court. He therefore, on May 22, 1899, submitted a motion to the court to dismiss the appeal of the Government therein, which was granted. This action was based upon a stipulation entered into with the opposing counsel, which, after stating at length the facts as set forth in previous correspondence with the Department, concludes as follows:

> Wherefore, as it sufficiently appears from the facts in the record that the traps and other appliances of the Alaska Packers' Association, adjacent to Point Roberts Reef, as now constructed with end openings and lateral passages, as provided by the laws of the State of Washington, do not interfere with or deprive the Lummi Indians of the enjoyment of the fishing rights claimed by them or by the United States on their behalf to be guaranteed by Article V of the treaty of 1855, and as there is, therefore, now left for the decision of the Supreme Court only a moot question as to the proper interpretation of the said article of the treaty mentioned, which, under its decisions, the Court would decline to entertain and consider upon the record in this case, it is therefore and hereby stipulated by counsel for the parties hereto that the appeal herein shall be dismissed, but without prejudice to or waiver by the United States of the right hereafter to seek construction of the article of said treaty aforesaid and to enjoin the construction or maintenance of traps or other fishing appliances in any

> case where the same shall be hereafter so constructed or maintained by any person or persons as to deprive the Indians of such rights as they or the United States on their behalf may claim said Indians are legally entitled to enjoy under the treaty aforesaid.

The Attorney-General also stated that as far as it was possible to so do such rights as the Indians may have were not waived by the dismissal of the case.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. JONES, *Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REF0073505

PAPERS ACCOMPANYING REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF0073506

REPORTS OF AGENTS AND OTHERS IN CHARGE OF INDIANS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN ARIZONA.

REPORT OF COLORADO RIVER AGENT.

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY,
Parker, Ariz., July 1, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report for the Colorado River Reservation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

In my report for last year full description of the reservation was given—its location, climate, soil, topography, etc., together with a statement of the characteristics, habits and means of subsistence of the Mohave Indians. It is not deemed necessary to repeat these statements in this report, but rather to confine myself to such modifications of condition as the year has brought forth.

The first half of the year was a peculiarly trying one. Not only did the Colorado River fail to make its annual overflow, but the old experimental irrigation pumps erected in 1892 broke down altogether in August, ruining all unmatured crops and leaving the Indians without any opportunity for self-support on the reservation. By September 1 there was not a spear of food-producing vegetation growing on the entire reservation. As the agent is only furnished rations to supply one-third of the population many of the Indians were compelled to leave the reservation to escape starvation.

The unusual drought conditions prevailing for months over the surrounding country for the previous year had caused all the cattle to be driven out of adjacent territory. For this reason the Department could secure no bids for the delivery of beef cattle at the usual time of letting contracts nor for months afterwards. It was not until September that a bid was secured at nearly double former prices, and coupled with the conditions that the cattle should all be furnished at one delivery. The agent protested as soon as this condition was learned, but it was too late to prevent the contractor bringing in 118,000 pounds of fat steers in October. Here was a sad condition of things, as there was absolutely nothing for these cattle to eat except brush and leaves growing on the margin of the river. The Department promptly authorized the purchase of hay, but only a limited amount could be had from the Indians. To ship in by rowboats after a long shipment by rail meant the prohibitive cost of $60 per ton for hay. Under the circumstances it was deemed best to divide the cattle in several bunches and herd them over as wide territory as possible, with the limitation of having to keep them near the river on account of the failure of all other water supply. The weaker cattle were brought to the agency and fed hay. By this course the loss of cattle during the winter was only about 10 head. But the programme was carried out under difficulties. The Indians are not very good herders and the drought had practically lost them their horses. Those remaining were so poor as to be unfit for duty. This made the work largely devolve on the employees and agent and gave them many weeks of physical hardship and mental anxiety.

Meanwhile arrangements were being made to better conditions. Several months previous the agent had estimated for a 40-horse steam engine and a 15-inch centrifugal pump, costing not exceeding $2,000, delivered and installed, to be used in connection with the 70-horse boiler and other appliances of the old irrigation outfit yet in good condition. This purchase was urged more strongly after the old outfit gave way entirely, and finally in November the Department sent W. H. Graves, the special irrigation inspector, to investigate the situation. As soon as Mr. Graves looked over the field he immediately wired the Secretary of the Interior approval of the agent's request and urged immediate authority. This was granted at once by wire.

REF0073507

The contract was let in January, but the pump en route from the East was snow bound in Colorado for weeks. When all arrived at Needles, and after a week's delay were started on a small steamer, the vessel broke down and was eight days in reaching the agency. Thus it was that the plant was not in operation until April 15, six weeks after the proper planting season in this hot region.

But here our trouble in this direction ended. Not for a single minute has the new plant refused to do its full duty, pouring into the ditches from the river from 5,000 to 7,000 gallons of water each minute of its operation. From 80 to 100 acres are irrigated each day the pump is operated. Three hundred and fifty acres planted to corn, melons, pumpkins, beans, and sorghum have made that luxuriant growth peculiar to bottom land in hot climates where the supply of moisture is under control. The sight at present is a feast to the eyes, and the Indians are just beginning to feast in a more substantial way.

Considerable trouble has been had with the ditches. It was foreseen that the old ditches would not be large enough, and they had been greatly enlarged and strengthened previous to the arrival of the new pump. The only safe permanent site for the pump is about 1¼ miles from the main tract of land to be irrigated, and for a portion of this distance the ditch runs on an embankment from 1 to 5 feet above surrounding territory. This portion of the ditch requires a patrol for every 100 feet. In spite of this precaution several bad breaks have occurred, requiring a force of 50 to 60 Indians a half day to mend in each instance. This embankment has been slowly strengthened until now it is practically safe with watchfulness, made necessary by the work of gophers.

It was impossible to get the Indians to realize the immense volume of water which the new pump would furnish, as they had nothing but the work of the defective old pump for a criterion. Hence for several weeks they could not control the water by the crude methods in vogue after it reached their land. Lateral ditches and levees dividing their beds disappeared like ropes of sand. By reason of this much water was at first wasted. By building sluice gates at the heads of laterals and by further strengthening the ditches, the Indians are now able to handle the water in fair shape.

It is the intention to get 200 acres more land under the ditches this fall. This amount will be sown to wheat, the most successful of all crops here. After one crop of wheat is grown I see nothing to prevent these Indians from being on practically a self-supporting basis. They cut the wood to run the pump, and the only expense the Government is under to maintain the plant is the salary of the engineer (Indian), $240, and the necessary oil and repairs. At present the wood is all hauled by agency teams, the Indians having no horses in condition to do the work.

For the information of those interested in irrigation it is well to state that the average lift of water from the river into the ditches is but 12 feet, and wood for fuel is had for cutting and hauling. Under such conditions there is no doubt of the practicability of steam irrigation with a centrifugal pump. But where the lift is greater than 30 feet, where fuel is expensive, or where the water supply is scanty or irregular, this method is not available. On this reservation it now appears that the means of supplying water for the necessary amount of land to grow subsistence for the Indians here is at hand. Of the willingness of the Indians to work their land and to raise crops there can be no doubt, unless, as some have suggested, prosperity will make them lazy. So far all is well, and the Indians are happy, contented, and industrious. The present state of their crops—far exceeding in extent anything they ever saw—is certainly an object lesson to them.

Of the 200 Indians who left the reservation last fall to join their kindred at Needles, I believe every one has returned. In addition to these a horde of others have "smelled the flesh pots in Egypt" and are now here. Whether the majority of these intend to locate permanently on the reservation or whether they only intend remaining during the season of green corn and watermelons is difficult to ascertain. They profess to be "trying to see how they like to live on the reservation," with a view to permanent removal if satisfied. While I am anxious to have as many of the nonreservation Mohaves as possible to locate on the reservation, I am a little suspicious of the good intentions of these newcomers and shall feel justified in driving off such as do not go to work very soon. The presence of a lot of loafers (under the guise of visitors) is not calculated to have a good effect on the old residents, every one of whom does something toward general support.

The large body of nonreservation Mohaves, estimated to number 1,300, settled near Needles and Fort Mohave, continue a reproach to the Government, a detriment to their more civilized kindred on the reservation, and a general source of vexation. They are practically beyond the control of the agent by distance, difficulties of travel, and lack of means of enforcing authority. They continue to practice all their old superstitions and barbarisms, with the added vices of drunkenness, prostitution, beggary, etc., as picked up from contact with border civilization.

The Department in April authorized the agent to employ a temporary farmer to look after the welfare of these Indians. A young man of high character was secured for the place. While his presence tended to decrease drunkenness and to make less friction between Indians and whites, yet the lack of sympathy on the part of the majority of the whites at Needles, the high cost of living, the lack of means of enforcing any authority tended to discourage this employee and led him to resign on July 1. I am not prepared at present writing to give an opinion as to the practicability of securing another man for the place. Certainly it is a trying position to fill and get results.

Surely it will be necessary to take radical steps to abate the conditions existing there—either compelling the Indians to remove to the reservation or establishing a reservation near Needles that would give an agent some legal power over them. Here are about 1,300 Indians without Government control and direction—a prey to the vices and greed of a border railroad and mining town. No religious or philanthropic society has ever raised a hand toward them. The Government does nothing for them. They earn from $50,000 to $100,000 per year working for the railroad company, mostly at track work on the hot desert, and spend it for whisky, tawdry clothing, burn it up at their funerals, or divide it with the hobo white element living among them. They have not made the slightest advance in civilization, live in the rudest shacks, paint and tattoo frightfully, drunkenness, prostitution, and gambling prevailing among them unchecked.

I know it is the fashion for well-meaning people to write of the evils of the agency system and to talk of making the Indians "free agents" to work out their own salvation, but I should like a few of these to visit the Mohaves at Needles, who are certainly working out their own destiny, and then come down to this poor, old, long-neglected agency and note the contrast. It will demolish more high-flown rhetoric than volumes of reply from master hands. These are the same tribe and kindred; in many cases brother, sister and near kindred, yet at Neddles one sees savage life with all its horrors, its crime, its disease, its superstitions, its barbarisms, its utter hopelessness. On the reservation there has not been a case of drunkenness for years. Medicine men are discarded along with paint, tattoo, and feathers. Civilized garb prevails entirely. No property is destroyed at funerals, and homes are permanent and as comfortable as circumstances will permit, chimneys, doors with locks, glass windows, private sleeping rooms, and home life prevailing. Crime is less than in the same-sized community of whites. The majority of males now wear short hair and a few months more will complete this reform. In other words we have here a crude civilization, gathering strength with every month, but still far from a proper ideal.

Last fall the Government authorized the agent to employ Indians to bring in all agency and school supplies by rowboats from Needles, Cal., instead of giving the contract to the steamboat company as heretofore. By this means they were enabled to earn over $2,000 in a season of scarcity. This not only proved a great help to them financially, but gave them occupation when there was no work to be done on the farms for lack of irrigation. Not only this but our freight was delivered more promptly than ever in the history of the agency, and not a pound was lost or damaged. The grade of goods was better than heretofore, especially in the line of subsistence supplies.

A new industry has been inaugurated among these Indians this year—that of making and burning brick. About 120,000 have been made and sold to the Government for new school buildings, the price paid being $7 per thousand. Although having no previous experience, except that gained through making adobes, with the aid and direction of the white employees they have made their work a success. The brick, while not averaging so smooth as those usually made by whites, are good, serviceable brick, and will make permanent and well-appearing buildings. The dozen or more Indians at this work kept it up faithfully, although the thermometer in June ran up as high as 120 in the shade. Here is something more for those who write of "lazy reservation Indians" to note.

The Department, in February and March, authorized the building of a new dining hall, kitchen, and employees' quarters, also a brick laundry and an ice plant for the agency boarding school. Contracts for the material and machinery were let as soon as possible, but by the time the goods were expected at Needles the river was greatly swollen by the melting snows in Colorado and Wyoming. This made it difficult for the Indians to get their rowboats up the river, always too swift for rowing upstream. The agent, clerk, mechanic, and farmer accompanied them. In some instances it took six days to get the boats up the river the necessary 100 miles. The Indians often waded breast deep in the rushing water, or climbed almost perpendicular cliffs

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with the ropes by which they pulled the boats. Barges and rafts were constructed and the four carloads of goods were all safely delivered, notwithstanding the freely offered prediction that all would go to the bottom. One raft of lumber was caught in a whirlpool in the Mohave canyon, and, although weighing over 30,000 pounds, was turned completely over and the four Indians on it went under the raft. They all came up safely. The raft was held together by strong anchor bolts and rode the balance of the way bottom side up. Thirty pairs of window sash on the raft, in bunches of six, were sent swimming, but every one was picked up within the next 10 miles uninjured. The agent and clerk were in a boat accompanying this raft and were eyewitnesses to the dangers of the trip. The boiler, engine, compressor, and other heavy material for the ice plant were brought in barges, along with a carload of lime and cement.

I give the above statement to show further the industry and courage of these Indians. It also shows that I have faithful agency employees and that they do not live a life of ease. In fact, this year they have been called upon for more than the usual amount of work. The employees and agent installed the ice plant complete without any expert or outside help and with no special plans or directions, and it was a success from the start. This, with the installation of the irrigation plant, the construction and reconstruction of over 5 miles of ditches, supervising the clearing and leveling of over 200 acres of new land, teaching the Indians how to make brick, the hauling of material and machinery from the river to agency, the hauling of stone and sand for foundations, the building of flume boxes, in addition to the regular routine, have taxed the utmost physical endurance of all. Twelve to fourteen hours per day, and not eight, has been the rule for months. Yet it has all been done cheerfully, hopefully, and even enthusiastically as results became apparent.

The boarding school shows gratifying progress, and is now getting in position to challenge comparison. Authorized improvements, completed or under way, begin to make our meager plant worthy of notice. Pupils show marked improvement in scholarship, self-reliance, deportment, and general bearing. One boy was transferred to Carlisle in September, the first pupil ever transferred from this school. Unceasing efforts on this line brought forth more fruit, and in March 14 pupils were transferred to Phœnix. If no misfortune comes to these, future transfers will not be difficult. Altogether the cause of education on this reservation bears a most hopeful look at present.

It is to be hoped that some church or society will send a missionary to labor among these Indians. For about twenty months, ending with April, 1898, M. J. Hersey, an Episcopalian, but working independent of any organization, worked among them. Near the end of his labors something near 150 were baptized. They were regular attendants at the services. Just as the church of this diocese was preparing to support him in his work, he received a call to a more advanced field and accepted it. Since that time no services have been held for these Indians. It is to be hoped that this or some other denomination will see fit to resume work here. At Needles there is also a less inviting but even more needy field for such work.

During the two years I have acted as agent nothing has been allowed for repairs of agency buildings, and in this particular I am ashamed of the conditions that are constantly growing worse. The buildings are of a character that require constant but not expensive repairs in order to remain serviceable.

Full-blooded Indians maintain three merchandise stores on the agency, and there is no white trader here. There is no court of Indian offenses, and probably no need of any. The principal disputes that come before the agent grow out of marital difficulties and the desire to change wives or husbands. The rule has been to grant permission to separate where both are anxious, but with the injunction that if either marries or cohabits within six months they will be arrested and confined to the agency jail. This almost invariably reunites the warring couples.

While there has been no legal allotment of lands, I notice these Indians thoroughly respect the allotments made by the farmer for farming purposes along the ditch. They treat these patches as individual property and subject to sale. I am sorry that they were not divided on more systematic lines and find it difficult to work up exchanges to get the tracts more contiguous or regularly shaped. Each Indian seems to think his own land possessed of peculiar merits that calls for double the quantity of anyone else's. In most cases the home is on each individual tract.

Thankful to the Department for many favors, and with a hopeful view for the future, I am,

Your obedient servant,

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, July 1, 1899.

MADAM: I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

School was opened September 5, 1898, and at the close of the first week the enrollment included all the old pupils except one, and 11 new ones, making a total of 101 (56 boys and 45 girls), which was increased on October 1, by the addition of one girl, to 102.

No runaways have been recorded since the first two weeks of school.

The use of the Indian language has been an exception, and I believe that the use of English is as universal here as in any reservation school in the service.

By earnest work among the pupils and old Indians we have overcome their superstitious belief that if any of them leave the Colorado River they will die, to such an extent as to secure the transfer at the beginning of the year of 1 boy to Carlisle, Pa., and on March 25, 1899, 14 (7 girls and 7 boys) were transferred to the Phœnix school, Arizona.

Three boys from the camps were recived April 25, 1899. Two who had developed tuberculosis were sent home, and died May 25, reducing our enrollment to 89 (50 boys and 39 girls). Average for the year, 97.91.

Health.—The health of pupils has been exceptionally good, there having been but few cases of sickness, mostly not of a serious nature.

Literary.—Schoolroom work has been very satisfactory. Pupils seemed to be interested in their studies and made good progress. Evening exercises were conducted in a manner to secure the best results to the pupils, and consisted of lessons in language, singing, needlework, literary, and entertainment. Most of the larger pupils learned to read music quite well, the larger boys carrying the bass, some of the girls and smaller boys the alto. The authorized holidays were observed with appropriate ceremonies. Closing exercises were superior to those of former years since I took charge of the school.

Industrial.—A new irrigation pump having been allowed for the agency, a plat of ground for a school garden, consisting of about 31 acres, was fenced and prepared for irrigation by the boys, under supervision of the industrial teacher. The boys are also taught the care of stock, the use of tools and other implements in making repairs on school building, gardening, etc. Although the irrigation pump was late in arriving and being placed in position, the garden has supplied vegetables, consisting of lettuce, radishes, cabbage, etc., for the school table. Since the irrigation problem has been solved I hope a school orchard may be planted this coming fall. Fresh fruit is badly needed here for the children, and it can be secured only by raising it.

Matron.—Girls have been regularly detailed in the sewing room, kitchen, laundry, dormitories, and as housekeepers. Advancement has been made in all these departments. In the sewing room the girls were taught to manufacture articles of girls' wear, pants and shirts for boys, and mending for the school. A few very creditable pieces of fancy work were made and sent for exhibit at the institute at Los Angeles, besides some other articles made by small girls. No material was purchased for teaching girls fancy work, as I what was used was furnished by employees. All work in the sewing room was well done, as evinced by the appearance of the girls. The following is a list of articles manufactured in this department:

Aprons	302	Shirts	6
Curtains	41	Scarf, dresser	1
Dresses	195	Spreads, laundry	9
Fire escape	1	Suspenders, pairs	15
Flannel bandages	1	Skirts	161
Napkins	220	Tablecloths	20
Nightdresses	36	Towels	160
Nightshirts	108	Underwaists	31
Overalls, pairs	40		
Pillowcases	120	Total	1,596
Sheets	123		

In addition to the above 88 suits of girls' knit underwear were remodeled. In the laundry the improvement was very apparent, both in the work and the manner in which it was done, under supervision of a white laundress instead of camp Indians. In the kitchen girls were taught plain cooking, bread making, and to prepare meals for a small family.

Improvements made.—An ice plant has been received and placed in successful operation by Clerk T. M. Drennan and Agent McNichols, assisted by employees of school and agency. A new well is being sunk, which, if it can be carried to a sufficient depth and tightly curbed, will furnish sufficient water for running the ice plant and for school use, except for drinking, which is still hauled from the river. A new building, to contain dining room, kitchen, and employees' rooms, and a new laundry building have been allowed, and material is mostly on the ground for their construction. The bathroom heater, with "ring" baths, have also been furnished and will soon be placed in position. It is a much-needed improvement and will supply a long-felt want. A fire escape has been placed for the girls' dormitory, and they have been drilled in the use of same. All pupils are regularly required to practice "fire drill," and all possible precautions are taken against fire.

Improvements required.—A new oven is badly needed, and I would recommend that a brick one be constructed, as the galvanized-iron one we have has never been satisfactory and is now unfit for use. Water for drinking purposes is still hauled from the river in large 51-gallon casks. It is a shame that boys should be required to lift those heavy barrels and to wade in the water to fill them at all times of the year, when an expenditure of a few dollars would provide a wagon tank and pump with hose to fill and empty into the barrels, thus doing away with the necessity of boys exposing themselves by wading in the river to fill barrels with pails. I asked during the present year for a wood saw with horsepower. The power is not now necessary, as the saw could be run with the ice-plant engine during the portion of the year when it would not be necessary to run the ice plant.

A school carpenter has been allowed for the ensuing year, which will add to the industries that may be taught the boys.

During the fiscal year just closed we received an official visit from Supervisor Conser, which was much appreciated for the helpful suggestions received.

The employees are to be commended for their earnestness in the performance of their duties.

In closing this report I wish to thank Agent McNichols for the uniformly courteous treatment received, also the agency employees who have ever been kind and ready to lend a helpful hand.

With thanks to the Department for favors received, I am,

Very respectfully,

WORLIN B. BACON, *Superintendent.*

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.
(Through Charles S. McNichols, United States Indian Agent.)

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REPORT OF FORT APACHE AGENT.

WHITE RIVER, ARIZ., *August 19, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

I assumed my duties as agent April 1, 1899, and found many Indians in a starved condition, as reports from Special Agent Taggart and Inspector McConnell hitherto made will show. I have known much about these Indians the past fifteen years and consider this their most destitute year, caused by floods destroying their crops last summer, and a failure to secure so large a wood contract as usual from the Fort Apache military post. On application, the Indian Office authorized an extra monthly issue of flour and beef, and loaned them 11,000 pounds of barley and 7,000 pounds of corn for seed, and gave them 5,000 pounds of seed corn, which proved a great relief. Corn grows well here and is usually a successful crop, but barley raising is a new experiment for these Indians, and I fear the rainy season of July and August will destroy much of it, as it ripens in the former month. The prospect for corn crop this season is flattering and if it escapes hailstorms and early frosts, these Indians will be able to fully supply the contracts at the agency and the military post.

The following table shows the Indian population under this agency:

Indian children of school age	422
Males	220
Females	202
Males of all ages	840
Females of all ages	1,003
Total population this year	1,849
Total population last year	1,838
Increase in population	11

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

Horses	5,291
Mules	57
Burros	380
Cattle	848
Domestic fowls	159
Greatest number of horses owned by one person	200
Greatest number of cattle owned by one family	300

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

To the War Department—	
550¾ cords soft wood	$1,514.77
758 bushels charcoal	151.60
60,865 pounds corn	1,052.98
1,500,000 pounds hay for feed	15,000.00
383,900 pounds hay for bedding	2,879.25
Total	20,598.60
To Interior Department—	
14,436 pounds barley, at 2½ cents	360.90
90 pounds beans, at 4¾ cents	4.27½
300 cords wood, at $2.75	825.00
49 tons hay, at $25	1,225.00
61,561 pounds corn, at 2½ cents	1,539.10
Total	3,954.27½

The military establishment was prepared to purchase 350,000 pounds more corn from the Indians, but owing to failure of their crops they were unable to deliver more.

These Indians are the White Mountain Apaches proper, with a few scattering Chiricahua Apaches, the remnant of Geronimo's band, who were removed from here to Fort Marion, Fla., in 1886, and the leader of whom is now apparently well contented riding after cattle around Fort Sill, Ind. T. I saw this hostile tribe, numbering 440, on their way from Fort Apache to Holbrook, on the Santa Fe Railroad; they were bound hand and foot and loaded into open wagons. They were an angry, fierce looking band of disappointed Indians. Few people outside this Territory realize the extent of benefit that removal did the remaining Indian tribes.

This reservation is located in the eastern central part of Arizona and its dimensions are about 42 miles north and south by 62 miles east and west, with a number of fine trout streams emptying into Black River on the south, which serves as the southern border and part of the eastern border. These streams are quite an attraction for fishermen. Tourists have often been permitted to camp on the banks of these streams, with the pleasure of angling, but not without the consent of Indians and agent, and so far nobody has abused the privilege extended to them.

On account of needed repairs the sawmill remained idle for some weeks after my arrival. The planer and shingle mills are almost worthless without the repairs recommended April 21, 1899, by Special Agent Taggart. There have been manufactured since I took charge 30,000 feet of lumber.

The forebay leading to the gristmill partly washed out last season, but is now being repaired for the purpose of making meal and chopping corn and barley.

These Indians have grown but very little wheat, but an effort will be made next fall to teach them, on a small scale, how to grow it if the Department furnishes the wheat for sowing. I have examined some of the most favorable spots on the mountains and recommended a test case of fall sowing be made, and asked the Department to authorize the purchase of seed wheat for that purpose.

New school buildings are badly needed to accommodate the children. These Indians are not satisfied to have their children sent elsewhere to school since so many of them have sickened and died at nonreservation schools. This climate suits them best, and facilities for teaching them the different trades should be furnished here. The more they are advanced the more likely they will from choice go elsewhere to better schools. The Department should authorize 10 head of cows added to the herd of 3 already at the school. It will make them worth attending and prove quite a benefit to the children. It is a mistaken idea about these Indian children not relishing milk. My observation is that they are very fond of it.

Agency buildings are also needed. There are not sufficient quarters for the employees. An agent's dwelling was authorized to be built; but since the question of removal of agency and school was agitated I declined to build until the question of location was settled, believing it would not be acting in good faith toward the Department to do otherwise, the carpenter putting in his time finishing and repairing the buildings, so many of which were built with no regard to convenience.

Hay and grain storehouses are needed. Our hay is baled, piled inside of wire fence, gate locked, covered with old hay and wagon sheets, which is sure to entail great loss during the season, both from theft and rain.

I would recommend that a hospital be built for the use of the camp Indians, and for school children in dangerous cases, or contagious disease. The school has a small room for the sick; but if an epidemic should prevail, and a number of the children die at the school, it would become quite difficult to get the Indians to patronize the school longer; but if they were removed to agency hospital half a mile distant the effect would be very different. Their superstition is annoying and troublesome in managing them. Agency physicians become discouraged when "medicine" men interfere with their patients. Without a hospital it is difficult to prevent it. If the Department would furnish a field matron I think she could oversee the hospital and attend to the outside work satisfactorily. It matters not how severe a case of sickness or injury presents itself, there is at present no suitable place to care for them. Such condition of affairs is very trying and embarrassing to a physician in charge.

I would recommend the construction of a telephone system between this agency and Fort Apache, a distance of 4 miles. It can be constructed with red pine poles, and put up by Indian labor, requiring but two telephones and insulators furnished by the Department, there being already sufficient wire at the agency. This will be a great convenience and very useful, since a telegraph office is at Fort Apache and none here.

Musical instruments should be furnished, and a band organized in the school. I have observed that the Indians become proficient players, and are lovers of both vocal and instrumental music.

The present system of hauling water in tanks and barrels for agency and school use at this time of the year will certainly result in harm; when it stands for a few hours it is unfit for use. The project of a dam and turbine wheel in the North Fork of White River to pump water for the school has been considered by the Indian Department for months. It is the only feasible plan to furnish water for the present site, and its construction should be authorized at once. There is absolutely no fire

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protection at present, and the plant is a regular fire trap. This dam can be safely built only in the fall or late spring, on account of high water interfering. This power can also be utilized to furnish electric light for the agency, school, and Fort Apache military post. This water system has been reported upon favorably by Colonel Taggart, special agent, who took a deep interest in the welfare of this agency and school.

These Indians have not had a pound of salt issued to them since my arrival; there have been only 3,500 pounds furnished for 1,838 Indians and for agency stock the past year. It was all gone before the beginning of the last quarter. It lacked considerably of being half enough. There is a vast difference in the requirements of salt in different localities in Arizona, both for man and beast. In Salt River Valley in this Territory stock will not taste salt, and people require much less than they do here. This may cause the Indian Office to imagine that one agency is economical and another extravagant.

Forest fires are a great annoyance, but not difficult to control where they occur each successive year, and harm the timber but little; but where the undergrowth is protected for a few years, and trees destroyed by frequent lightning are allowed to accumulate, and fire gets started it is utterly impossible to control it, until the accumulation of combustibles is consumed. A fire of that nature appeared in the eastern part of this reservation in the month of May last, and was absolutely uncontrollable until a heavy rain fell on the 1st of June. I worked a force of Indian police and prisoners for one week, burning off their shoes in their attempts to check it, but found it useless to try longer as the fire was spreading each day, being very dry and windy. Many of these Indians are quite superstitious in regard to smoke from these forest fires producing rain, and it is impossible to change their ideas so suddenly, and seemingly useless to attempt to apprehend them in setting fire to forests. I can not recall a single case in past years where an Indian has been caught and punished for setting fire to these forests, and fires have been numerous.

If the conditions for tiswin making have ever been changed or checked to any perceptible degree it must have vanished just before my arrival here. I found it made on all sides, just as I had witnessed it in the past fifteen years. I have used every reasonable and honest effort to keep it in check and have succeeded in about the same degree as my predecessors, but I am not boasting that it is about subdued. Putting down intoxicants among Indians is a very similar task to that among white people in Kansas and some other States where rigorous warfare has been instituted against it for many years. It moves to more secreted places. It belongs to the impossibilities.

People who have never seen an Indian and have only read of their depredations will talk about what they would do with these Indians were they placed over them, forgetting the fact that Indians must be convicted upon testimony and treated like other people. Indians know when they are mistreated, and the agent who is guilty of gratifying his own desire regardless of testimony makes a great mistake and loses his grip upon them.

There is no court of Indian offenses, all cases being tried by the agent. This requires much time, patience, and firmness to succeed properly. An old chief will sometimes while arraigned for an offense show signs of that former rebellious spirit, but when he receives a sentence to the full extent of the law for such violation it modifies the effect of his rebellious spirit upon the bystanders.

There has been very little friction between the whites and Indians, and that little grew out of sheep being herded on the reservation, which can be easily obviated in the future by Congress amending the act prohibiting stock running on Indian reservations, and specifying sheep and goats and fixing the penalty at 20 to 25 cents per head for each offense. The present law does not refer specifically to sheep and goats, and with such a vague law and exorbitant penalty of $1 per head to be applied to a sheep herd of 2,000 to 3,000 is a little more than the average jury of Arizona will do. A failure to enact such a law as suggested makes a vast amount of work and trouble for both agent and Indian police, besides it may lead to much friction between whites and Indians. It is my aim not to allow these Indians to molest or harm the whites nor their property, and I ask the same courtesy extended by the whites to the Indians. If complaints are made concerning depredations committed, I shall make close investigation and deal with the offenders accordingly.

There are no contracts at present with stockmen to pasture stock on the reservation, and I find the Indians opposed to any such arrangement being made by the Interior Department. Such contracts not only lead to differences between whites and Indians, but prove a great annoyance to the agent. This is a fine grazing country and should be stocked with cattle by the Government in the interest of the Indians. They can do the work, because they are natural horsemen and take readily to the business, and it can be made profitable if managed by experienced persons. These

Indians can be made self-supporting by that method long before it can be reached through any other channel.

Two deaths occurred from gunshots, both accidental, one a child shot by his father, an Indian scout, the other an Apache boy shot by a San Carlos boy. They continue to follow their old custom of disposing of the remains of their dead children by placing their bodies in the little cradle like they carry on their backs, and hanging it up in a tree or putting it in the crevice of rocks.

This reservation is well suited for day schools, since it is naturally divided so that settlements are made on the streams and can conveniently furnish pupils for four or five such schools to be located in different parts of the reservation. These schools should be established in the near future.

There is an efficient force of teachers and employees at the school. I believe the superintendent has ability to improve the school very much if the Department will make the needed repairs and erect the necessary new buildings. History shows the great difficulty in Indian schools to be the maintenance of harmony among the employees. This has been fairly done here of late, but can not be a perfect success without the hearty cooperation of all concerned. This the superintendent must have in order to succeed; to think of harmony without the effort of all to accomplish it is erroneous.

During my administration Indian Inspector McConnell has been the only official visitor. His general knowledge of the business is widespread, and he shows a great interest in the Indian's advancement. If he makes any mistakes it will be on account of overanxiousness. Colonel Wells, commander of Fort Apache military post, and Lieutenant Parsons, quartermaster, have aided in securing contracts from the War Department for these Indians and extended many courtesies to me for which I owe many thanks.

In conclusion I desire to express my sincere thanks to the employees who have been faithful in their efforts to make the work agreeable and successful, and to extend to you my appreciation of the manner in which you have met my recommendations.

Very respectfully, yours,

A. A. ARMSTRONG,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT APACHE SCHOOL.

FORT APACHE BOARDING SCHOOL, *August 5, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of Fort Apache Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.

I consider it altogether unnecessary to state here condition of plant, as this matter has been repeatedly before your office during the past year.

The number of pupils who can be properly and comfortably accommodated in these buildings is 60 (40 boys and 20 girls). We opened school with an enrollment of 60 (40 boys and 17 girls), increasing to 73 (50 boys and 23 girls), the average age of these pupils being—boys 12 and girls 10 years. Average attendance during year, 70, the last three months showing 100 per cent. To secure this it has required the utmost determination and firmness. Compulsory measures are absolutely necessary to maintain a school properly among these people.

The half-day system of industrial and literary work for each pupil has been carried out to the best of our ability.

We have two class rooms—one of three grades—first, second, and third reader, and the other of two—first primary and kindergarten. One half day in the last-named department devoted to first primary work and the other half day to purely kindergarten training.

The industrial work has consisted mostly in that required to keep the school going. The boys outnumber the girls two to one and have had to do most of the laundry and kitchen work, as the few large girls were needed in dining and sewing rooms. Fifteen acres of land are under cultivation, 6 in alfalfa and 9 in garden. The boys are good and willing workers. Besides gardening, cutting wood, hauling water, policing grounds, etc., they, under their instructor, gave every building, with one exception, a coat of whitewash, painted roofs, and planted trees.

The matron's departments have been in good trim and worked smoothly.

The sewing room has turned out a great deal of good work, is beforehand and satisfactory, pains having been taken to instruct the girls in both sewing-machine and hand work.

For the last four months the laundry has been in excellent hands and moved along without a jar. Better facilities for work are greatly needed here as well as many other places.

The kitchen gave us more concern than any other department, until we chanced to pick up a temporary cook in the form of a Chinaman, who for faithfulness, economy, and variety of food served was all we could wish, but not being an American citizen, we have had to give him up.

A few cases of pneumonia and a slight attack of chicken pox alarmed us a little at the beginning of winter, but aside from that the health has been excellent.

It has been said that the great drawback to progress here is the "tiswin" evil; that the use of this intoxicant extended to the school, the pupils being supplied by their outside friends. Only one case

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of the kind came to our knowledge. The school culprits were summarily dealt with right here, the agent attending to the outside offenders.

We were visited during the year by two Government officials, one of whom, Inspector McConnell, only made a call. To the other, Col. S. L. Taggart, we are greatly indebted for encouragement and help while with us as acting agent.

I wish here to express my appreciation of the faithful attention to duty of the good corps of employees now here; also my thanks for kindness and courtesy shown me by your office, our agent, and his very efficient clerks.

Very respectfully,

ELLA L. PATTERSON,
Superintendent Fort Apache School.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Maj. A. A. Armstrong, United States Indian Agent.)

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

HUALAPAI AGENCY,
Hackberry, Ariz., August 18, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of the Hualapai and Yava Supai Indians and the three day schools under my charge.

HUALAPAIS.

Census.—The census of the Hualapais shows little change from last year. The present number being 611, against 598 for last year. There is apparently a gradual but steady decrease in numbers of the tribe. Sometimes there is a slight upward tendency, but during the past thirty years they have dwindled from over 900 to the present number. It will be perhaps another generation before this tribe will tend to increase, and then not unless great care is taken to keep them away from those blighting causes that have tended to disseminate them. Many of them are contaminated with constitutional diseases, scrofula, and its kindred affections. These and alcohol are the most relentless and destructive enemies of the Hualapai, as they are of so many other tribes.

Industry.—The Hualapais earn about 75 per cent of their own living, the remainder being furnished by the Government in the form of about 60,000 pounds of flour, which is issued to them from time to time when they are unable to provide for themselves, and to those who live near the schools and take care of and feed children attending the day schools. An annual appropriation of $7,500 has been made each year for their support, but only about 25 per cent of this has been expended for their support during the past three or four years. The remainder is applied, with their consent and approval, for the purchase of clothing, subsistence, supplies, etc., for the children attending school.

It has been demonstrated in the case of the Hualapai that the only way to civilize him is to make him work and earn his own living, for when he is fed he will not work, but spends his time in idleness, gambling, drinking, and otherwise going to the bad. But when he earns money himself, by his own labor, he learns to value it, and uses it to procure the necessities of life. During the past four years these Indians have not received any rations except when they were in actual want, and were unable to procure their own subsistence. Every effort has been made to procure work for those who could perform it, and when a job of remunerative work was offered to an Indian and he refused to work at the next ration issue his name was not on the list. In this way it has been the constant endeavor to impress upon them the necessity of exercising their own endeavors for procuring their living, instead of depending on Government rations, as they had been doing in the past.

The younger men take very kindly and naturally to stock raising, and soon learn to become expert cowboys. They are fearless horsemen, are familiar with all the ranges, are reliable and fairly industrious, and many stockmen employ them in preference to white labor in this kind of work. For such labor they receive fair wages and find work for several months in the year. There have been issued to these Indians about 30 wagons and harness, which they use in hauling wood, wild hay, and other commodities to the small towns and mining camps, for which they receive a fair compensation. Others secure work around the mines as top men, and during the summer months nearly half the tribe are engaged in agriculture on a small scale, raising corn, pumpkins, melons, and beans. They market a little of this and consume the rest.

Water is scarce and there are only three places on their reservation where they can farm, aggregating about 100 acres. Outside of the reservation there are some 50 acres more that are cultivated by the Indians in favorable years, when there is water for irrigation.

After the completion of the new school buildings now under course of construction about 125 children will be taken from the families and supported at the expense of the Government. This should render the Hualapais able to care for themselves to the extent that only $1,500 to $2,000 annual appropriation will be required after this year for their support; and this should be used to provide subsistence for the aged and infirm alone, the others being required to provide their own support, which they will then undoubtedly be able to do, and any gratuitous aid given them by the Government or others will only do them an injury rather than be an advantage.

Morals.—There has been great room for improvement in the moral condition of the Hualapais, and it is pleasant to note that there has really been a great improvement. The twin vices that corrupt and degrade the tribe, intoxication and prostitution, have greatly decreased, especially the latter. Whisky is hard to suppress among a people who, like the Hualapais, are in almost constant association with those who sell and drink whisky. In the camps and towns they see it drunk at all times openly and to excess by the whites, and it is natural that they should think it hard that they should be asked to pattern after the whites in one thing and be punished for doing so in another. Strict police supervision, a system of punishing offenders, and prosecuting the sellers is the only means left us to try even to control or lessen this evil.

Prosecutions for selling whisky to Indians has lately been almost unknown, the officers refusing to prosecute such cases, and the only means at the disposal of the agent has been to punish the Indians who drink. This has been done in a way by enlisting the chiefs and head men of the tribe in the work after impressing upon them the importance of the task in hand. And they have, under the direction and sanction of the agent and the officers of the county government, established a court of their own, with a system of punishment by imprisonment and labor that has proved very effective. The results are apparent on every hand, and I feel that I can safely say that in the past four years whisky drinking among the Hualapais has decreased 80 per cent. If this vice can be put down and the Hualapais are made to earn their own living, there will be nothing in the way of their rapid advancement toward civilization, now that they have a well-equipped boarding school among them.

The greatest drawback to the enforcement of all reform measures and education among the Hualapais has been the outside interference of unscrupulous whites, who profit by the whisky traffic or are benefited by having the Indian remain uncivilized and a savage. The past year has witnessed a desperate and unyielding fight between these people and the officer in charge of these Indians.

Education.—The Hualapai child is bright and intelligent and learns rapidly and takes kindly to school, and his parents are not usually opposed to his attending school, but will make unusual sacrifices to give him the advantages of an education. The two day schools, one at Kingman, the other at the agency, are therefore crowded beyond their capacity at all times. The attendance is regular and full, and little trouble is experienced in keeping the children in school except to provide subsistence for them, as many come in from a long distance and are left near the schools with relatives or friends. These friends are expected to care for, feed, and house these children, which they do to the best of their very limited ability and facilities. To assist them they are given rations, paid for from the funds of the tribe, and in this way at least 60 per cent of the pupils are provided for and allowed to attend school who otherwise would never attend.

Kingman Day School.—This school has a capacity of 33, with an enrollment of 52 and average attendance of 43. A teacher and housekeeper were employed for this school, and their work has been satisfactory in every particular. The pupils have advanced in their studies, and especially is the training given by the housekeeper noticeable as an improvement over last year. The total cost of maintaining this school has been $2,279.62 during the year, or an average of $52.76 for each pupil. A very poor building is rented for a schoolhouse and water is paid for at a high rate.

During the winter smallpox broke out in the town of Kingman, where the schoolhouse is situated, and, fearing an epidemic among the tribe, I immediately ordered the school closed, had the Indians vaccinated, and made them leave the vicinity of the towns and railroad immediately, and compelled them to remain away until all danger was past. In this way a serious epidemic was unquestionably averted, for, owing to the superstitions of the medicine men, a single case among the tribe would have spread to every individual in it. After taking the action named a report was made to the Indian Office, and the action taken was approved. Had authority to do as stated been awaited I feel certain that the Hualapais would have been practically decimated; as it was, not a single case appeared.

Hackberry Day School.—This school has been under the tuition of a matron, acting teacher, an assistant teacher, and a housekeeper. The capacity of the very inadequate schoolhouse is 42, the enrollment was 68, and the average attendance was 52. The low average was owing to the smallpox epidemic, but the average during the

REF0073512

period exclusive of that time of danger was over 60. The total cost of maintaining this school, including some clothing purchased from the funds appropriated for support of the Hualapais, was $3,037.40, or an average of $70 for each pupil.

The results accomplished in the Hackberry school the past year have been far more satisfactory than at any other period of its history. Especially in the advanced grade is this true, the employee having charge of this division having exerted her whole energy and ability in the interests of her school.

Of industrial training but little could be done. Aside from laundry work, cooking, and sewing, no training of a manual nature could be given the girls, and only a little gardening for the boys.

The new boarding school.—The new boarding school for the Hualapais is now an established fact, an appropriation of $60,000 having been made by the last session of Congress. The survey of the site, the maps and plans, and the formulation of the water and sewer systems have been completed and now we only await the advertising and letting of contracts before beginning work. The new school will have a capacity of 125 and can be filled immediately upon its completion.

Sanitary.—There were 30 deaths in the tribe during the year. Of these more than 50 per cent were due to tuberculosis. Several were from old age, a few were infants, and 6 were school children. The health of the tribe has been fairly good on the whole.

YAVA SUPAIS.

Of the Yavasupais, or Supais, as they are usually called, little need be said. They have plodded along in the even trend of their uneventful existence, providing their own subsistence without aid from the Government, except in the case of the disastrous floods of last summer, when their crops were nearly all washed away by a flood. It then became necessary to aid them to tide over until a new crop could be raised. This was done and 25,000 pounds of flour and 4,000 pounds of beans were issued to them. This year's census shows a decrease of 25 in the tribe, or a total of 247.

The school has been running full time with a large attendance; in fact, all that the tribe can provide. The building is crowded beyond its capacity, the enrollment being 70 and the capacity 44. Good work has been done in this school, a teacher, housekeeper, and cook being employed. The total cost of maintaining the school was $4,433.78, being an average of $72.68 per pupil.

More buildings are greatly needed at this school, those in existence being greatly inadequate.

EMPLOYEES.

Without exception the employees under my charge have discharged the duties of their respective offices with fidelity, ability, and cheerfulness. No friction nor unpleasantness has shown in any branch of the work, all having labored in harmony and with diligence.

With full appreciation of the continued courtesies that have always been shown this agency from the Department, I have the honor to be,

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY P. EWING,
Industrial Teacher in Charge.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF NAVAJO AGENT.

NAVAJO AGENCY,
Fort Defiance, Ariz., August 18, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

NAVAJOES.

The condition of the Indians on this reservation is not as good as would be desirable, from the fact that the last winter was very severe, and the snow was unusually deep. This being considered a mild climate, was something of a surprise when the mercury registered 24° below. However, there were no Indians starved nor frozen, but many of their flocks of sheep and horses starved on account of the deep snow, not being able to find any grass; the sagebrush, which is their principle food for winter, was mostly under snow. It is estimated that fully 20 per cent of the sheep on the reservation either froze or starved; hence the spring clip of wool was reduced.

An effort has been made to ascertain as near as possible the number of pounds of wool sold and shipped, the product of the Indians; also of sheep pelts and goatskins. As the result of the investigation, I have the following estimate, furnished by Mr. C. N. Cotton, Indian trader and shipper of Indian products, who is located at Gallup, N. Mex., but has other trading posts. His estimate is as follows:

For the year ending August 1, 1899, shipments between the two points of Flagstaff, Ariz., and Mitchell, N. Mex., on the Santa Fe Railroad: Wool, 1,000,000 pounds, prices varied from 8 to 12 cents during year; sheep pelts, 150,000 pounds, at from 6 to 7½ cents per pound; goatskins, 60,000 pounds, price about 22 cents per pound; Navajo blankets, $50,000.

There are 320 Navajoes working on the railroad since early in May, who are earning about $7,000 per month. There were 302 Navajoes worked for the same company last winter until they earned some $20,000. Considerable complaint has been raised by the railroad company about the Indians quitting work just as the company had them taught to understand how the work should be done.

It should be understood that this product and labor does not by any means all come from Indians residing on the reservation; it is not probable that over one-third of it does, and I very much doubt about there being over one-half of the tribe now or at any time residing on the reservation. From the best information I can gather, they extend over a territory of over 200 miles through Arizona and New Mexico; many of them never come to the agency; true, some of them do, though only when they expect some issue or for the purpose of having the agent settle some trouble that exists among themselves, which is usually adjusted to the satisfaction of all.

Stock raising.—This reservation is adapted to the sheep and goat; in fact, they are the main support of the Navajo, while many of them raise large herds of Indian horses, more of the latter than should be, as they kill out the grass much more than the sheep and goats do, but we can not yet get them to understand this. The sheep, goat, and pony constitute the main food product of the tribe. They seem to think as much of the horse meat as they do of the mutton or goat, and many live for days and weeks on horse meat alone. The same may be said as to the sheep and goat, as many do not raise corn enough to furnish them bread from one crop to another, and in winter the stock become so poor that they are not fit to market; hence they often have no means with which they can buy flour. Those who have plenty of sheep and weave the Navajo blankets are always able to dispose of them and buy food, but very many have no flocks—they are the poor. It is very difficult to get an estimate of the number of their flocks. They have no idea of numbers, neither have they of distance.

Habits and disposition.—The habits of these people in some respects are not desirable. Many of them are habitual gamblers, and of that class they are averse to labor. This, of course, does not apply to all, but to more than it should. This does not apply alone to the men, but to women also.

A very unfortunate condition exists relative to their marriage vows. Separation of man and wife are of quite frequent occurrence. They have no legal mode of divorce and there is no limit of time as to when they may take up with others and consider themselves remarried.

The disposition of these Indians is usually good. They have their disputes and differences, but as a rule they are easily settled. There was one murder committed about 100 miles from the agency, claimed to have been in self-defense, which will be fully investigated.

Three deaths from smallpox occurred on the reservation last winter, but we had no general epidemic.

On January 1 an Indian killed his wife with an ax and then committed suicide. We brought them into the agency and gave them proper burial. Jealousy was supposed to be the cause of the tragedy. Three of the school children died during the year; neither of them, however, at the school, but were brought in and properly buried.

The crops this year are not very promising on account of the drought in early spring and summer. We have had no rain to wet the ground between September, 1898, and the 10th of July of this year. On account of the dry spring, many of the Indians did not plant; others planted two or three times and will have but light crops. In a few localities the corn promises to yield fairly well, but as it is quite green yet, no one can tell what the yield may be.

The trouble which has heretofore existed near Tuba City between the Indians and Mormons, or white settlers, has been amicably settled by Inspector McLaughlin, and no further trouble relative to the land and water question in that part of the country is anticipated.

REF0073513

Road work.—There have been about 10 miles of new road built on the northern part of the reservation by the Indians, leading over to the new ferry on the San Juan River, and about the same amount of road repairing done.

Missionary work.—The Christian Reformed Church has two missionaries located here at the agency, Rev. Mr. Fryling and Rev. Mr. De Groot, who are doing all that any people can do for the Indians. They expect soon to establish a mission at the Little Water School, to which one of them will move.

St. Michael's Mission, located about 8 miles south of the agency at La Cienega, just off the reservation, was established in October, 1898. Two Franciscan fathers, the Rev. Juvenal Schnorbus, O. F. M., superior, and the Rev. Anselm Weber, O. F. M., together with the lay brother, Ven. Placidus Buerger, O. F. M., of the province of St. John the Baptist at Cincinnati, Ohio, opened a Catholic mission for the Navajoes.

The Methodists have a mission at Two Gray Hills, Mrs. Cole in charge and Miss —— as teacher. They desire to build a small school building at the mission. Miss Tripp is located on the San Juan River with Mrs. Mary L. Eldridge the field matron. All are doing good work.

Improvements about the agency consist of extending the water main to the barn, also to the rear of one agency building; putting in hydrants—making better fire protection; putting down 1,000 feet of new sidewalk; grading and leveling streets; building new and repairing old fences; putting good substantial floors in jail and police quarters; building a good and substantial shed 18 by 100 feet for storage of tools and wagons. Have ditched and drained a pond that lay in the rear of the girls' dormitory, which contained some five acres. This was done to prevent sickness by the stagnant water, also to prepare it to be fenced for pasture next season.

Many complaints are coming in from parties who reside in the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico and the State of Utah, in regard to the Indians going there with their flocks. I am unable to find a remedy, for the reason that there is not vegetation nor tillable land enough on this reservation to support more than one-half of the tribe, and I would most respectfully recommend that the reservation be extended to such proportions that this trouble may be remedied.

There is great need for a new dormitory for the boys at this school, which will no doubt be erected this year, as the bids for the same are to be opened on the 20th of this month, and it is to be hoped the contract will be let; also that of Little Water, as the capacity there is not sufficient to accommodate the children at that school.

I herewith transmit the report of the superintendent of the Navajo Boarding School.

MOQUI INDIANS.

The Moqui Reservation is located due west of the south half of the Navajo Reservation and bounded on the east and north by the Navajo Reservation, and embraces a territory of about 55 miles east and west and 65 miles north and south. The general appearance of the country differs somewhat from that of the Navajo Reservation, containing more level land, a very large portion of which is very sandy. The water supply is very limited. In some cases they have to carry the water from 1 to 2 miles; and the wood problem has been very serious with some of them, as the wood has usually been carried on burros from 3 to 4 miles. But this difficulty has been greatly relieved, as the Government in the last year has placed on the reservation for the Moquis some forty wagons, which will quite well supply them, they living as they do on top of the mesa in villages very compact, so that a great number can use the same wagon.

The Moqui is quite provident. They seem to have a good idea that in time of plenty they should prepare for famine. This was fully demonstrated this spring after the smallpox scourge had abated and the time came for cleaning up and fumigating and disinfecting their houses. It was found they had an abundance of corn and dried peaches stored away in their houses; they claimed a supply for two years ahead. This fully demonstrates that they are not living for to-day only, but preparing for their future subsistence. They are industrious and appear to be a very quiet and peaceful people. Very seldom do they have any serious trouble among themselves. Their domestic relations are very superior to that of the Navajo. They are not polygamists—do not believe in plural marriages. However, they do sometimes separate and remarry, but not so frequently.

An epidemic of smallpox broke out among these people about the 10th of December, 1898, which resulted in 187 deaths. Fatalities occurred very largely among those who were obstinate and refused to receive medical aid from the Government physician. Miss M. H. McKee, M. D., who is the school physician at Keams Canyon, as soon as advised of the contagion existing in the Moqui villages, accompanied by Mr. Samuel E. Shoemaker, head farmer, who was in charge of the Moqui Indians

under the direction of the agent, proceeded at once to the villages and began a general vaccination of all who would submit, and at the same time rendering medical assistance to those who were sick so far as they would submit to our manner of treating the sick. Unfortunately a great many absolutely refused either to be vaccinated or receive medical treatment. Of 632 who had the smallpox, 412 were willing to receive treatment from our physician, and out of that number of cases 24 died, and of the other 220 who would not receive treatment from our physician 163 died.

Every precaution possible was taken to prevent the spread of the disease, it having broken out about the same time on the first and second mesa. To prevent further spread a quarantine was maintained by police being stationed at intervals between the second mesa and Oraibi; thus we kept it confined to the two mesas. Had they been obedient and adopted our mode of treatment the death rate would have been very much less.

When the time came for cleaning up their villages, burning their infected clothing, fumigating and disinfecting their houses, there still existed a hostile element that refused to have this done, and to enforce the orders it became necessary to call on the Indian Office for military assistance, which was readily granted. A cavalry troop of 30 men was sent from Fort Wingate, and on their arrival at the mesa where the trouble existed the Indians were still stubborn and refused to be washed and reclothed, but the troops soon subdued them without any serious injury to anyone. Eight of the leaders in the hostile element were arrested and taken to the agency and confined in the jail. Had it not been for a few of such leaders we would have had no serious trouble, but they controlled an element, consisting of nearly one-fourth of the entire tribe, who now claim to be pleased that the leaders are punished. I have used my best effort in a kind way to teach these prisoners that they were wrong; that the Government was their best friend and guardian. They finally acknowledge that the civilized mode of treatment for the sick is best, and should another outbreak of the disease occur they would be obedient and receive treatment from our physicians.

But they still insist that they do not believe in educating their children. This class of the Moqui have never patronized the school to any extent, but there is still hope that they may be made to realize the necessity of education.

The Government has assisted the Indians in building 96 houses on the bottom lands where the farming is carried on. Nearly every one of these houses is occupied during the summer while the crops are being raised and harvested, after which the Indians move back to their villages on the mesa, carry their crops up and store them in their houses, and remain there through the winter. A few families remain in the houses on the farms the entire year.

All dress mostly in citizens' clothing. Women all have dresses and black blankets. Their occupation is general housework; besides, they make baskets and pottery, and grind the corn, preparing it for their bread. The men do the farming and weave the blankets and do the sewing, making all the clothing for both men and women.

SCHOOLS.

There are five schools on the Moqui Reservation. Keams Canyon Boarding School, with a capacity of about 70 pupils, which has been crowded with an enrollment of 86, and an average attendance of more than its proper capacity; Blue Canyon School, with a capacity of 20, which was very slow in filling up, largely owing to the lack of a proper supply of material for conducting the school and taking care of the children. But late in the spring, when the roads became passable and made it possible to supply that want, the children were brought in, and at the close of school the enrollment was up to or beyond the capacity of the building.

The day schools at Polacca, Second Mesa, and Oraibi were quite well patronized until in December, when they were closed on account of smallpox.

The field matrons on this reservation no doubt have rendered good service to the tribe.

I am unable to furnish a report from the superintendent of the Keams Canyon School, for the reason the superintendent was transferred before the close of the term.

These schools and the Moquis have now, by order of the Secretary, been transferred and placed in charge of a bonded superintendent.

In conclusion I desire to return my sincere thanks to the Indian Office for support and kind assistance rendered me during the short period I have had charge of this agency.

Very respectfully,

G. W. HAYZLETT,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF0073514

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF NAVAJO SCHOOL.

FORT DEFIANCE, ARIZ., *August 7, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report for the Navajo Boarding School for fiscal year 1899.

Within the year 91 boys and 40 girls were enrolled, 111 of this number being also students the previous year. All pupils either came in willingly or were persuaded to come by the parents, no police or other force being used. However, as shown by other reports, the children did not come as early as is desirable.

There was but one runaway, no pupil expelled, no severe punishment inflicted, nor was there any trouble or anything the least shameful or disgraceful occurring at the school with the children.

The health of the children was good, though a very light form of the measles confined one after another from the latter part of May till almost the close of school. Four boys were sent home ill with tubercular diseases.

It is worthy of note that the girls again had better health than the boys. As has been reported, the boys' building, with its low ceilings, leaky roof, and small windows, is not suitable for dormitories. This building is now being whitewashed inside with a disinfecting preparation, and will be thoroughly fumigated before school begins. The employees of the school, especially the literary teachers, were often ill, there being but one teacher an exception.

The industrial departments were managed successfully. The school was conducted on the principle that it is much better for an Indian child to learn to labor and to form habits of industry, where hand muscle and eye are required, than to spend so much time in schoolroom studies. The industrial force assisted greatly in compelling pupils to speak English. After every task performed each day the pupil was required to give an English sentence, and during work hours speaking Navajo was forbidden. To the industrial teachers, including the matrons and the disciplinarian, is due, in a great measure, the success of the school. Habits of idleness and of stealing were successfully contended against. Stealing became almost unknown, though pupils often had access to employees' rooms, to general workrooms, and to offices.

Each pupil was given some manual labor to do, including kindergarten pupils, who policed yards, carried fuel, swept, etc., were drilled in the broom brigade. The general work done was what all schools in the service require. The boys, with the industrial teacher, supplied all the firewood used, repaired buildings, put up ice, tended about 5 acres of garden, and found some time for shopwork. The boys also worked in the kitchen, dining room, and laundry, and kept their building in proper order. The girls, with the seamstress and the second assistant matron, with occasional assistance from other employees, did the sewing and mending. The girls helped in other departments and took care of their building. All the larger girls took practical lessons in cooking as often as once each week.

To summarize, both boys and girls were kept busy. No idlers were tolerated during work hours. Great progress was made. These boys and girls are good workers to begin with. The children learn to work at home, the strong compelling the young and weak to do the labor; but even the Navajo man will work if he is sure of being paid.

If the pupils of this school remain on the reservation with idle habits formed, or if other schools return pupils to this reservation, as is sometimes the case, with a dislike for manual labor, the condition of the student is made worse at a ratio equal to the man who left his house but returned with seven other devils in him.

Can water be obtained on any large areas of this reservation, pupils of this school and returned students from other schools might be colonized on irrigated tracts, homes built, and more tangible evidence given of the good done by the schools. But now the discharged student often goes where he does not hear a word of English for perhaps a year, where he must herd sheep, plant corn in some desolate wash, do some other kind of labor, marry and make his squaw and children support him, sponge or steal. The pomp and glitter of school life is gone. If he has lost the inclination to labor with his hands his learning is worthless. If he has been trained to labor intelligently he has gained much.

Owing to numerous changes made in the teachers at work the first half of the year and to illness of teachers when substitutes did the teaching, the literary work done was not up to a high standard of excellence. It was the endeavor to make this department practical and to fit it with industrial work, the greatest effort being to teach English speaking. Notwithstanding the hindrance met, the pupils with few exceptions made the yearly advancement of one grade.

Within the year 23 children were transferred to nonreservation schools. The children were urged to go by school employees and met the hearty cooperation of the agent. Some very energetic work was done by representatives of the schools securing children.

Considerable work was done toward beautifying the school grounds and surroundings. About 100 trees were transplanted to the yards, and suitable fences were built to protect them. The fences and buildings were kept painted, while in the girls' building flowers were grown. Water was conducted by ditches over the front yard and the girls' play yard and grass seed sown. However, we have not succeeded in making any kind of grass grow, except a kind of yard grass common in yards and waste lots in the East; but even this grass is much better than none.

The garden was systematically laid out, and is not only beautiful to look at, but will produce considerable quantities of lettuce, cabbage, radishes, corn, green beans, beets, parsnips, and carrots. Onions and potatoes do not thrive well. Gardening is somewhat difficult here, because of drought, sand storms, and cold nights. By the greatest perseverance a nice and profitable garden has been raised.

The school generally was a decided improvement over last year in everything except the number of pupils, so large a percentage this year being former students. Employees were faithful generally; in fact, all were so till the beginning of May, when a little trouble was had with one or two employees. To the agent-elect and to the one superseded sincere thanks are due for uniform courtesy and kindness.

Very respectfully,

FRANCIS M. NEEL,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through G. W. Hayzlett, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF TEACHER OF BLUE CAÑON SCHOOL.

BLUE CAÑON SCHOOL,
Tuba, Ariz., June 30, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statements relative to Blue Cañon School:

The school opened September 1, 1898, with an enrollment of 15, but owing to the fact that there was no clothing furnished until December, except what I furnished at my own expense, and what the Indians furnished, and then only a very limited amount (7 suits jeans and 2 suits duck, and a few shirts, etc.), we were compelled to send the children home, with the exception of a few that we managed to keep on sheepskins, and kept them warm by getting up during the night and building fires in the dormitory, as there was no bedding furnished (except 3 quilts and 4 blankets) until March 28, 1899.

When the supplies arrived on March 28 and April 4, 1899, we at once notified the Indians that we wanted their children and were able to care for them, and within a short time, through the assistance of Mr. E. E. Rogers (additional farmer, stationed at Tuba), we were able to fill the school to its utmost capacity (25), although some of the Indians were living some 70 or 80 miles from the school.

During the last three months of the school almost all of our time was taken in caring for the children with the whooping cough. Every child had it, and some of them very severely.

There being no schoolroom supplies whatever furnished, our school exercises were necessarily very limited.

Respectfully,

MILTON J. NEEDHAM,
Teacher, Blue Cañon School.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through G. W. Hayzlett, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF AGENT FOR PIMA AGENCY.

PIMA AGENCY, ARIZ., *Stanton, August 19, 1899.*

SIR: In making report of affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, I respectfully submit the following, accompanying it with the required statistics:

Report of D. D. McArthur, superintendent of Pima boarding school, and report of Mr. J. M. Berger, farmer in charge of San Xavier Reservation.

Jurisdiction of agency: This agency embraces four distinct reservations, Gila River, Salt River, Gila Bend, and San Xavier, on which are located the Pima, Papago, and Maricopa tribes of Indians, numbering 7,870.

Reservations.—Gila River Reservation, comprising an area of 350,000 acres, and on which the agency buildings are located, is situated in the Gila Valley, commencing within about 2 miles of the old Casa Grande ruins and following the course of the river westward 50 miles, being 14 miles wide, on which are living 4,000 Pima and Maricopa Indians.

The agency office, agency and school buildings, at an altitude of 1,300 feet above sea level, are 16 miles north of the town of Casa Grande, our railroad and telegraph station, and on the wagon road running from Casa Grande to Phœnix via Tempe and Mesa.

The arable land of this reservation would give to each Indian under this agency 25 acres, 2 acres of which, with water to irrigate it, would support one Indian, making a surplus of land for the three different tribes, and upon which they could all be massed if water could be supplied them for irriagation.

Salt River Reservation, comprising an area of 46,726 acres, is situated on the north side of Salt River adjacent to the towns of Mesa and Tempe, and 10 miles east of Phœnix, being 30 miles north of the Pima Agency, on which live 650 Pima and Maricopa Indians.

Gila Bend Reservation is located at Gila Bend, a town on the Southern Pacific Railroad, in Maricopa County, comprising an area of 22,391 acres, being 60 miles west of this agency, on which are living 680 Papago Indians.

Besides these a large number—near 2,000 of nomadic Papago Indians—exist and roam over the territory lying between the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Mexican line, having a few cattle and ponies; raise some wheat in the mountain valleys in seasons when rainfall is sufficient. They do some placer mining, there being some gold carrying dirt in that country.

Buildings.—The buildings of the agency consist of schoolrooms, dormitories, and such buildings necessary for the successful conducting of a boarding school of 175 pupils, blacksmith and carpenter shops, office, flour mill, dispensary, 2 commissaries, court-house, jail, police quarters, corrall building, and 6 residence houses for the employees, of which there are 28—17 whites and 11 Indians—some occupying rooms in the school apartments. The buildings are made of adobes and most of them plastered both in and outside; some painted and some calcimined, presenting a sightly appearance. With the new additional school building to be erected of brick, the water and sewer system contemplated put in working order, the new kitchen and laundry built, Pima Agency will rank among the well-equipped plants.

Crops.—Many of the Indians under charge of this agency are self-supporting. All would be with the all-essential water with which to irrigate their land, the scarcity of which often resulting in the entire failure of their crops, as in the past season, disheartens them, and they have but little to encourage them in planting. There was a failure of water as early as February on some parts of the Gila River Reservation, and there being no rainfall from February to July, crops that bid fair with a good start in January were an entire failure. Other locations, where water rises in the

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river to the surface afforded them later irrigation, maturing partial and some fair crops. Taking an average not more than half a crop of wheat was harvested this year, and the result is that many a poor Indian will go hungry if the Government does not open its crib doors and come to their rescue.

Late rains will assist them in maturing their crops of beans, corn, melons, and pumpkins which they have been in the past few weeks busy planting.

The Indians on the Salt River Reservation are better supplied with water, have raised an average crop of wheat, and are in a prosperous condition. They have realized $125 from giving permission for cattle to cross their reservation for water, which is deposited with the United States assistant treasurer, San Francisco, for their use, and are now discussing how best to utilize it, the prevailing opinion being in favor of asking the honorable Commissioner to buy them some lumber for bridges and head gates for their water ditches, the agent approving of the same.

In 1895, on the Gila Bend Reservation, 679 allotments of 10 acres each were made to those Indians. Owing to the small amount of water for irrigating the land, only about 40 families are cultivating their allotments, the East River Side Canal furnishing a limited supply of water to them. They have no water rights and only a claim for work done by them on the canal, being entirely at the pleasure of the canal officials in allowing them the use of the water. They have had a regular flow of water through the season and those Indians who engaged in cultivation are rewarded with a good harvest of wheat, a large increase over last year. Some understanding should be had with the canal company as to the Indians' use of the water and a larger supply furnished them, as I am told the canal is capable of doing so, and thereby more of the land could be cultivated by the Indians.

In regard to the San Xavier Reservation, your attention is specially invited to the report of Mr. J. M. Berger, farmer in charge, herewith submitted, descriptive in itself.

Policemen and court of Indian offenses.—There are 15 policemen, who, clothed in their Government authority, as indicated by their bright badges, prove adequate for the maintenance of peace and good morals. I find them ever ready and on the alert to bring offenders to justice for any offense committed that can be ferreted out. They are located at different places on the reservation and their positions are changed at intervals.

Indian offenses are few considering the number of Indians. There have been 17 cases tried and offenders convicted in the court of Indian offenses (which consists of three Indian judges), as follows: Drinking spirituous liquors, 7; manufacturing and selling tiswin, 1; controversy as to the ownership of real and personal property, 10; petit larceny, 2; deserting one wife and taking another, 2; stabbing an Indian slightly, 1; practicing medicine man, 3; adultery, 1. In each case a sentence was imposed according to the offense, of so many days at hard labor, during which time the prisoners are worked about the agency during the day and locked in the jail at night, all of which is quietly submitted to by the offending party. I have no trouble in enforcing the decrees of the court.

Many complaints and differences of a minor nature brought to my notice were amicably adjusted by a little reasoning with them.

Health.—In the report of the agency physician, Julius Silberstein, the general health of the Indians is stated to be good. Some tuberculosis is reported as existing among them. Smallpox came near our borders and in surrounding towns, but such care was exerted as to keep it off the reservation. At one time 146 school children were sick with measles, necessitating closing the school exercises for a month. By careful nursing all the children recovered, except one boy nearly grown, who ignorantly took a cold bath on the morning of leaving the sick chamber, was thrown into convulsions, and died in a few hours, this being the only death occurring at the school during the term.

School children.—There are 1,711 children of school age on the four reservations, of which 922 are attending school elsewhere than on the reservations. With the two day schools soon to be started on the Gila and Salt River reservations, and the Pima boarding school, 287 children can be placed in school on the reservations, leaving over 500 not attending school, some of whom could be provided for by building schoolhouses in the best-settled Indian districts or villages, to which the Department seems favorably inclined, and well-directed efforts on that line, I believe, will result in great good to the Indians at large.

Schools.—The literary work of Pima boarding school has been efficient and prosperous, though interrupted by an epidemic of measles during the term (as evidenced by the report of the superintendent), and a very noticable intellectual advancement made, self-confidence being shown by the children. The industrial work was fairly done. So much, however, is required of those in charge that it is difficult to get them to give it the needed attention. The children manifest a willingness, but must constantly be encouraged by both teaching and example.

The Phœnix school has attained the popular respect of the Indians and proves a great blessing to them. They generally wish to go there to school if they are to be sent off the reservation.

The Presbyterian mission boarding school at Tucson, Ariz., is giving both literary and industrial instruction to 175 Indian children, mostly Papagoes, under the efficient care of Mr. T. S. Herndon. The pupils show good training in all departments.

The field matron, Miss Thompson, located on Salt River Reservation, has rendered good service by her devotion to the interest of those Indians in visiting their homes, instructing them, and administering to their wants. She has been an adviser, physician, and teacher, having taught a class of 10 to 20 young men (some coming quite a distance) at night to speak, read, and write the English language. The Indians have implicit confidence in her, enabling her to cast her good influence around them.

Missionary.—The missionary work done by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, under the charge of Rev. C. H. Cook, at this agency; Rev. Wynkoop, of Gila Crossing and W. H. Gill, of Salt River Reservation, is productive of much good to the Indians. Their moral influence, manifested by the large number that attend their churches on Sundays, rain or shine, some wading the river up to their armpits carrying a papoose on their heads, is plainly seen.

There have been 162 acres of land set aside by the Government for the Roman Catholic Church, to be used for missionary purposes, 160 acres on the Gila Bend Reservation and 1 acre each on Gila and Salt River Reservations. There is a Catholic church at Gila Crossing, and the Catholics are building a schoolhouse at the same place.

Improvements.—The east wing of the girls' dormitory, which was almost ready to fall, having been built on a dirt foundation, has been torn down and replaced by a substantial building on a solid stone foundation.

The old adobe corral building and sheds, being in close proximity to the girls' dormitory, have been torn down and removed, giving the premises a much sightlier appearance. New corral buildings and sheds, court-house, jail, and police quarters, at a suitable distance from the school buildings, have been built on good stone foundations.

A schoolhouse with a capacity for 30 pupils has been built on Salt River Reservation, and one with a capacity for 50 is in course of construction on Gila River Reservation, located at Gila Crossing.

Road working.—I have given much attention to road working, which has hitherto been neglected at this agency. The Indians scarcely understood it at first introduction. With explanations, persuasions, and patience they were induced to open a road across the reservation at the agency, which presented an object lesson pleasing to them and induced a desire amongst them for more and better roads in different parts of the reservation, resulting in the improvement of 30 miles or more of roads, adding to the appearance of the country as well as useful to the traveling public.

Remarks.—When we study and consider the former lives, habits, and character of the Indians constituting this agency, and the many difficulties in the way of their rising to the plane of civilization, our sympathies are enlisted in their behalf and enlarged by the constant inquiries and apparent efforts to learn and get into a better way of living. Many of the adults are adopting the modes of white people and are inspired by the influence of their children on their return from schools, where they have been educated in the proper walks of life and desire to continue in them.

In my intercourse with them my efforts have been to encourage and stimulate them to depend on themselves and direct their efforts in a manner to become self-supporting. This would be an easy task could I say to them, "You will have sufficient water to mature your crops." Until that time comes I am unable to see where but little progress can be made in energizing them. Their principal occupation being agriculture, and their lands of no value without water, there is but little to stimulate them to industry; hence that which is most natural to them, living in idleness, is readily adopted.

I find a general interest in them for education, they want their dark eyes—as expressed to me by an Indian—opened. I considered the day school as well as the boarding school on the reservations an essential civilizer and training process for the Indian children. The older Indians are favorably impressed with the object lessons of the school that are daily under their notice, and having a strong attachment for their children, are encouraged by the improvements they see in them.

The climate is well adapted to the limited possessions of these Indians, it being good and healthful. No bad weather during the winter months. In June, July, and August the temperature is high, but the heat is not oppressive, the atmosphere being rare and dry. With plenty of water for irrigation they could grow on the same land two crops of grain each season or five crops of alfalfa, giving them a great stock country with a ready market at their doors. Stock raising is nearer to

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their natural pursuit than any other occupation, and to set the mill agoing the water must be turned into the race. So much depends upon irrigation for the present and future of these Indians that in the management of their affairs it is a most difficult matter often to know how to advise them.

Returning students from the different schools are at a loss to know how to commence life, not having sufficient confidence in themselves to leave their people, and fearful of placing themselves in the hands of the white man, they naturally want employment in the Government service, and many applicants for positions must be turned away, there being no place for them. Most of them would be successful agriculturalists if conditions favored it; as it is they are left to drift at the fate of chance to gain their existence, and that, too, on a soil that is fertile, a climate unsurpassed, a land of sunshine, and every surrounding to make life a success were the intelligence and means of man properly used in the storage of the surplus water now going to waste in Gila River.

We have been honored with the company and words of advice and encouragement of the following officials: Colonel Stokes, of the Treasury Department; Inspector Walter H. Graves, special agents Taggart and Pray, and Captain Lloyd, of the Fifteenth United States Infantry.

With due appreciation of courtesies extended by your honorable office, I am,

Very respectfully,

ELWOOD HADLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF SAN XAVIER PAPAGOES.

PIMA AGENCY, ARIZ.,
San Xavier Reservation, August 15, 1899.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit herewith this, my ninth annual report, of the affairs at this reservation under my charge for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, together with such statistics as are required by regulations.

The San Xavier Papago Indian Reservation, situated in the Santa Cruz Valley, 9 miles south of the city of Tucson, the county seat of Pima County, in the Territory of Arizona, was set apart as a reservation by an Executive order in 1872, which order was approved by an act of Congress in 1882, and embraces an area of 105 square miles (7 miles north to south and 15 miles east to west) of farming, timber, and so-called mesa land. In 1890, all the farming and timber land and also a part of the mesa land was allotted.

This reservation is a subagency of the Pima Agency, and is about 90 miles from Sacaton, the agency seat. The nearest post-office is Tucson, which is also our nearest railroad station.

There is not a single agency building here, and the only employee besides myself as farmer in charge, is an Indian policeman.

The inclosed census report shows a population of 502 Indians (all of whom are of the Papago tribe), a decrease of 15 in number as compared with last year's census (517). The cause of this deficiency is emigration; 2 large families of nonallottees have left the reservation, going to a mining camp in the vicinity. Of the population there are 253 males and 249 females, including 147 children of school age, from 6 to 18 years—73 males and 74 females.

About three-fourths of the Indians are now Christians and belong to the Catholic Church. Mass is held in the old Mission Church by a priest every second Sunday and is well attended by the Indians. Eighteen children have been baptized and 11 couples married in accordance with Christian rites during the past year.

Farming is still the chief occupation of the San Xavier Indians, and therein they are progressing fairly well, slowly but steadily. I may justly repeat what I said in my last year's report: "Agriculture is in a much more advanced state than formerly, and there is hardly an Indian who has not made some kind of an improvement upon his allotted parcel of land." The issue of the most essential farming implements which the Department very kindly furnished for this reservation for the last two years has proven to be of a very great benefit to the Indians.

The area planted during the past year exceeds that of any previous year. Last fall most of the Indians had prepared their land for early planting, and more planting, better planting, and in better time was done than in any previous year. The crops started well and were very promising, but the unusually severe frost we had the night of the 3d day of last May destroyed not only most of the vegetables planted, but also damaged to a very great extent the wheat crop. In order, therefore, to save as much of the wheat as possible, the heads having been destroyed by the frost, it was cut green, to a large extent, and dried for hay. Very little wheat grain was harvested, and therefore wheat seed will be scarce at the reservation this season. I at first thought it would be indispensable for the Department to furnish some of the Indians with seed, but now I have come to the conclusion that they will be able to procure the necessary seed in one way or another themselves. I think so for the reason that our so-called second crops, consisting principally of beans, corn, and squashes, are at present in a very good condition. The grasshoppers, which for many years have made it almost impossible to raise a second crop, have fortunately not made their appearance this season. We have, therefore, good reason to expect more than an average good harvest of beans, corn, and squashes; provided, however, a late frost does not turn our expectation to naught.

The cutting of barley for hay has given very satisfactory results. Several well-cultivated fields have yielded 2½ tons to the acre, and as there is always a good market for such hay, barley is far more profitable to raise than wheat. The consequence is that many of the Indians have decided that they will next season sow barley instead of wheat, and this will certainly be to their benefit.

Improvements of more or less importance are being made continually by the allottees, by clearing new land, building new houses, digging wells, etc. In fact, several of them have really worked hard during the past year. Some have inclosed their parcel of land with a substantial wire fence. To the more needy I have given one-half of the necessary wire, thereby inducing them to buy themselves the other half. More families have moved upon their fields to reside there permanently. Most of the Indians have a desire to get their property under fence.

There is no question but that the allotment of land in severalty in 1890 was a very important fact in the matter of civilizing these Indians. No better steps could have been taken by the Department. Undoubtedly, if my early requests (beginning in 1891) for farming implements, instead of being ignored, had been granted in the manner which has been done for the past two years, these Indians would have been several years earlier in the same good and prosperous condition which they are unquestionably in to-day.

The never-failing floods during the rainy season, in July and August, render it a very laborious task to keep roads, ditches, and fences in good order, but notwithstanding these difficulties, the Indians willingly assist in repairing roads, ditches, and fences whenever called upon to do so. Over three hundred days' labor have been performed during the past year on public roads, etc.

The day school at San Xavier has been and is constantly of great benefit to the Indians. This school is conducted and maintained by the Sisters of St. Joseph at their own expense, without any compensation from the Government. These sisters are exemplary teachers for Indian children, toward whom they exercise the greatest kindness and patience, instructing the larger girls in sewing, dressmaking, and general housework, besides teaching the regular lessons of the day school, in which very gratifying results have been obtained.

The number of children attending school has increased during the last year; 57 boys and 52 girls are enrolled this year, with an average daily attendance of 94 (51 boys and 43 girls), an increase of 24 in number compared with last year's average attendance. In 1894 the attendance was only 43—17 boys and 26 girls.

Up to the present time the school has been conducted by only two teachers, in two rooms, but as the number of children attending school has increased so rapidly, the Catholic Indian Mission has furnished $400 for building and furnishing a third school-room, and at the begining of next term the school will open with three rooms and three teachers.

The sisters are also efficient in the care of the sick, either at their homes or when brought to the mission, and their kindly ministrations have undoubtedly a beneficial influence.

The sanitary condition of the Indians on this reservation is good. Although there have been many deaths, yet we were exempt from contagious diseases, and the population remains about the same as last year. Last January several cases of smallpox in different parts of the county had been reported to the county board of supervisors, and the board, fearing a general outbreak of the disease, ordered all the school children in the county vaccinated. Under the circumstances I thought it necessary to do the same with the Indian children on this reservation, and at my request you were kind enough to send the agency physician, Dr. Silverstein, who performed about 150 vaccinations upon children and adults.

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

REF0073517

The Indians have hauled all the Government supplies for the reservation from the railroad station at Tucson without receiving any compensation for their services.

The general behavior of the Indians during the past year has been very satisfactory. The big church feast in honor of St. Francis Xavier, in December, and St. John's day, in June, passed without disorder of any kind.

No intoxicating liquor has been introduced into the reservation, but the sale of liquor to Indians in the city of Tucson is still going on, which, however, is not interfering much with the peace and quietude of this reservation. The fact that the United States marshals and their deputies are paid now by fixed salary and do not receive any fees makes it almost impossible to stop this traffic in liquor.

To state that the San Xavier allottees have made rapid progress during the past year is but to state a fact. That they are prosperous is a matter of comment by those observant of their condition. In a few years most of these Indians will, I have no doubt, be in such circumstances that any further material assistance by the Government will not be needed. The Department has again been just and generous to the Indians under my charge by furnishing them with a liberal supply of farming implements, for which I desire to thank the honorable Commissioner.

Thanking you and your clerk, Mr. Palmer, for the kind treatment I received by your office, I am,

Very respectfully,

J. M. BERGER,
Farmer in Charge.

ELWOOD HADLEY, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PIMA SCHOOL.

PIMA SCHOOL, *Sacaton, Ariz., July 8, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Pima school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

The Pima school is located, in conjunction with the Pima Agency, on a small branch of the Gila River, 16 miles due north of Casa Grande, Ariz., a station on the Southern Pacific Railway. The site affords good sewerage, and an abundance of good water is obtained at a depth of about 30 feet.

As this region is dependent upon irrigation for farming and water for that purpose has not been available at the school for several years, no farming was attempted during the past year.

It is my opinion that a small area could be irrigated by raising water by steam power, thus enabling the school to maintain a lawn, garden of flowers and vegetables, small fruits, etc. Probably sufficient river water might be secured to produce pasture for a small dairy herd.

The trees planted last year and mentioned in the report of my predecessor are doing very well and already add much to the appearance of the grounds. An additional number were planted during the present year.

The school opened on the 5th day of September, the day of my arrival. In a few days its capacity was filled. Many pupils desiring admittance were not received from lack of accommodations. These Indians appreciate the value of schools and are eager to take advantage of the opportunities offered. They seem to adapt themselves to the ways of civilization very readily.

The children are not so active as are those of northern tribes, but they are very faithful, plodding workers, and exhibit an interest in both literary and industrial work which is very commendable. Their dispositions are amiable. Discipline in the school is maintained with the greatest ease.

The health of the pupils has been fair. They seem to be prone to affections of the eyes, stomach, and lungs.

During the month of March the school was visited by an epidemic of measles. Very few of the pupils escaped. Dormitories and class rooms were converted into rooms for the sick. Extra help was provided to care for the pupils. There were many critical cases, but only one death occurred at the school.

A good hospital and a competent nurse would be a great benefit to this school.

Improvements.—The exterior of the main buildings, where protected by porches, was calcimined, which greatly improved their appearance. A number of the buildings were plastered and painted on the inside walls. Besides making the buildings cleaner and brighter, this work will be a great help in preserving the adobe walls, which, when exposed, are very susceptible to the influence of wet weather. A large amount of calcimining and painting was done on the interior of the buildings.

A number of old, unsightly adobe buildings, with "mud roofs," standing in close proximity to the main building, and used as a horse barn, implement shed, police quarters, etc., were torn down and the débris removed, which made a better view on the north side of the plant, and improved the sanitary conditions. New quarters for the police, a good horse barn, and an implement shed have been built at a proper distance from the main buildings of the school.

The bathroom of the boys has been improved by putting in a cement floor and the introduction of shower baths. A cement floor was also put in the bakery.

The north wing of the girls' dormitory, which had been in a dangerous condition for several years by reason of a bad foundation, has been torn down, enlarged, and rebuilt on a good foundation of stone. Good facilities for the bathing of the girls will be provided soon.

The fine school buildings and new water and sewerage systems, which have been authorized, will make this a fairly well-equipped plant. The most urgent needs remaining are the hospital and irrigation works above mentioned, a new laundry, and buildings and yards for poultry raising.

In all of the improvements which have been made, the boys of the school have taken a prominent part, and they deserve much credit for their work. The training in the shops has been limited on account of the regular mechanics being engaged on the above improvements so much of the time.

The domestic departments were well conducted, the girls of the school being trained in the sewing room, kitchen, laundry, and in general housework. All pupils were busily employed throughout the entire school year in work suitable to their age, sex, and strength.

The literary work has been satisfactory. Soon after the opening of school an additional teacher was provided, giving this school five teachers. The pupils took much interest in the work of the various classes, and their progress was gratifying.

Several entertainments were given during the year and the school participated in two excursions and picnics. Saturday evenings were devoted to social games and miscellaneous entertainments, which were much enjoyed by the pupils. The employees also participated on these occasions.

A Sunday school was maintained throughout the year at the school. On Sunday evenings pupils attended the services in the Presbyterian mission chapel, which is conveniently located. The cordial support of Rev. Charles H. Cook has been a help in many ways.

Much attention was given to military drill for the boys, and to some extent for the girls, during the year.

A band could very easily be organized at this place, and an effort should be made in this direction during the ensuing year.

To all who by loyal devotion to duty heartily cooperated in the work of the year the school is indebted for its success.

Very respectfully,

D. D. MCARTHUR, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through Mr. Elwood Hadley, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, PIMA RESERVATION.

SACATON, ARIZ., *August 17, 1899.*

DEAR SIR: It gives us pleasure to inform you that during the past year we have received many new members at all of our five Presbyterian churches; this gives us at present an adult membership of 750 Indians.

The Maricopas for several years past have earnestly requested us to build a chapel in their village, some 8 miles below the Gila Crossing villages. During the last spring, with a little help from us, they have laid the stone foundation and also made the adobes. We hope to have the chapel finished before the end of this year.

The Pimas are making fair progress in Christian civilization; the only difficulty in the way at present is the lack of water for irrigation. They have plenty of good rich soil, but the whites above take from them the water needed for irrigation. If the Government will help them to a reservoir, then this reservation will not only amply sustain the Pimas, but also the many Papagoes and others who live not on a reservation at present.

Very respectfully, yours,

CHAS. H. COOK,
Missionary Presbyterian Church.

ELWOOD HADLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR SAN CARLOS AGENCY.

SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZ., *September 12, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit, in compliance with your letter of instructions, this, my first annual report of the condition of this agency.

The Indians comprising the population of this agency for the year ending June 30, 1899, are as follows:

Males	1,423
Females	1,513
	2,936
School age, 6 to 16:	
Males	420
Females	438
	858

The crops have been generally good for the past season, and many have been fairly well supplied with the necessaries of life from the products of their farms, as will be seen from the following:

Wheat	bushels	9,399
Barley	do	11,796
Corn	do	3,838
Beans	do	16
Melons	number	9,970
Pumpkins	do	3,370
Hay	tons	150

Lands.—The number of acres of tillable land approximates 8,000, 3,000 of which is under fence. Much more land will be broken this fall, as it is my intention to insist upon much more farming by these Indians. There is no agency farm, but I hope to have one by spring.

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The number of horses and other stock owned by the Indian tribes of this reservation is as follows:

Horses	2,416
Mules	41
Cattle	1,012

The Indian horses are a sorry lot, due, in my opinion, to constant inbreeding. There should be five good jacks purchased in the East and sent here for use on pony mares. Ponies are worth $5 per head, while fair mules will bring $65 per head the year round, and are much better for farming purposes.

Civilization.—While the advancement of these Indians toward civilization may seem slow, I am satisfied they are improving. They are slow to appreciate the advantages of education, such as they receive at our schools, but this condition of affairs is due partly to the fact that an official, while here a short time since making his inspection, gave these Indians to understand that education was a secondary consideration.

Policy.—My policy has been to impress upon these people that they must strive to be self-sustaining and to disabuse their minds that they are to be the perpetual wards of the nation.

Liquor.—The greatest drawback at the present time to the improvement of these people is the ease with which they can procure whisky and other intoxicating liquors in the towns adjacent to the reservation, Globe and Geronimo. The civil officers give me very little assistance in this matter. Since April 1 have sent seven men to the penitentiary for selling liquor to the Indians.

Yumas and Mohaves.—These Indians are most anxious to return to their old homes in the Verde country. They are much farther advanced than the Apaches, and I would recommend that something be done for them toward their settlement in their old home.

Buildings.—The agency buildings are very much in need of repairs. In fact, I have just had to prop up the commissary storehouse to prevent it falling in. Quarters are absolutely necessary for the employees. They are now living in the old agency buildings, which are unsanitary from every point of view, and I earnestly request that some steps be taken to give these employees respectable quarters. In the last two months I have constructed an addition to the stable to accommodate 12 horses and room for one month's hay. A large hay shed is very much needed, and would result in a great saving to the Government. I found the guardhouse much too small, and I have enlarged it to the present and, I trust, future requirements.

Sawmill.—Since my arrival here the new sawmill has been installed, and will give us all the lumber that we will require for many years to come.

Gristmill and pump.—The mill is good of its kind, but is not large enough for present conditions. The pump is good and would do most excellent work if given its full capacity by increasing the size of the main pipe.

Very respectfully,

W. J. NICHOLSON,
Captain, Seventh Cavalry, Acting Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SAN CARLOS SCHOOL.

SAN CARLOS, ARIZ., *June 30, 1899.*

SIR: Permit me to submit my fifth annual report of the San Carlos boarding school:

No building nor other improvements of any importance have been made looking to the abandonment of this old plant, and the erection of a new school 12 miles from the agency, up the San Carlos River. Work has begun on the new buildings, which will be erected to accommodate about 150.

Great need is manifest here for the improvement of these people along many lines, and notably so in educational work. Not one-eighth of the school population can be accommodated in school, and the people have no desire for the improvement of their children. It is rarely that the parents learn to speak the English name of their children, and ridicule them for using the English language, although they seem to appreciate the usefulness of it. Volunteers for school are rare, and these are from the children's own wishes and not from that of their parents. Opposition to nonreservation schools is very bitter and has been encouraged by officials who should have promptly discouraged such feeling. Nothing short of a compulsory school law and increased school facilities will make any perceptible change for the better in these people. Pupils who have received careful and thorough training in nonreservation schools are returned here and dumped in the general refuse heap and allowed to fall into mental and moral decay without having had the slightest chance for a useful life.

The attendance of the school for the year has been 101. Pupils have made excellent progress, and the work of the year has been in the main satisfactory.

A small garden has yielded an abundant supply of early vegetables and gives promise of a fair amount of later ones.

The average age of the pupils is 11¼ years.

The general health of the school has been good. Three cases of typhoid fever occurred soon after school opened in September. One little girl died in camp from spinal disease and one small boy of tuberculosis. The entire school underwent vaccination during February. The pupils do not visit their homes to remain over night, which fact enables us to maintain better sanitary conditions than otherwise.

Holidays have been properly observed and a week's intermission at Christmas time was enjoyed. The liberality of friends and of the Indian Office made a bountiful Christmas dinner and Christmas tree possible.

Evening hour has been varied with study and recreation, while reading has been encouraged and a marked improvement made in that line. Letter writing has been made an important feature of school work, with much interest manifested.

It is my belief that kindergarten work can not be made successful in Indian schools unless the time for pupils to remain in school is lengthened. If a pupil enters school at a suitable age for kindergarten he has finished his course as now prescribed and is ready to leave the school at about 12 years of age, too young to be useful in any capacity or to have gained a sufficient knowledge of manual labor to enable him to put in practice any scholastic knowledge he has gained. The period of time required of the Indian pupil in school is too short to allow him to gain more than a smattering of education, and all too short to have formed character and habits which should be firmly rooted and grounded before he leaves school.

The marriage of the Indian assistant matron, a student from Teller Institute, Colorado, and the Indian disciplinarian occurred at the school, this being the first Indian couple ever legally married on this reservation. This met with much opposition among the Indians. The parents of neither party witnessed the ceremony.

Church services and Sunday school have been regularly held during the year. Four girls were baptized on Easter Sunday by Rev. J. Plocher, the resident Lutheran missionary, being the first ever baptized at this place.

Supervisor F. M. Couser has been a welcome visitor at the school. The school was also visited by Inspector W. J. McConnell.

School closed on the 17th of June, with the usual dinner to parents and relatives, the children eagerly scattering to the filth and degradation of camp life, from which they can not become weaned in the short time they are in this school, and while living in such close proximity to it that they are in almost daily contact with it.

Permit me to express my appreciation of courtesies and favors received during my administration.

Very respectfully,

(MRS.) LYDIA HUNT WRIGHT,
Superintendent.

Capt. W. J. NICHOLSON,
Seventh Cavalry, U. S. A., Acting United States Indian Agent, San Carlos, Ariz.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF DIGGER INDIANS.

JACKSON, CAL., *July 30, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, as farmer in charge of Digger Indian Reservation, near Jackson, Cal.

The reservation has 320 acres, steep rocky hills, of a light granite soil, covered with brush and second growth of pine; inclosed with a barb-wire fence of 3 wires (needs to be one more wire and some more posts, posts being too far apart). The Indians with my assistance, cleared off about 10 acres, which gave them 70 cords of wood, at $2.50 per cord.

The land cleared was plowed and seeded to grass, with several other small pieces, making 16 acres, from which I harvested 7 tons of hay. Had the Indians to plant 4 acres to garden, and off the 4 acres was raised 1,500 pounds of potatoes, 500 pounds of dry beans, 500 pounds onions, 150 melons, 75 pumpkins, besides other vegetables—corn, cucumbers, tomatoes, pease, beets, etc. Must have plenty of water to irrigate to raise gardens. Will try to more than duplicate the above this fiscal year 1900.

The Digger Indians are not industrious—very lazy. The women do most of the work. In warm weather the men lie in the shade and sleep; are great beggars; get too much intoxicating liquor; when under the influence of same are very abusive and mean. Should have some blankets for beds, clothing for men, women, and children.

The majority of the Indians on the reservation are very old and infirm; you can't expect them to do much. However, they have cleared 10 acres of land, made one-fourth mile new road, repaired 1 mile of old, made 80 rods of new fence, repaired 45 rods of old, and raised quite an amount of garden vegetables.

Number of males above 18 years of age, 8; number of females above 14 years of age, 11; number of school children between the ages of 6 and 16, 5. Have no Indian children attending school.

The 8 dwelling houses occupied by the Indians are built of sawed lumber. Size of each house, 16 by 20 feet, with 8-foot shed on one side. With a little repair will be comfortable for winter. The Government buildings consist of 2 dwelling houses, 1 apple house, 1 fruit dryer, 1 barn, 2 stock sheds, and 3 Indian houses not occupied. All need some repair, which I will have done before the rainy season.

The three Government horses are in good condition. The Indian's horses are old and very poor; they are too lazy to take care of them.

Very respectfully,

GEO. O. GRIST,
Farmer and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF0073519

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CAL., *June 30, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this agency and school for the fiscal year 1899.

As for the twelve preceding years under the valued and efficient tutelage of my predecessor, Lieut. Col. William E. Dougherty, U. S. A., a large majority of the Indians have continued to be industrious and timely in the economic management of their farms and homes. They show very noticeable progress from year to year, seen in the construction of dwellings and fences, neatness of surroundings, increased acreage of farm crops, and an increase in the number and size of the vegetable gardens. The dairying interest grows, although slowly. A careful inquiry shows as many as 30 sewing machines in use in their homes, and 6 Indians have purchased and now own harvesting machines, which they operate for their neighbors as well as themselves.

The population is as follows:

Males	235
Females	236
Total	471
Males above 18 years	130
Females above 14 years	163
Children between 6 and 16 years	102
Births during the year	19
Deaths during the year	11
Indians who can read	106
Frame houses built during the year	4
Rods of fence made during the year	1,340

The products are carefully estimated as follows:

Wheat	bushels	4,000
Oats	do	3,900
Corn	do	400
Potatoes	do	600
Turnips, onions, beans, and other vegetables	do	700
Butter made	pounds	250
Lumber sawed at the agency mill	feet	150,000
Flour ground at the agency mill	pounds	65,000

Three Indians from the neighboring village of Weitchpec (not situated upon the reservation) were apprehended in the act of bringing or selling liquor upon the reservation, and are under bonds to appear before the United States grand jury at San Francisco to answer to the charge. An unsuccessful attempt was made to prosecute the white saloon keeper who supplied the whisky.

The lamentable death of Miss Emma H. Denton, field matron, occurred January 16, 1899. Too high a tribute can not be paid to her unselfish devotion to the Indians. The field work thus interrupted will no doubt soon be satisfactorily carried on.

In relation to the industries pursued by the Indians, I would state that, in addition to farming, in which practically all the able-bodied are engaged, as many as 8 Indians raise beef cattle for sale; there are 4 carpenters and 3 blacksmiths; 2 Indians keep boarding and lodging houses for travelers. Numbers of the women are adepts at weaving hats and baskets, varying greatly in decorative design; the baskets vary also in size and shape, according to the use to which they are be put. It is estimated that the sale of baskets and hats, new and old, nets at least $1,500 to the people of the reservation annually.

The Hoopa Valley boarding school.—The year just closed has showed an increase in attendance to the number of 40. Although the capacity of the school is reckoned at 175, there were at one time 205 children crowded into it, and 192 were actually in attendance at the close of the term.

The old building used as a barracks before the military post was abandoned, and of late as a dormitory for boys, was found to be in a dangerous condition, condemned and abandoned. A new building is imperatively needed. An addition to the dining room is being erected, which will double its capacity. More room will be required at the girls' dormitory the present year, a portion of which will be obtained by the finishing and fitting of the attic in that building for dormitory purposes. The sewing room will also require to be enlarged.

Owing to frequent changes in the teaching force, the year's progress in the class rooms has not been so satisfactory as it might otherwise have been. The industrial teaching has been satisfactory in the main. Military drill for the boys has been successfully introduced.

The school continues to gain in popularity with parents and pupils, and the discipline and general efficiency of the institution have improved materially.

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

WILLIAM B. FREER,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON AMONG HOOPA VALLEY INDIANS.

HOOPA, CAL., *August 15, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

There has been a field matron at this reservation less than one year, the first having been appointed last September or October, and having died in January, the position was filled temporarily until April 24, at which time I took charge of the work. While some good has been accomplished, these changes have been somewhat detrimental to the best results.

The women of this tribe are in the transition stage, having dropped the old Indian dress and most of the customs, yet not having wholly adopted the civilized code of living. The Indian habitations have been abandoned, except by a few of the very old people. The cooking is a mixture of the old acorn flour and dried fish and civilized diet. Some of the women are eager to learn, and in those cases progress is rapid, as all speak more or less English.

Most of the women must be constantly admonished in the matter of cleanliness, and as they feel they should be commended for what has been accomplished rather than urged to do more; both tact and patience are in constant requisition to gain the point without giving offense.

The young girls are objects of special attention, because, for the most part, the younger generation have outgrown their veneration for the old marriage customs, and, failing to take up others, there is a tendency toward drifting in and out of the marriage relation at will.

These women are less conservative than most Indians, probably from constant contact with white people, together with the fact that there are a great many half-breeds among them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MAY FAVROTE,
Field Matron, Hoopa Valley Reservation.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through W. B. FREER, superintendent.)

REPORT OF MISSION-TULE AGENT.

MISSION-TULE RIVER CONSOLIDATED AGENCY, CAL.,
August 21, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Mission-Tule River Consolidated Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, together with the sanitary report of the agency physician and such statistical information as is required.

Population.—The great distances between the different reservations in this agency, and their distance from the agency office make it impossible for the agent to attend personally to the taking of the census upon all the reservations. Great care is taken, however, to correct the list as frequently as possible, and the population reported will be found substantially correct. It is my opinion that the Indians are slowly decreasing in numbers. There has been a considerable mortality among the Indians during the year, due to an epidemic of a malignant form of measles, and the ravages of that deadly foe of the Indians, consumption, and its kindred diseases.

General conditions.—The material welfare of the Mission Indians is not at all satisfactory. The climatic conditions of southern California are peculiar. The winter is what we term the rainy season. During the summer, throughout this rainless area, irrigation must be practiced—water is king. The lack of winter rainfall for this purpose entails serious hardships. Over all this arid region there now exists a period of drought. For three successive years both whites and Indians have been compelled to endure this water famine. This deplorable and distressing state of affairs falls doubly hard upon the poor Indian, for he can not raise his own subsistence, and owing to the general crop failures he can not obtain work to support his family.

I am most heartily in sympathy with these people; born into idleness and improvidence, they are fast learning the ways of civilization, but during this tutelage, this trying lesson of experience and observation, we should give them every assistance in our power. I find the Mission Indians generally very well disposed, good natured, utterly ignorant of business methods, and quite dependent upon the agency employees to attend to their affairs. I must reiterate my former statement that the old Indians of southern California are not in any sense of the word self-supporting.

REF0073520

On many of the reservations the land is worthless, others are poorly watered, and the Indians must depend upon the natural forage of the country for their subsistence. They do many odd jobs, but they can not compete with the white people at daily labor. They are paid principally for piece work. They shear sheep at so much per head, gather fruit at so much per box, cut fruit for drying at a stipulated price per pound, and cut cord wood at a fixed price per cord. At the present time we find the Indians quite destitute. They have no money, no crops, no seed for future use, and but little work for them to perform, and unless the Government gives assistance to the aged, infirm, and indigent sick Indians they must surely suffer.

Morals.—Generally speaking, the deportment of the Mission Indians is much better than could be expected from the surroundings of many reservations. There are very many minor offenses and grievances brought to the agent's notice, but besides these there have been a few serious infractions of the law which deserve mention. First, a case of rape on the Potrero Reservation; in this case the Indian culprit was tried, convicted, and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. Second, an Indian at Santa Ysabel was tried for the murder of an Indian captain from Capitan Grande Reservation. In my opinion this was an unprovoked murder, but owing to the irresponsibility of Indian witnesses the accused was discharged.

Yuma.—At Yuma we have our largest and most numerously populated reservation; but this large tract of land is almost useless, owing to lack of facilities for irrigation. Contrary to former ideas, the lands near Yuma, when properly irrigated and farmed, are very productive. The Indians now till the soil in the most primitive manner. After high water, when the Colorado River recedes, the Indians plant the overflowed lands, and in many instances raise excellent crops. This demonstrates two things: First, that the soil is productive, and second, that the Indians are willing to work. This excellent body of land should be irrigated by the Government, and the Indians thus encouraged and assisted would be able to fully support themselves.

During the year we have had something of a political and religious war among the Indians at Yuma. This, I am sure, was brought about by the meddlesome advice of a few white people of Yuma City. Matters are now quiet, and I look for no serious trouble from this source.

Tule River day school, Tule River Reservation, Porterville, Cal., shows a slight increase in attendance, though it is not as satisfactory as I desired, caused by a combination of events which have all been overcome or removed, and I have every hope for a decided improvement during the fiscal year 1900. The building is comparatively new, but it requires some repairs and furnishings for the comfort and convenience of the teacher and pupils. The water supply is not satisfactory, nor is it practicable to make it so, without too great an outlay of money. Upon the whole, the school is in a fair way to do good and creditable service to the Indian children.

Potrero day school, Morongo Reservation, Banning, Cal., shows a decline from the attendance of 1896 and 1897, but an increase over 1898. The decline in attendance is due to the close proximity of boarding schools and a disposition to advance the children faster than either their age or education justifies. The building is in good repair, requiring a coat of paint to put it in excellent shape. The water supply is a cause of much annoyance both to the teacher and pupils, and should be remedied at an early date, and it will be made the subject of a separate recommendation. The school is prosperous and well attended, considering the number of available pupils on the reservation.

Martinez day school, Torres Reservation, Walters, Cal. The attendance has gradually increased, although teachers have been frequently changed. The location is undesirable, being situated on the desert, where the heat is very intense during the summer. The building proper is in fair condition. The double roof which furnishes some protection from the heat, has been partly destroyed by a windstorm, and needs repairing. There should be two adobe rooms added to the plant, so as to make it reasonably comfortable for the teacher and the pupils. The water facilities should be increased by the construction of a windmill and tank of sufficient size to furnish good, cool water for the school use.

Foboba day school, San Jacinto Reservation, San Jacinto, Cal. The attendance shows a regular increase—has a good, steady enrollment. The grounds are well cared for by the Indian assistant farmer, and the garden is an object lesson for the older Indians, who are easily interested in this line of work where they have water to irrigate their lands. The buildings are in good repair, but require painting. The water supply, furnished by a windmill, is good and sufficient for the school purposes.

Pechanga day school, Pechanga Reservation, Temecula, Cal., shows almost a steady decline in attendance. The two principal reasons for this are, first, the scarcity of water, which forces the parents to other fields for a living; second, the number of deaths among the younger children. I am hopeful of better results for 1900. The

building is in good repair, needing only a coat of paint. The water supply is very deficient—in fact, during this dry season there is not a drop of water at the school; the pupils and teacher must bring their daily supply from distances varying from 2 to 6 miles. Some measure must be adopted to change this condition of affairs.

Cahuilla day school, Cahuilla Reservation, Cahuilla, Cal., shows a remarkable decline in attendance, brought about by a series of small events, all apparently affecting the attendance. The principal event is the continued dry weather, which forces the Indians to seek outside labor, and when so occupied they take their families. The building is unfit for repair; it should be abandoned and a new building constructed at a more desirable point, where water can be had for school purposes with little expense.

Agua Caliente day school, Warner Ranch, Warner, Cal., shows a steady increase in attendance. The building is in fair repair, other than the windows, which are small and insufficient. The water supply is in a very poor condition and has been the subject of much correspondence. The authority granted for the purchase of pipe, etc., expired with the year without my being able to make the needed repairs, by reason of the very heavy advance in the price of iron pipe needed for this purpose. The building being adobe, requires a good coat of whitewash.

Mesa Grande day school, Mesa Grande Reservation, Mesa Grande, Cal., shows a marked increase in attendance since the year 1896, and it is safe to say that the increase would be very much greater had the teacher the room to accommodate the children. The building is small, cramped, and in no way satisfactory from a sanitary point of view. The location of the building is bad, both for water and soil, being on a bare, rocky point. The water supply is not good, nor of sufficient quantity for school purposes, and this year it has failed entirely.

La Jolla day school, Potrero Reservation, Valley Center, Cal., shows a decrease this year in attendance over previous years, owing largely to the illness of the teacher and the changes necessary. The building is in good repair, requiring a coat of paint only to make it attractive and pleasant. The water supply requires some small repairs to make it adequate to the demands of the school.

Rincon day school, Rincon Reservation, Valley Center, Cal., shows an increase in attendance from year to year. The enrollment and attendance could be increased had the teacher the room. As it is, the school accommodates 25, whereas 35 have been crowded into the schoolroom. The building is not fit for the purpose of a schoolroom. A new room sufficiently large to accommodate 40 pupils should be erected, and the present room used for a kitchen and dining room for the noonday lunches. The water supply should be increased and brought down to the school, all of which will be made the subject of a separate communication.

Capitan Grande day school, Capitan Grande Reservation, Lakeside, Cal., shows a decrease in attendance. This was caused by the resignation of the regular teacher and the suspension of school for a time. I have great hopes for a speedy recovery to at least its former standing and average. The building is in fair repair, requiring, however, a coat of paint. The water supply is a failure this year for the reason that there is no water to be had, because the drought through which we have been and are passing has left no water in the reservoir. Some expedient must be adopted to supply water temporarily for school use.

Indian police.—The Indian police stationed on the reservations where day schools are situated are doing their duty as well as could be expected. They are attentive, and obey instructions very well.

Boarding schools.—The various boarding schools within this agency make their several reports direct. However, I can not well avoid a few remarks upon these schools.

The Perris Indian industrial school I have always found clean, tidy, and thoroughly orderly. The superintendent and the teachers are courteous and pleasant and very much liked by the Indian pupils. There are many very worthy features in operation at this school, which I trust the superintendent's report will show.

The San Diego or St. Anthony's industrial boarding school. In my several visits to this school I have found the children cheerful, bright, and well-cared for, their apartments roomy and clean; and they appeared happy and fully contented.

The St. Boniface Indian industrial school is conducted in a very exemplary manner. The apartments are well cared for; the pupils are clean, bright, and cheerful; their industrial training is fair.

The Yuma school is so situated that industrial training is somewhat impracticable. I find, however, that the general conduct of the school is very satisfactory. The pupils are clean, pleasant appearing, and cheerful students; the school and sleeping apartments are well kept and cleanly in every particular.

The teachers and employees of this agency are untiring in their efforts to educate

REF0073521

and benefit the Indians, and I must say that they are eminently successful. There is one thing, however, that does harm and demoralizes the attendance of the day schools, and that is the indiscriminate method practiced by the nonreservation boarding schools in collecting pupils for their several schools.

Many of the families from the various reservations have found work gathering fruit, etc., where their children can help them earn a living. This, too, has had its effect upon the attendance of the day schools, and to some extent reduced the average of attendance for the year.

Many of the schools need repairs, and all require painting in order to preserve the property of the Government; all of which shall be made the subject of a separate communication.

Circular letter No. 31, of August 7, 1899, has given me new courage and hope for the full protection of the day-school interests. It is my firm belief that the day school is a great civilizer; it brings practical events to the notice of the adult Indian from which he may profit and be better able to cope with the ways of the white man, and better able to earn his own way in the world. With the views of the honorable commissioner in mind, I shall use every effort to have all the children of the reservations of school age in school. The system of education as exploited by the Government is accomplishing its purpose, and benefiting the Indians very materially.

The Indians upon the reservations of this agency are continually asking to have the exterior boundaries of their several reservations surveyed, and so marked by substantial monuments that they (as well as myself) may be able readily to designate the lines of the reservation. The facts are, that notwithstanding all the surveys made, no monuments have been built to designate the exterior boundaries, and today it is one of the most difficult matters to ascertain the lines of any given reservation. From this lack of information I am often prevented from protecting the reservation from trespassers.

The Indians of the Agua Caliente (Warner Ranch) are very apprehensive of the final outcome of their case with the Downey estate, or Warner Ranch people. This matter should have the best of legal talent and ability, as well as prompt and very active attention, or the case is lost to the Indians.

The Santa Ynez case has been hanging in an unsettled manner for two years. Many obstacles have arisen, and stand in the way of a settlement as agreed upon, but I am pleased to report that a final settlement will soon be attained, to the satisfaction of all interested.

The Rincon and Soboba water supply for irrigation has greatly increased, and the Indians are benefited thereby, though the developments were begun somewhat late in the season for the purpose of irrigating the present crops. The Indians have done splendid work, and deserve credit.

Allotments.—They are the same as last year, no additions having been made during the fiscal year 1899.

The same is true of patents, none having been issued since my last annual report.

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.

Teachers	Compensation per month.	Location of school.	Number days attendance.	Average number pupils enrolled during year.	Average attendance.
					Per cent.
Nelson Carr	$72	Tule River	2,779	18 50	13 00
Sarah E. Morris	72	Morongo	1,018	27 50	18 83
Margaret A. Bingham	72	Martinez	3,993	24 50	18 57
E. E. Pabnet	72	Martinez			
Edwin Minet	72	Soboba	4,177	25	19 97
Belle Beam	72	Pechanga	3,324	21	15 87
N. J. Salsberry	72	Cahuilla	2,781	15	12 84
J. H. Babbitt	72	Agua Caliente	3,586	22-50	15 99
Mary C. B. Watkins	72	Mesa Grande	3,270	21 75	16 91
Flora Golsh	72	La Jolla	3,696	25	17 90
Hattie E. Alexander	72	La Jolla			
Ora M. Salmons	72	Rincon	5,009	35-75	28 45
E. F. Thomas	72	Capitan Grande	2,007	19	16 25
Jennie C. Beer	72	Capitan Grande			

The following tabulated statement shows the names of the reservations (or villages), their population by sex, the population under 18 years of age and their sex, the population of school age and their sex, the number speaking English, the number of dwellings of all classes used by the Indians, and their tribes:

Reservations and villages.	Population.			Under 18.			School age.			Number speaking English.	Number of dwellings.	Tribes.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Agua Caliente No. 2	27	31	58	10	8	18	9	7	16	15	18	C.
Agua Caliente	25	32	57	7	4	11	7	5	12	5	9	C.
Cahuilla	65	65	130	37	36	73	32	24	56	100	34	C.
Capitan Grande	58	70	128	29	29	58	22	21	43	110	32	D.
Cuyapi	11	10	21	1	3	4	1	3	4	2	4	D.
Cuyapi	10	9	19	3	3	6	1	3	4	3	4	D.
La Jolla	12	10	22	6	6	12	4	5	9	15	7	C.
La Jolla	20	17	37	7	9	16	3	5	8	12	6	D.
La Jolla	30	33	63	19	16	35	17	15	32	32	8	S.
Mesa Grande	162	124	286	74	72	146	47	45	92	85	32	S.
Mesa Grande	84	73	157	27	28	55	20	15	35	47	20	D.
Pechanga	19	24	43	10	5	15	7	3	10	25	10	S. L.
Pechanga	99	82	181	13	12	25	10	9	19	80	13	S. L.
Pechanga	104	101	205	14	19	33	12	16	28	120	16	S. L.
Pechanga	73	80	153	17	15	32	11	12	23	85	14	S. L.
Rincon	31	18	49	5	4	9	4	4	8	30	10	D.
Rincon No. 1	31	38	69	13	19	32	11	14	25	55	17	D.
Soboba	85	86	171	24	26	50	21	16	37	125	19	S.
Soboba	23	15	38	4	5	9	3	6	9	25	9	S.
Soboba	25	20	45	7	15	22	6	11	17	35	12	C.
Santa Ynez	85	83	168	14	15	29	10	9	19	55	14	S. Y.
Santa Ynez	77	77	154	12	18	30	9	14	23	80	18	S. Y.
Santa Ynez	172	137	309	41	41	82	41	31	72	155	44	S. L.
Santa Ynez	14	13	27	4	5	9	4	4	8	15	8	C.
Santa Ynez	80	81	161	30	43	73	27	24	51	115	26	T. R.
Santa Ynez	178	189	367	157	90	247	17	20	37	240	80	Y.
Santa Ynez Reservation No. 1	85	109	194	53	31	84	19	18	37	166	46	C. P.
Santa Cruz	3	7	10							4	3	S. L.
Santa Ynez	7	12	19	11	7	18	11	7	18	22	12	S. L.
Tule River	25	25	50	8	12	20	4	12	16	30	19	S. L.
Tule River	41	37	78	16	14	30	15	14	29	35	15	D.
Total	2,091	1,988	4,079	734	734	1,468	541	512	1,053	2,461	758	

NOTE.—Explanation of letters in the right-hand columns: C., Cahuilla; D., Diegueno; S., Serranos; S. L., San Luiseño; S. Y., Santa Ynez; C. P., Capitan; T. R., Tule River; Y., Yuma; P., Pinto.

William Collier, recently appointed special attorney for the Mission Indians, has brought into the service an energetic, earnest desire to give material aid in adjusting the many legal problems that continually arise in which the interests of the Indians are materially affected.

The physician, Dr. C. C. Wainright, reports as follows:

The sanitary condition of the Mission Indians for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, has been very [illegible] to me, from the fact that the death rate has been much higher than for any preceding period in my eight years of experience among these people. The causes that led up to this are fully [illegible]

The extremely impoverished condition of a large majority of the Mission Indians, caused by a [illegible] failure of crops, consequently they did not have suitable food for the nourishment of the [illegible]

I found among the sick a great scarcity of warm clothing, blankets, etc., sufficient to protect them from the elements, and this contributes to their recovery such as even in a warm temperature [illegible] to a convalescence.

The improvident habits of these people as a class, who take no thought of any day except the present, is a condition that still exists among these Indians, an attribute of the Indian make-up that has a strong position in all his conclusions; he realizes fully his position when you exhibit him in a way of want and suffering. As a matter of course this is not true of many of the Mission Indians; [illegible] to the majority.

The fact that we were without sufficient medical and hospital supplies to make regular trips to the various reservations to attend the sick is another contributing element to the high rate of mortality. La Grippe spread rapidly among the Mission Indians in the early fall, and many cases developed into fatal pneumonia and hasty consumption during the winter.

At the close of the fiscal year malignant measles broke out among the school children, and several perished before the parents could be brought to realize the necessity of exercising great care in the treatment of this malady.

During the year this agency has been visited by Inspector Nesler, Special Agent Reynolds, and Supervisor Conser, who gave us material aid in directing the affairs of this agency and we were bettered by their coming.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

L. A. WRIGHT,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF00073522

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF ROUND VALLEY AGENCY.

COVELO, CAL., *August 16, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899. This report will necessarily be brief, as my acquaintance with Round Valley affairs dates only from June 7 last.

This reservation is situated about 1½ miles from Covelo and about 65 miles from Ukiah, the nearest railway point. A telegraph line from Ukiah to Cahto and a telephone line from Cahto to Covelo connects us with the outer world. A daily mail stage and two semiweekly passenger stages between Ukiah and Covelo makes traveling possible.

The valley portion of this reservation consists of the very best land to be found in the State, and with an average amount of labor and good management these Indians could become very prosperous. The greatest drawbacks to their progress are the liquor traffic and the damage done the fields by outside stock. As a remedy for this latter evil I respectfully recommend the building of a strong wire fence around the valley part of the reservation. As regards the selling of liquor to the Indians, I will in another communication have the honor to recommend a remedy best suited, in my judgment, to this particular case.

The religious interests of the agency were looked after by the Rev. Colin Anderson, whose report is inclosed herewith.

The shops should be moved to the school, where the superintendent would be able to give them the attention they require. Their removal would also make it possible to apprentice pupils to each. I would also respectfully recommend the removal of the commissary and granary. The boiler used at the sawmill is in bad condition, and is very dangerous. It should be condemned and a new one purchased at once.

Following is the population of Indians by tribes:

Concows	161
Ukie and Wylackie	288
Little Lake and Redwood	116
Pitt River and Nomelackie	73
Total	641

School.—The school plant is situated 3½ miles north of Covelo and consists of one large building for school and dormitory purposes. The dining room, kitchen, and sewing room are also located in this building, besides it furnishes quarters for employees. There are also an old barn in bad repair and much too small for our needs; a cottage, laundry, and storeroom, the two latter much too small for the needs of this school.

The farm consists of 180 acres of good land as is evidenced by the large amount of grain, hay, and garden truck raised. In this connection I respectfully request that our vacation months of July and August be changed to August and September on account of late garden and care of our hay. This change would also permit pupils to earn considerable money picking hops during vacation.

Our stock is old and of inferior breed. It should be issued to deserving Indians and be replaced with younger and better.

A school building and dining hall should be added to our plant to enable us to accommodate the children of this reservation who are so anxious to attend. There are 100 children on the reservation who should be in school, but who are too young and not far enough advanced to attend a nonreservation school.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY F. LISTON,
Superintendent, Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY, *August 9, 1899.*

DEAR SIR: I beg most respectfully to submit my report as missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the present year which is now closed.

We have enjoyed a degree of prosperity and deep satisfaction in this most difficult work, in administering comfort to the dying and have them tell of their faith in Jesus and hopes of a purer and more enduring life, in administering baptism to the children, at the request of parents, who, though not fully obeying the gospel themselves, desire to give their offspring the benefit of a church rite which entitles them to Christian training from infancy and places them under the jurisdiction of the Christian Church.

We have baptized 29 children; and although hindered much in our work by a party that is now out of the way, and who also prevented the employees from attending church, as has been their custom, and to hinder our work brought a minister of another persuasion to instruct the children at the Sunday school on the reservation, said children being under our charge and having been baptized by our church, yet we survive without injury, and the outlook is most encouraging since Mr. Liston, with his kind spirit and earnest desire to promote harmony and do good and not evil, has assumed the control.

While we retire after six years of labor, we do so rejoicing that our church will send a worthy successor who will carry on the work, and we have, through the superintendent, applied to your honorable office for 2 acres of land to be used for church and parsonage purposes, the old church occupied for thirty years being almost ready to fall down. We trust you will grant our request in order that we may prosecute the work which we have undertaken by request of your office six years ago.

Praying for all and the success of the great work in which we are both engaged, I am most sincerely your colaborer.

COLIN ANDERSON,
Missionary, Methodist Episcopal Church.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN COLORADO.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY,
Ignacio, Colo., August 24, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report for the Southern Ute Agency, Colo.

Mr. William H. Meyer resigned as agent for the Southern Utes on January 1 last, and Special United States Indian Agent G. B. Pray was in charge until my appointment in June. During the administration of Mr. Pray, as well as that part of the year previous, the work here has gone on as heretofore.

The annual census is forwarded with this report, showing the births, deaths, etc., for the fiscal year 1899.

Health.—The health of these Indians has been exceptionally good during the year past, and it is gratifying to note that they generally avail themselves of the services of the physicians, and voluntarily seek medical treatment when sick. The physician's work is done by contract, and I respectfully recommend a resident physician for Ignacio subagency, where same is greatly needed.

Crime.—There has been little trouble of any kind, and, with the exception of occasional instances where whisky is obtained from the Mexicans who live around and upon the reservation, the Indians are peaceably inclined and not difficult to handle. The degrading influences of the class of Mexicans who live in this section is the greatest drawback to the advancement of the Indians, with which we have to contend.

Irrigation.—The work of providing water for the allotments on the eastern end of the reservation has been vigorously prosecuted during the present summer. The lateral from the East Side canal to the head of Spring Creek valley has been completed. Work on the West Side ditch is going steadily forward, and a splendid showing has been made. The employment of Indian labor in ditch construction has been entirely satisfactory, and gives them an insight into irrigating methods they could not otherwise acquire. The Utes are willing and intelligent laborers.

Farming.—All the farmers have sown their fields as usual, and the indications are for a good crop year. New ranches are being opened up as the water is brought to them through the new irrigating ditches.

Stock.—The past winter was a very severe one, and many sheep and horses perished on account of the deep snow and extreme cold. There were very few cattle lost, as they were kept on the ranches where they could be sheltered and fed, but of the sheep and horses, which are ranged in the foothills winter and summer, probably 400 of the former and 100 of the latter died.

Educational.—While the Southern Utes are of a progressive disposition as regards farming, stock raising, etc., they are so opposed to allowing their children to leave home that only 8 could be secured for school last year, and of these but 3 remained. There is, however, a small day school at the Ignacio subagency, conducted by Rev. A. J. Roderiguez, a Presbyterian missionary, which had a regular attendance throughout the winter of 10 to 12 Ute children.

Leasing.—There has been no leasing of Indian lands, but it is the opinion of the agent that where desirable tenants can be had to develop the allotments leases should be made on such terms as will induce a good class of farmers to take hold of the fertile places and convert them into farms for the benefit of those Indians who for reasons are unable to farm themselves. A party of surveyors are now engaged in the work of

REF0073523

relocating all the allotments, showing each Indian his lines, and replacing the corner stones, many of which have disappeared since the first survey was made.

Ignacio subagency.—The buildings here are in a good state of repair. Two new cottages have been erected for employees, and there is still need of two more. There being no fire protection, a system of waterworks is badly needed and has been urgently recommended by Special Agent Pray. All water used at the agency is hauled from the river in barrels.

Navajo Springs Agency.—A new bridge has been built over the large arroyo at this agency, greatly facilitating the hauling of freight, and travel to and from the agency. A new slaughterhouse is also in course of erection.

The eastern half of the Southern Ute Reservation was thrown open to settlement on May 4 last, but little of the unallotted lands were settled upon, for the reason that the valleys and nearly all the land contiguous to the streams, where water may be had for irrigating, is allotted, leaving only the high mesa lands vacant, consequently the opening has had but little effect on the conditions as they existed prior to that time.

In contrast to the steady advancement of the Indians of the allotted portion, the condition of those residing on the unallotted half remains unchanged. As heretofore, those who live to the west have no opportunities of bettering their condition, there being no water in the country, and they are compelled to live out in the mountains in order to be near water, fuel, and grass. This state of affairs can never be remedied until these people are provided with the long-promised water supply. When this is done the rich lands that lie around Navajo Springs will take on a vastly different appearance. The long delay in commencing this proposed work has brought the Indians to believe that the promises of the Government are of little consequence.

Thanking the Department for their earnest cooperation with my efforts in behalf of the Indians of the Southern Ute Agency, this report is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully,

LOUIS A. KNACKSTEDT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN FLORIDA.

REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL TEACHER IN CHARGE OF SEMINOLES.

FIELD SERVICE, MYERS, FLA., *August 28, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the following regarding Indian affairs in Florida: I might say the condition of the Indians is practically the same as in my last report. No work among them could be done by us to change conditions, because my help was limited to one employee, and one man alone could not go among the Indians, as their camps are too far away from the local service; and however insignificant the Government property may be considered by the office, I still was aware that I was held responsible for said property under my bond and expected to protect everything under my charge, and as I had to be absent from the local station much of the time on business connected with securing Indian lands, and other objects, all I could do was to have my only employee look after the affairs at the station.

In following their own pursuits of hunting and planting fields the Indians have been more industrious than ever, as they have found ready sale for all the otter and alligator skins they could secure, and as a result they have been well supplied with provisions and such clothes as they desire, and have built more and better shacks for occupancy, and in this respect their condition and self-support have improved; but there has been little further advance in their customs or education.

The general health of the Indians has been good, no epidemic trouble appearing among them, yet there have been more deaths than usual, as in addition to a few young children there were some accidental deaths from snake bite, lightning, and the effects of drinking whisky. There are several cases of chronic troubles among them—paralysis, etc.—and a number of the older ones are afflicted with blindness and general feebleness. So far as I can learn there have been only a few births the past year. The number of Indians, therefore, in the three settlements, averages about the same as before—565.

The Indians are not located any nearer to the service, but are better grouped; the majority of the Miami, or East Coast Indians, have come over and located either on the west side of the Everglades or on islands some 5 to 20 miles in the Glades from the western border. This movement was caused on account of their east coast homes having been utilized by white intruders.

The bulk of the Indians are located on the lands outlined and suggested to be reserved by Inspector A. J. Duncan, who proposed that 350,000 acres should be set aside for these Seminoles. This same amount is included in the bill introduced by the Hon. F. A. Hendry in the Florida legislature the past spring, but the amount was increased by him to nearly 1,000,000 acres, so as to include hummocks and pasture land and plenty of hunting ground. This will also give them an outlet on the Gulf coast, as well as a long border on the Everglades. The selection and location of this large body of land, to be secured for future homes for these Indians, is a most helpful movement, and one which will be very advantageous to the Indians in the coming years if it is fully secured for them. As a whole, it is a very suitable tract of land, well located, and varied enough in quality to meet all the needs for cultivating and hunting.

An effort has also been made by the Friends of the Florida Seminoles, a society organized in the past year, with headquarters at Kissimmee, Fla., to buy a tract of land for the Cow Creek Band of Indians, who are being crowded from their camps and fields by white settlers and the cattlemen's pasture fences, and plans are also made by the society looking toward the education of this band, a small appropriation having been made by the Florida legislature for this local work.

Some of the members of this society were appealed to by an Indian to help him secure his horse, of which he was defrauded in a trade with a white man. These Friends called on me as the Government agent to take up the matter and help the Indian, but as I was informed by the Indian Office that no funds were available for such purpose, the case was taken to the civil court, the expenses being borne by Friends. I personally contributed $20. But, as is usual, the case was lost through the pretext of some technicality, although several Indians as well as white men testified in the Indian's favor in court.

The work of the mission under the care of the Episcopal Church is continued. They have a mission cottage and church at this local station, Immokalee, and have lately completed a comfortable cottage on the border of the Everglades, where the missionaries spend much of their time visiting and working among the Indians.

This service was visited during last winter by Special Agent Brewster, of the Department of Justice, and together we went to the Indian camps on the west side of the Glades, and after returning to this station and Myers, we went by rail over to the east coast, branching out in several directions from Miami. On both sides of the Glades we saw evidence that the Indians were being furnished with whisky when circumstances were favorable, though the open sale was suppressed during our visit. Large quantities of sirup are converted into whisky, and it is also furnished by traders and others, but no legal evidence could be obtained during this visit, and I am as fully convinced as ever that only detective work will succeed in bringing these violators of the law to justice, some of whom openly assert that none of the liquor laws apply to these Florida Indians, because they are not on a reservation or supported by the Government.

On the completion of the above work I was called to Jacksonville, Fla., to meet Col. A. J. Duncan, Indian inspector, who was making plans to select the large tract of land before referred to. By him I was authorized to go to Tallahassee, Gainesville, and other points, to secure information regarding the status of certain lands desired. On my return a full report of this trip was given to Colonel Duncan and the Indian Office.

While in Tallahassee, by the request of the governor, I had several interviews with him, and found that his excellency had a very kindly interest in the Indians of this State, and expressed his desire to do all in his power to help to secure to them such lands for homes as might be selected, and to such a degree at least rectify past wrongs to these worthy Seminoles.

As the principal work of the year has called me away from the local station much of the time, the care of the property and work of cultivating the ground has been largely attended to by the other employee who worked faithfully, but his labor in the fields was lost by the disastrous freeze of February, which destroyed the pineapples, tomatoes, and other crops so that there has been no yield from the fields.

In conclusion I would say that although the efforts of the earlier years of this service to win the Indians to organized school work were not successful, the evidence of the good result of the camp work was sufficient to make us feel that persistent and continued effort in that line would accomplish the desired result, and I have such faith in these Indians as to believe that by a constant mingling among them of earnest workers they would be brought out of their aversion and stolid indifference to education and progress. The very traits of character which make them so inde-

REF0073524

pendent, self-supporting, and clinging in their devotion to the older Indians help to make them superior to many other tribes, and they are so considered by all who have had the chance of comparing them. And now that the important work of securing for their use the land to which they are entitled is about to be accomplished, I trust renewed effort may be made by the Government for work among them in their camps by a sufficient force of helpers, so that whoever may be in charge may not be hampered in the effort of civilizing and educating them.

Thanking the Honorable Commissioner for all courtesies extended, I am,

Very respectfully,

J. E. BRECHT,
Special Disbursing Agent, Etc.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN IDAHO.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR FORT HALL AGENCY.

FORT HALL INDIAN AGENCY,
Ross Fork, Idaho, August 31, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the affairs of the Fort Hall Agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899:

Reservation.—The location, extent, and physical features of the Fort Hall Reservation have been set forth so often that they are well known. Situated in the southeastern part of the State of Idaho, this reservation is bounded on the west by Snake River. It consists of about 864,000 acres, a portion of which is bottom land lying along the Snake River, traversed by many streams of hot and cold water, and chiefly valuable for the immense crop of wild hay which is produced annually. The remainder is, for the most part, mountainous, being interspersed, however, with fertile valleys and table-lands which, when properly irrigated, can be made to produce good crops of hay, grain, and vegetables. The conditions for successful stock raising are most favorable, as both the winter and summer ranges are unexcelled.

Census.—According to a census recently taken I find the total number of Indians upon the reservation to be 1,438, distributed among the two tribes as follows:

Bannocks:	
Males	216
Females	208
Males above 18 years of age	141
Females above 14 years of age	155
School children 6 to 16 years of age	75
Shoshones:	
Males	511
Females	503
Males above 18 years of age	293
Females above 14 years of age	315
School children 6 to 16 years of age	225
Bannocks	424
Shoshones	1,014
Total	1,438

This census is about as correct as can be obtained. It shows a decrease in population of 8 during the past year. The mortality has been very great, but a full record of births is difficult to obtain, and the tendency is therefore toward a decrease.

Farming.—During the past year some progress has been made among these people in the direction of farming. About twenty Indians who have never done anything to support themselves heretofore have been located on the new Government lateral ditch in the Blackfoot district and were issued wire and agricultural implements with which to make a start. In the other farming districts affairs are in much the same condition as last year, although perceptible progress has been made.

Good crops were raised last season upon all parts of the reservation, and we had no difficulty in securing from Indian farmers the 72,000 pounds of oats required for this agency and school, in addition to which they sold quantities of grain to other parties. About 2,000 tons of wild hay were cut and sold to cattlemen who winter

their stock on the reservation, and enough more of wild and lucerne hay was harvested by the Indians to winter their own cattle. Hay making is the principal industry among these people and is the main source of revenue to these Indians. An increasing interest in farming is shown each succeeding year, and the crops of grain, potatoes, and garden vegetables are annually growing in volume. The completion of the proposed irrigating system will enable the agent to place every family upon a farm of its own.

Stock raising.—During the fiscal year just closed the Indians sold 150,000 pounds gross beef to the Government for issue here, and 225,000 will be purchased from them during the coming year. The majority of these people are taking an active interest in the cattle business. They look after their cattle better than formerly, for they are beginning to realize the value of them as compared with the nearly worthless ponies upon which they waste so much time and trouble. The class of cattle owned by these Indians is exceptionally good, but in order to keep them up to their present standard a number of new bulls will shortly be required.

I have succeeded in putting a stop to the practice of selling cattle to white settlers for a fraction of their value, and require every Indian to secure permission from the agent to sell or exchange any of his stock. Last winter I arrested and prosecuted three Indians caught stealing cattle from other Indians and selling them to whites. The white men implicated were also proceeded against with the result that such violation of the law has entirely ceased. With proper care and attention these Indians will, in a very few years, be able to furnish all the beef required by the Government at this agency and school.

Irrigation.—Almost nothing has been done since my last annual report toward the completion of the irrigating canal to be constructed under contract by the Idaho Canal Company. The receiver of the company recently secured an order from the court authorizing him to go ahead with the construction of the canal and to sublet the work to responsible parties. An engineering party was put in the field and has now almost completed the preliminary surveys of the proposed canal. So far as I can ascertain, however, the receiver has not yet been able to sublet the work to any responsible party or parties, and from present appearances the actual work of construction will hardly be begun this year. It is stated that, failing to make a subcontract for the completion of the irrigating system, the receiver will request another order from the court authorizing him to construct the ditch himself and to issue receiver's certificates in payment therefor, it being understood that the $22,500 still due from the Government will be sufficient to complete the work. It is quite necessary that the irrigating system be completed and at as early a date as possible.

Buildings, etc.—The completion of one double frame dwelling for employees has relieved the crowded condition of affairs here and all the agency employees are now comfortably housed. A well, 2½ inches in diameter, was sunk this summer and a supply of good water secured, thus doing away with the necessity of using water from irrigating ditches. The windmill and tank recently authorized will soon be in position and will be a great improvement. The appearance of the agency has been greatly improved by grading and leveling the ground in the vicinity of the new building and setting the same with trees and lawn grass.

Education.—During the past fiscal year the Fort Hall Agency boarding school has been maintained at its full capacity, under the management of Superintendent Hosea Locke, whose report is appended. An epidemic of measles and whooping cough occurred during the winter months, but thanks to the care and devotion of the school employees and the energetic steps taken to prevent its spread, the disease was stamped out with no casualties.

With an attendance of 175 pupils, however, the school is greatly overcrowded, and this fact, together with the unhealthy location of the institution, is, in my opinion, responsible for the high death rate among the children. The erection of a new school plant is imperative, for within the next few years the present buildings will be no longer fit for school purposes and will have to be replaced by new ones. As it is, the accommodations are inadequate to provide for the scholastic population dependent upon it, and a number of children are of necessity allowed to remain without educational advantages. The Fort Hall school has, since its establishment, occupied the buildings of the old military post, and the location is about as isolated, inconvenient, and unsanitary as could well have been selected within the borders of this reservation. When a new school is finally constructed, it should by all means be located at or near this agency, where it would have the advantages of high ground, good drainage, pure water, and at the same time be in a central location, on the railroad, and readily accessible.

Missionary work.—Strange to say, no active missionary work has ever been carried on upon this reservation, with the exception of the school for girls maintained by the Connecticut Woman's Indian Association, which, under the able management of

REF0073525

Miss Amelia J. Frost, has been in operation for the last ten or eleven years. For the past three summers, however, a band of Nez Perces Indian missionaries have visited this agency and held services, endeavoring to excite some interest among these people, but not until this year have they had any success. Last summer they succeeded in inducing a number of Indians to attend their meetings and took a young man of the Shoshone tribe back home with them. Upon their return here this year they met with marked success. A number of our best and most influential Indians joined the church and lent their assistance toward securing more converts, and at the present time steps are being taken toward the erection of a church building. All this has been accomplished through the efforts of the Nez Perces Indian missionaries. If a permanent establishment is ever put in operation here it will undoubtedly be a most important factor in the advancement of these people.

Police and judges.—The police force consists of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 13 privates. They are reasonably efficient. The Indian court is composed of three judges who are fair minded and progressive men. All offenders are promptly arrested and brought before the court, which can always be depended upon to inflict a suitable punishment. The only crime of a serious nature committed by an Indian of this reservation during the year was the murder of a squaw by her husband during a domestic quarrel. He was arrested, tried, convicted, and is now serving a ten-year sentence in the penitentiary.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of this agency has been much improved by providing a new water supply and cleaning up the agency premises. The usual unsanitary conditions prevail in the Indian camps and homes as heretofore, and the mortality during the past year has been unusually great. The report of the agency physician, T. M. Bridges, is as follows:

The following is a synopsis of the medical work on this reservation for the fiscal year 1899:

	Male.	Female.
Taken sick or injured	276	241
Died	27	17
Treatment discontinued	1	2
Recovered	249	219
Remaining on hand	5	3

The largest proportion of deaths were from some form of tuberculosis. Nineteen were married. Six were school children who had been excused from Fort Hall boarding school during the past session and died under my care at their homes on the reservation. Nine were under 5 years, ten were between 6 and 18. The diseases were:

Tuberculosis	15	Accident and suicide	2
Measles	4	Dysentery and diarrhea	2
Bronchitis	4	Unknown	7
Abscess, chronic	2	Miscellaneous	8

There were 39 births during the year, 15 of each sex. I do not think we secured all the births, but information of this kind is difficult to secure. If all had been recorded, I am of the opinion that the death would have exceeded the birth rate by several. Until some method of compelling the registration of births is adopted we can scarcely hope to secure all.

I visited 166 Indians at their homes, making them 383 visits, and traveling 3,193 miles in doing so. Additional work illustrating progress is evinced by the fact that I extracted 122 teeth, attended to 119 cases of minor surgical importance, and prescribed for 858 trivial troubles, all being matters with which it was hardly worth while to cumber the records, being only of value in that they show the tendency to accept the services of the physician.

Sanitary.—In this particular I am glad, truly glad, to note a decided improvement. The agency grounds, employees, quarters, barns, and corrals are in a condition that leaves little room for complaint. The slaughterhouse and its yard are not in as good shape as they should be, but the want of a water supply is mostly responsible. The difficulty could be easily overcome by placing a good force pump in Ross Fork Creek, which is only a few feet distant from the building. The sanitary state of the agency has not been without its effect on the Indians. Many of those owning houses have these, the grounds, stables, etc., in a condition meriting the warmest praise. Example is one of the easiest and most effective ways of teaching the Indian, and I note that you are making use of it. A well has been completed and as far as the limited tests I am able to apply go, its product is a pure and wholesome water, with much less "alkali" than the creek water, and is an appreciated improvement over our former irrigating ditch supply.

The native medicine man has proven troublesome in a small way, especially during a part of the winter when it was almost impossible to respond to all calls for my services, but they are not much of a retarding influence. They really have no sway except over the passing generation. To the younger and more progressive element the medicine man is a back number.

In my last annual report attention was called to the poor location of the dispensary. This matter is again very respectfully brought to your notice, and I earnestly hope you will see proper to remove it to a more desirable location.

The medical supplies were good, about the best I have ever used in the service, and, as the estimate submitted was filled, I have not had nor do I anticipate any shortage.

Conclusion.—It is gratifying to be able to report the generally happy and contented spirit prevailing among these people. They are slowly but surely progressing along educational and industrial lines. The most hopeful feature noted is their freedom from the habit of using intoxicants which prevails to such an alarming extent among Indians in general. But one or two cases of drunkenness have occurred during the year, and with probably one exception the offenders have been half-breeds.

The treaty for the sale of a portion of this reservation failed of ratification by Congress at the last session, owing, perhaps, to the press of general business. It is confidently expected that it will receive favorable action at the coming session. The Indians are satisfied to stand by their agreement, but are somewhat impatient at the delay.

In conclusion I desire to express to you my appreciation of the promptness and consideration accorded all reports, requests, and communications from me.

Very respectfully,

C. A. WARNER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT HALL SCHOOL.

FORT HALL SCHOOL,
Fort Hall Agency, July 5, 1899.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit my fifth annual report for Fort Hall boarding school, for the fiscal year closing June 30, 1899.

Capacity, attendance, etc.—One hundred and seventy-five is the number estimated for. The largest attendance in the history of the school was during the third quarter, which was 180, but as most of our pupils go home for vacation, it cut the average down to 145 and a fraction. The average should be estimated for ten months instead of twelve, as the children in reservation schools go home for a vacation of two months.

Education.—The schoolroom work has been faithful and thorough, under the direction of Miss Mary C. Ramsey, principal teacher. The kindergarten department has given the utmost satisfaction, with Miss Ida L. Palmer, teacher.

Sanitary.—The general health of the children has been good, with the exception of an epidemic of measles, on account of which we were compelled, for the safety of the children, to close the schoolroom exercises for over three weeks. The teachers, with other employees, were detailed to care for the sick. I am pleased to say, by the skill and energy of the school physician, W. L. Shawk, together with the hearty cooperation of the employees, by working night and day, not a death occurred at the school, although there were over sixty cases. The Indians sent deputations from time to time and seemed highly pleased with the care taken of their children.

Harness and shoe shop.—Ten sets of double harness have been made by Reuben P. Wolfe, with the assistance of boys detailed for that work. Also a large amount of repairing of harness for the Indians on the reservation, as well as mending boots and shoes for the pupils of the school.

Domestic.—Dormitories, sewing room, laundry, dining room, and kitchen, under the management of Mrs. Drusilla Churchill, chief matron, have been quite satisfactory. All the sleeping apartments have been well ventilated, and by the good taste of the matrons the dormitories and dining room have been artistically decorated, which gives a home-like appearance, and is very beneficial to the children.

Improvements.—A substantial band stand has been erected by C. A. Churchill, industrial teacher, and a great amount of repairing upon the old buildings in the way of new floors, painting, etc.

Farm and stock.—At this time we have a fair prospect of a bountiful crop of hay and oats. C. E. Stewart, the farmer, estimates 800 tons of hay. All the beef for the school year just closed came from the school herd. The Government has been asked for the beef for the present year, but another year the beef will come from the school herd again.

Needed improvements.—A bath house seems a necessity. At present the only means of bathing is in washtubs, which is very unsatisfactory. I trust the day is not far distant when it will be decided to move the school and build a new plant, or put up new buildings at this place. All that we can do is to keep on repairing and painting in order to hold things together, merely waiting for the Department to take action.

The closing exercises were considered the best in the history of the school. The school year has been pleasant and very successful, the majority of the employees working together in peace and harmony.

In conclusion I wish to thank C. A. Warner, United States Indian agent, for his success in filling the school, and his continual efforts in our best interests. The Indians in general are becoming more and more in favor of the school, and are yielding more readily to the will of the agent, in putting their children in school.

Very respectfully,

HOSEA LOCKE, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through C. A. Warner, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF AGENT FOR LEMHI AGENCY.

LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO, *August 23, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my second annual report of affairs at this agency, accompanied by statistics and a census of these Indians for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

REF0073526

Census.—The total population, by tribes, as shown by the census taken June 30, 1899, is as follows:

Shoshones	315
Sheepeaters	108
Bannocks	89
Total males, 239; females, 273	512
Males over 18 years	150
Females over 14 years	169
Males under 18 years	89
Females under 14 years	104
Total of all ages	512
Number of children between 6 and 18:	
Males	53
Females	64
Total	117

This shows an increase in male population of 12 and a decrease in female population of 3, making a net gain of 9 in the total population over that of last year. The difference in population by tribes from last year is explained by stating that last year the tribal population was partially estimated, while this year it is as nearly correct as can be ascertained, as these Indians have married and intermarried till it is a difficult matter to determine the predominating blood.

Indian habits.—What was reported of these Indians in my last annual report relative to their habits and morals may be truly stated in this. While some of them are willing to work and develop the resources of the fertile soil, many still continue to lead a lazy, vagabond life, and have no care or anxiety for their future, no sense of responsibility, but simply drifting and relying on the Government for aid. They are addicted to gambling, horse racing, and dancing, all of which have a demoralizing effect, and are attended with more or less superstition.

They make much ado over the loss of their friends. Frequently squaws may be seen at Indian burials with their limbs lacerated and bleeding, howling in the wildest manner, like maniacs. The best mourners are presented with a horse or something of value at the close of the burial, which accounts for their wounds and bitter expressions of sorrow. With the deceased is usually buried all articles of clothing, etc., that will be needed in the "happy hunting ground," where all good Indians will sooner or later go. Frequently property of their lost ones is destroyed, and usually the tepee in which an Indian dies is burned. If a near relative dies, the squaws, and sometimes the men, cut off their hair, through some superstitious idea, though ordinarily they are very much opposed to having their hair cut, which probably accounts for their protests against sending boys to school.

They seem to have little regard for the future; all they want is plenty to eat at present—something to satisfy their immediate hunger; they live to enjoy to-day. For many years they have been in contact with civilized life, yet many cling tenaciously to their old-time customs. If asked when they expect to settle down and go to work, they say "Nab-a-shy" (meaning by and by) they intend doing something for themselves, not now. Unfortunately, however, to-morrow never comes. This has been their cry for years. Procrastination seems to be a second nature with them, and in part accounts for their present dependent condition.

Rations.—Saturday is the day on which rations are issued, and is looked to with great satisfaction. These rations they regard as a great obligation owed them by the Government, which must be perpetuated. I can not help looking upon the issuing of supplies as a necessary evil, without which they could scarcely exist, yet detrimental, inasmuch as it makes them dependent and more reliant upon Government aid than their own efforts for support. They are the wards of the Government, and have been educated to look to it for aid. They are without the means of self-support, and in their present condition must of necessity rely upon the charity of the Government; but this does not carry with it the right to such supplies without due compensation or some effort on the part of the Indian. If thrown on their own resources to the extent at least of rendering work either for themselves or the Government for all supplies received, they would begin to realize what is being done for them, and more appreciate what they get; besides, it would teach them that much depended upon themselves if their rations were to be continued. Gratuitous supplies should be given to the old, sick, and feeble only.

Civilization and Christianity.—These Indians are far from being a civilized, moral, and virtuous people, and like many other Indians are given to vice and dissipation when an opportunity affords. But are not our own people also addicted to vice and dissipation?

Quite a number of these Indians live in permanent abodes and are gradually becoming self-supporting. Unfortunately, however, they are slow to heed advice when given by those who sincerely desire their good.

These Indians will never, by their own unaided efforts, lift themselves out of their state of degradation, barbarism, and ignorance into a position of civilization. How important, then, that all available means be exerted to bring them to the light of civilization and Christianity. Reservation life, with its paint, beads, feathers, blankets, and long hair, must be disposed of before they can be civilized. The blanket stands between the Indian and work and only tends to keep up their dance.

In Christianity they have made no advancement. In conversation with Tenday, their chief, about Christ, he said, "Me no savy Christ; white man heap smart; Indian no see." Their idea is a "happy hunting ground" where all Indians will go, and their real god is their stomach. However, if less attention were given their bodies and more to their souls they would be better off. Sunday is their best day, and is given to horse racing, gambling, and dancing. It is a question in my mind whether they are even semicivilized.

Civilization is destructive of Indian polity, and carries with it changed conditions and responsibilities that are displeasing to the Indian. Naturally, as a human being, he resents the change, and vents his feelings in proclaiming dissatisfaction with the policy and those who are forcing this change upon him. Therefore, those who accept their complaints as evidence of wrong done them by those who deal with them, show great ignorance of agency affairs and the characteristics of the Indian. To refuse him the privilege of doing something which he should not do or to decline to issue to him something he does not deserve makes an enemy of him. This seems to be a constitutional malady and hard to eradicate.

Morals.—As a tribe these Indians are very corrupt and impure. Chastity seems to be almost an unknown virtue among them, more especially the young girls, among whom the vice of prostitution prevails to a very great extent. In fact, they are morally base and impure and their lives are given up to iniquity.

Farming.—Many of these Indians will not of their own free will engage in agricultural pursuits. I am therefore of the opinion that compulsory settlement on land, as fast as the Government can furnish them with the working implements, would be productive of good results, for as long as the redskin has his own way and is supported by the Government he will never become self-sustaining, for in their wild and nomadic life they find unbounded happiness. Their simplicity of life has great attractions for them, and is not to be freely relinquished for the responsibility and care attending a life of civilization.

Much depends, too, on their chief, in whom they have implicit faith, as to the extent of farming on this reservation, and, as his influence is seldom used for the upbuilding of these people, all efforts of the agent are consequently greatly counteracted. It is clear to my mind that these Indians will never be a progressive people until the tribal relations and customs which are firmly held intact by the chief are broken, for as long as the Indians recognize his authority, confide and rely in him, and follow his leadership, they will never exercise the individual thought and action necessary to become successful farmers. Their success or failure, then, in a great measure, rests in the supremacy of the agent or chief.

Some of our Indian farmers deserve great credit for the progress made in agriculture in the face of opposition. The average Indian, however, is slow to believe that agricultural pursuits are more profitable and desirable than the chase, and not until this fact is thoroughly demonstrated by repeated illustrations will he allow himself to believe that the Indian life is a failure.

These Indians are gradually giving up the idea that work is a disgrace, and I have great hopes for their future and believe that if properly supported they will before many years take more kindly to farming. By persistent efforts three more redskins have been added to the list of Indian farmers. They have been located on small tracts of land and are making improvements as best they can with the facilities at hand. There has been more real work done this spring than ever before, but to carry on the work successfully they need more wagons, plows, harrows, harness, and other farming implements.

Irrigation.—Most of the land on this reservation is arid and not susceptible to cultivation without water. About all the land bordering on the Lemhi River and its tributaries is in cultivation that can be until water is supplied. We now have a system of irrigation in course of construction that will, when completed, reclaim

REF0073527

son.e 800 acres of good agricultural land, at a cost per acre of about $1.50. The construction work is all being done by Indian labor with the exception of a white man as engineer and overseer. They will receive for their work about $1,000 in money; besides the land when reclaimed will furnish homes for some 35 or 40 families. It has been my earnest desire that these Indians settle on farms and go to work, and I hope ere another year passes to see a number of them engaged in clearing and cultivating this land that is now being supplied with water.

Improvements and farm products.—During the past year there have been erected three new houses and 200 rods of fence; also 710 rods repaired. The Indians have under cultivation 750 acres, an increase of 50 acres over last year. They have broken during the year 195 acres, which is also an increase of 75 acres over that of last. In the way of farm products, the result of Indian labor, the appended table will show an increase for this year over that of last year as follows:

Produce raised.		1898.	1899.	Increase.
Wheat	bushels	.....	10	10
Oats	do	575	2,020	1,445
Potatoes	do	125	900	775
Turnips	do	75	250	175
Onions	do	.....	100	100
Other vegetables	do	25	250	225
Carrots	do	.....	200	200
Hay	tons	150	332	182

Earnings.—The following table will show the amount of money received by these Indians for produce, etc., sold to the Government and elsewhere during the fiscal year:

For transporting 34,110 pounds freight for Government	$311.19
Cutting and delivering 135 cords of wood	675.00
Produce sold to United States Government	189.75
Received of Government for services rendered	1,142.50
Sales of gloves, moccasins, etc. (estimated)	775.00
Total	3,123.44

Liquor.—The practice of selling liquor to the Indians still exists, notwithstanding the stringent laws for such offenses, and in spite of every precaution taken to prevent it a number of our Indians have been found in a state of intoxication. Only one drunken row has occurred during the year, in which the Indian obtaining the whisky was implicated. He was arrested, brought before the agent for trial, convicted, and in the absence of a guardhouse was sentenced to ten days' labor at the agency.

Educational.—The Lemhi boarding school has a capacity of 31 scholars. The session opened September 1, 1898, with 15 scholars in attendance, and closed June 30, 1899, with 31, during which time the average attendance was 27 $\frac{1}{4}$. The months of February, March, April, May, and June each show an average attendance of 31. In this respect it will compare favorably, I presume, with any reservation school in the service.

One of the greatest barriers encountered in educating these people is their repulsive nature and opposition to school work. Their habits of life oppose perseverance in any one thing. Thus opposed to education, it becomes an intolerable burden to them.

This school is still in a very primitive state; not that we have no teachers, but for the want of buildings in which to teach. On May 30, June 6, August 22 and 24, 1898, estimates were submitted for new buildings and repairs. At the time of writing no appropriation has been made, except to repair the agent's dwelling and fit up an old building as a school warcho use.

Relative to the school children, it can be stated that the girls, those that are suitable and do best in school, generally marry when only 14 or 15 years old. This can only be prevented by not allowing them to go home during vacation. While the boys do not marry so young, they, like white boys of that age, think they are men and want to be big Injuns. In fact, it is beneath their dignity to work when there is a wild bronco waiting to be tamed or a war dance to attend. The above are some of the disadvantages of reservation schools.

I have talked not only to the children, but their parents as well, of the advantages to be gained by going to Eastern schools, and have succeeded in getting one of our brightest boys to go to Carlisle. Three more have promised to go as soon as necessary arrangements can be made.

This school is a good one for small children and they seem very contented and happy. Some of them are quite bright and learn just as readily as white children of the same age, and are more easily controlled. They are very fond of music and show great skill in drawing.

Industrial training has a prominent place in this school. The boys, under the supervision of the industrial teacher, are taught farming, gardening, and the care of stock (horses and cattle). They also saw and split all the wood consumed by the school during the year. The girls are instructed in sewing, general housework, cooking, washing and ironing, and dairy work. Aside from the industrial work, each boy and girl attends school either in the forenoon or afternoon.

There have been produced on the school farm during the year the following products: Ten and one-half bushels parsnips, 10$\frac{1}{2}$ bushels carrots, 74$\frac{1}{2}$ bushels potatoes, 15$\frac{1}{2}$ bushels turnips, 2$\frac{1}{2}$ bushels onions, 17$\frac{1}{2}$ bushels beets, 128 heads cabbage, 21 tons hay, 68 pounds butter, 1,320$\frac{1}{2}$ gallons milk, and 170 dozen eggs. As the property of the school there are 39 fowls, 3 horses, and 30 head of cattle.

In conclusion, I will state that the school plant needs many improvements in the way of buildings, sewerage, and water system for protection against fire. With these improvements, in a few years the school may prove a success, though at present the results hardly seem commensurate with the amount of money expended.

Sanitary.—During the past year 13 deaths have occurred. This, however, is not great, considering the little sanitary precautions taken by these Indians and the primitive manner in which they live.

Indian police.—The police force consists of 1 officer and 3 privates. They are quick to respond to calls, but not effective, inasmuch as they will not carry out the agent's orders unless the same have the approval of their chief.

Court of Indian offenses.—We have none. At the beginning of the year the Department authorized an Indian court for this agency, but, as this meets with strong opposition from the Indians, I have been unable to secure judges.

Recommendations.—As an incentive to farming I earnestly recommend that a number of cattle be issued to deserving Indians, as this reservation is more adapted to raising stock than any other industry. These Indians manifest considerable interest in cattle and are very anxious to have them.

In closing this report I desire to express my gratitude for the liberal support extended by the office during the past year; also my thanks to the employees for their cooperation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

E. M. YEARIAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR NEZ PERCÉS AGENCY.

NEZ PERCÉS AGENCY,
Spalding, Idaho, August 29, 1899.

SIR: In regard to your circular dated May 1, 1899, the compliance with which was left to me as a legacy by my predecessor, I have the honor to comply by transmitting herewith my first annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899. The fact that I assumed charge of this agency July 1 would make it appear rather presumptions upon my part to make an extended report; I will, therefore, confine myself to personal observations.

The taking out of the agent's hand the care and control of the Fort Lapwai Indian school and placing it in the hands of a bonded superintendent upon July 1 has relieved this agency of the duty of making a report thereon. Not only will it better the school service, but it will permit this agency to devote more time to the landed interests of its wards, which number as follows:

Males over 18 years of age	440
Females over 14 years of age	607
Children over 6 years (males under 18, females under 14 years of age)	321
Children under 6 years of age	271
Total	1,639

Being a decrease of 19 within the last year.

Allotments.—There was originally 1,997 trust patents issued to the Nez Percés, consisting of 80 acres each of tillable agricultural land, excepting in a few instances, where 160 acres were selected for grazing purposes in lieu of agricultural land. Over one hundred of these trust patents have been canceled for various reasons. Many

REF0073528

allotments were made by relatives of absentees and in the confusion of the spelling of names many duplicates were made. As the years roll by it is discovered that quite a number receiving allotments here had been heretofore or since allotted upon other reservations, often under different names.

Leasing.—The leasing of these allotments by all except able-bodied males has increased the clerical work of this office, as it has been and will continue to be the policy of this office to facilitate the rental of these lands in the end that the Indians will become self-sustaining when the last payment has been made for the purchase of the unallotted lands upon the reservation. The usual price of rental paid varies from 75 cents to $3.50 per acre, the price being governed by the proximity to the railroad and cleanliness of the land. Careless renters have in many instances sowed foul seed upon these lands, necessitating summer fallowing, causing a loss not only to the lessee but the lessor also.

There has been constructed within the last year 85 miles of railroad across this reservation, and negotiations are now practically accomplished for the right of way for 100 miles or more. The advent of these roads will greatly stimulate agriculture and facilitate the rental of Indian lands owned by Indians not physically competent to farm it themselves.

The two saw mills operated by the Government are kept quite busy sawing for the Indians.

Religion.—There are 7 churches on this reservation—5 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, and 1 Catholic, the pulpits being occupied by native ministers excepting the Catholic. These native ministers are energetic and zealous workers and are no doubt doing much good work, there being apparently less crime among the Indians than among as many whites.

The Indians are gradually dropping their tribal ways and adopting civilized customs and ways. The keeping trace of heirships to the allotted lands is quite perplexing, and at the end of the trust period unless some special work is done in this connection the Government will find it a very difficult task to distribute properly the estates. This office fortunately has a biographical dictionary in the shape of an Indian policeman who has a wonderful faculty of keeping track of relationship.

Citizenship.—These Indians are now recognized as citizens of the United States and declared so by the supreme court of this State. They, however, are not taxed and seldom resort to the courts, as nearly all their differences are settled at this agency. The administrating on estates seems to be the most perplexing to them in their new order of things. But few have availed themselves of the elective franchise.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

C. T. STRANAHAN,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR QUAPAW AGENCY.

QUAPAW INDIAN AGENCY, IND. T.,
Seneca, Mo., August 26, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

This agency has under its supervision eight different tribes, each occupying a separate reservation varying in area from 3,976 acres of the Modoc Indians to 56,245 acres of the Quapaw Indians.

The following table shows the population by tribes:

Tribe.	Total population.	Males.	Females.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	School children between 6 and 18 years.	
						Males.	Females.
Wyandotte	344	159	185	96	120	41	42
Seneca	329	157	172	80	99	44	48
Quapaw	252	114	138	63	71	27	33
Peoria	181	89	95	36	47	39	33
Miami	101	46	55	18	31	17	16
Ottawa	165	90	75	40	45	34	30
Eastern Shawnee	93	42	51	16	30	19	17
Modoc	50	22	28	16	18	4	4
Total	1,518	719	799	365	461	225	233

Satisfactory census statistics can not be obtained with the means at hand for procuring the same; and statistics relating to the cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock owned by Indians, etc., can not be definitely obtained under existing circumstances. Nearly all of the census statistics were gone over twice, as I was dissatisfied with the first returns, and while the population shows an increase of 49, the actual increase is not so large, as I found that a number of names had been omitted from the last census returns.

The following table shows the number of acres of allotted lands, the number of acres unallotted, acres cultivated by the Indians themselves, and those cultivated by white renters, and the number of acres under fence in the various reservations:

Tribe.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Cultivated by Indians.	Cultivated by whites.	Under fence.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Quapaw	56,245	.....	1,695	[1]8,310	11,928
Seneca	25,821	26,056	971	5,802	11,838
Peoria and Miami	13,150	6,851	1,531	10,575	23,061
Wyandotte	20,635	165	1,022	2,251	6,109
Ottawa	12,711	1,587	417	5,087	10,999
Eastern Shawnee	10,181	2,513	397	1,911	6,022
Modoc	3,976	.....	126	695	2,112
Total[2]	173,385	37,602	5,522	15,461	102,119

[1] Including hay lands. [2] Exclusive of lands set apart for agency, school, and church purposes.

Civilization.—A marked improvement in the condition and civilization of the Indians in this agency is noticeable. I do not believe that there is a community in the United States where the inhabitants are more law-abiding and where the percentage of crime is less than in this agency. The only serious crimes committed during the year by Indians were that of Thomas Wind, an Ottawa Indian, who was convicted in the State of Kansas for train robbery and sentenced to a term of twenty years, and the case of Martin Smith, a Seneca Indian, who killed his father-in-law, George Johnson, also a Seneca Indian. Smith has not yet been tried, although he has been indicted. I am satisfied that the killing was justifiable and Smith should be acquitted. Johnson was a very large and powerful man and very dangerous when in a state of intoxication, which was very often the case, and while in this condition he brutally assaulted his wife and daughter (Smith's wife), and Smith, in his defense of them, struck Johnson over the head with an ax handle and killed him.

I believe that the sooner the Government makes some arrangement to dispose of the surplus lands belonging to the different tribes and settles with those who have money due them, the better it will be for the Indians. When this is done this agency can safely be abolished; in fact, the agent is of very little benefit to the Indians at present, as they are citizens of the United States and come under the jurisdiction of the United States courts.

Industry.—No marked advancement has been made during the year by the Indians in this agency in the pursuit of agriculture, nor do I look for any in the future. The laws relating to the leasing of lands are responsible for this condition. The most bountiful crop in the history of this agency was raised during the last year. Of course the Indian is not responsible for it, as nearly all of the very best lands are controlled by white men, who manage to get hold of the greater portion of these lands for a nominal cash rental. Among the different tribes of this agency I consider the Modocs, as a tribe, the most thrifty. Nearly every man among them cultivates part of his allotment, and I do not know of one able-bodied man or woman of this tribe who is not willing to work if he or she receives compensation for his or her efforts.

Sale of Indian lands.—Since writing my last annual report 27 Indian deeds have been filed in this office to be forwarded for the consideration and approval of the Department. Of that number 25 were for lands in the Peoria and Miami and 2 in the Wyandotte reservations. Eighteen of the Peoria and Miami and 2 of the Wyandotte deeds have been approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior. The consideration received by the Indian for these lands has varied from $4 an acre for very rough lands to $20 an acre for good agricultural lands.

During the last year nearly all of the inherited lands of the Peorias, Miamis, and Quapaws have been purchased from the heirs by certain persons who have acquired this land for a nominal sum. In a number of cases they did not pay over 10 per cent of the actual value of the lands. These deeds are not acknowledged by the agent nor is the approval of the Secretary of the Interior asked. The parties purchasing these lands say that the Department has no supervision over them; they claim that the

REF0073529

restrictions are purely on the person and not on the lands, and that when the allottee dies the restriction is removed and the heirs can alienate such inherited land. Since a decision was rendered by the United States court for this district upholding these views, purchasers of these inherited lands are becoming more bold in their transactions. I have forwarded during the year several communications bearing on this subject, and up to the present time have not received any instructions from your office.

Leasing of Indian allotments.—No leases of the lands of individual allottees were forwarded by me this year for approval, this requirement being unnecessary. Contracts are made between the Indians and their lessees without the advice of the agent. It is impossible to give figures as to the number of leases made during the year, as very few are filed for record with the clerk of the United States court in this district.

I find that there have been a great many mining leases made during the year, one party alone having over one hundred. Most of these mining leases do not require the lessee to develop the land during the entire term of the lease, which is generally for a term of ten years. Very little urging is necessary to have the Indian sign such a contract if he receives a few dollars for doing so. While up to the present time there has been very little prospecting for minerals in this agency, I am satisfied that if the present prices for zinc and lead ores are maintained we will have quite an influx of miners and prospectors. I can not see why valuable deposits should not be found here, being in such close proximity to the richest lead and zinc mining district in the world.

Miscellaneous.—A great deal of earnest work is being done by the missionaries in this agency, and with considerable success. There are some sixteen missionaries and fifteen places of worship belonging to the Methodist Episcopal, Episcopal, Baptist, Roman Catholic, and Society of Friends denominations.

It is impossible to make a satisfactory report in reference to the improving of roads. Every effort has been made by me to get road work done, but without success. There is no way for the agent to compel men to do road work, since he is powerless to remove white men from the agency for refusing to do so. There can be no improvement in this respect until this agency becomes part of an organized Territory or State.

There is a large amount of surplus land in this agency which, in its present state, is of very little benefit to the tribes to which it belongs. Some disposition should be made of it. It should be either sold or divided among the individual members of the tribe. The Seneca tribe alone has over 20,000 acres from which the tribe derives not the least benefit. This land, not being inclosed by fences, is pastured by many small herds of stock without any expense to owners of the stock. During the year I asked for authority to lease the entire tract for a term of five years; this would have given the tribe an income of over $1,000 a year, besides having the lands fenced. The authority was refused on the ground that it would not be wise to lease all of this land to one company; that it was advisable to divide the land into a number of tracts and lease them to different parties. The objection to this is the lack of water, as the entire tract is very poorly watered. If it were all under the control of one company the cattle could be watered at the extreme south boundary, where it is bordered by a good-sized stream of running water.

Schools.—It is gratifying to be able to report a prosperous year for the schools, both showing an average attendance during the year limited only by their capacity.

The increase made at the Seneca school was between 40 and 50 per cent over the preceding year. The increase can only be slight in the future unless the capacity of the school is increased. After the first quarter very little effort was required to keep the children at the school; runaways were almost unknown and the children seemed very well satisfied to stay. The cook at this school is entitled to a great deal of credit for this condition because of an extra amount of interest she takes in satisfying the appetites of the pupils. Many dainties are furnished them not provided for in their regular bill of fare and without expense to the Government, and the children show their appreciation for these favors. In fact, the entire corps of employees is deeply interested in the welfare of their charges and the success of the school. The much-needed improvements, asked for a number of times—water, sewerage, and bath systems—should be completed at an early date, as this school is suffering greatly from lack of these conveniences.

The increase at the Quapaw boarding school was only slight. This can be accounted for, as the school was already filled to its full capacity the preceding year. It would require very little effort to increase the attendance at least 25 per cent were the capacity likewise increased. An addition to the girls' dormitory building should be erected to enlarge the dormitories and dining room, the latter being altogether too small for its present use. A number of other improvements have been asked for for

this school which I hope will receive your favorable consideration. I am pleased to say that the employees at this school show a deep interest in their work and strive in every way for the advancement of the school.

While there were a number of very serious cases of sickness at the schools, not a child died during the year. The health of the schools is carefully looked after by our efficient physician, who makes from two to three trips to the schools each week, although they are over 15 miles apart, the nearest one being 5 miles from the agency.

Reports from the superintendents of their respective schools are herewith inclosed.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD GOLDBERG,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SENECA, SHAWNEE, AND WYANDOTTE SCHOOL.

WYANDOTTE, IND. T., *June 30, 1899.*

SIR: In compliance with the instructions from your office, I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the Seneca, etc., boarding school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899:

Attendance.—While the average attendance for the first quarter was but 72 and a fraction, the average attendance for the year was 120 and a fraction. The small attendance during the first quarter is accounted for largely by the school not opening until the 15th of September the year before; consequently a number of the parents insisted on keeping their children out until that time this year.

Schoolroom work.—I can report splendid progress of pupils in schoolroom work. They have been under the instruction of three teachers who have given them their undivided time and attention, and have taken a special interest in the school.

Holidays.—All of the legal holidays have been observed with appropriate exercises. The pupils were allowed ten days vacation at Christmas time, and on their return to the school found a Christmas tree loaded with nice presents donated by employees and friends of the school.

Reading room.—A reading room has been established. We have about 300 books and several periodicals placed in it for their use, and it is thoroughly enjoyed by all the older pupils.

Industrial work.—The industrial work of the school for the boys includes farming, gardening, care of stock; also splitting and hauling wood and working in the laundry. The industrial work for the girls is general housework and work in the kitchen, dining room, sewing room, and laundry.

Needed improvements.—The greatest need of the school is an ample water supply and sewerage system. The same condition exists as reported last year. However, the arrangements for this defect seem to be about completed, as the matter has been laid before the Department, and we expect to have them in before school commences again.

Stock.—The school stock consists of 6 horses, 2 mules, 16 head of cattle, and about 25 hogs and pigs. The cows are all too old to be of any profit to the school, and should be disposed of and younger ones purchased.

Health.—The school has been especially favored in this respect. Dr. Caskie, the agency physician, has made his regular visits to the school during the year and watched the children closely, consequently we have had no serious illness.

Closing.—In closing these remarks I feel that I can conscientiously report that it has been a successful year, and I desire to thank each of the employees for aiding in making it such. I also wish to express to Agent Goldberg my sincere thanks for his attention and kindness.

Very respectfully,

R. A. COCHRAN, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Edward Goldberg, United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF QUAPAW SCHOOL.

QUAPAW, BOARDING SCHOOL, VIA BAXTER SPRINGS, KANS.,
July 5, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the Quapaw boarding school as follows:

School opened on September 6 with an actual attendance of seventy-one pupils; this attendance was unusually large for the first day of school. It is a very difficult matter to convince Indians that it is necessary for their children to be in school the first day and remain in school every day throughout the session. The habits of the Indians are so irregular and dilatory that anything like regularity or system appears to their view to be a burden.

Many children who were solicited before school opened came later on, and were refused admission on account of lack of room, but last opportunities seem to make but little impression on the Indian mind. Before the last of September, the attendance had grown to more than our listed capacity (90), and has been maintained above that number till the last day in the afternoon, as is shown by the monthly and quarterly reports.

The attendance could be increased to 125 pupils with little difficulty if our school plant were improved so as to accommodate that number. This increase in capacity could be accomplished by the erection of a school building and remodeling some of the buildings we now have.

The pupils have made very remarkable progress in the literary department and in music. These departments have been under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Lanier as principal teacher, who is well qualified in all departments of school work, possesses unusual musical talent, and has had a broad and successful experience as a teacher in the various grades of school work. Miss Carrie M. Darnell began her work in the intermediate grades here on February 14, last, and has already demonstrated her ability as a teacher and her usefulness as an employee. She, too, is a teacher of broad experience. Miss Gertrude Batchelor took charge of the kindergarten and first primary work here

REF0073530

the 1st of last November. Her work has been very satisfactory in these departments. Although her experience is somewhat limited she is well qualified for her work, and is an excellent employee. The exercises given at the close of the school year showed results of the efforts in these various departments of which both teachers and pupils may justly feel proud.

Early in October a literary and debating society was organized in which both pupils and employees participated. This society presented many programmes during the winter and spring months that would be creditable to any white school of like grade. The meetings of this society were continued until late in the spring, and, during the later months the offices were all filled by pupils of the school. The parents frequently came in to witness these exercises, and became much interested and pleased with the progress made by the pupils in this line of work. These exercises give life and interest to school work, and I regard them as a very necessary and profitable part of the work in Indian schools. My chief delight in this department has been the perfect harmony that has prevailed since the resignation of the employee whose position Miss Darnell now fills.

The industrial work in the kitchen, sewing room, and laundry have been under the immediate supervision of Miss Minnie A. Arnot, matron; the work in these departments has been quite satisfactory. The cook, the seamstress, and the laundress are all good, faithful employees. I very much regret to report that complete harmony has not prevailed in these departments.

The farm and the outside industrial work, since the resignation of Mr. Mack Johnson (February 2), have been under the direct management of Mr. William D. Bryce, industrial teacher. Mr. Bryce has managed this department extremely well, and, considering the very unfavorable weather and conditions for farm work, the prospect for crops of all kinds is very promising.

Most of the school farm now under cultivation, as is the case with many other farms in this vicinity, has been planted in corn for twenty years or more consecutively. This is a very extravagant system of farming, to say the least, and will, if persisted in, render the Indian lands almost worthless in course of time. This waste system of farming is the direct result of the almost universal practice among the Indians of leasing their farms to white farmers, who will, of course, insist on putting in such crops as promise the best immediate returns, regardless of the ultimate effect upon the land. I believe the school farm should be an object lesson for the adult Indians as well as for the pupils, and that careful attention should be given to rotation of crops and to better methods of farming.

Stock raising should also be encouraged. We sold from the school farm in December 25 head of fat hogs, weighing 259 pounds, and again, in May 25 head, weighing 231 pounds, besides a number slaughtered for pork. These hogs were fed almost wholly on the slops from the kitchens. This school farm should be able to dispose of from 50 to 100 head of fat hogs annually at a very trifling expense for feed. During the past year we fenced 37 acres of land, very suitable for a hog pasture, with posts, boards, and wire. This field is abundantly supplied with spring water, so that we now have an ideal place to raise hogs. I feel confident that with sufficient land and authority to manage it I could make this school self-sustaining.

We need very much a new school building. This with a small amount expended in remodeling would increase the capacity of this plant to 125 pupils, and would give us better accommodations than we have now for 90 pupils.

Our water supply is inadequate, and we have no fire protection except "fire buckets." We should have a larger tank placed on a higher tower, and a steam or gasoline engine to pump the water. We should have also some fire hydrants for fire protection.

Our facilities for bathing are very poor, and should be replaced by something of a more modern type.

All buildings except the laundry, which is equipped with an indifferent sewer, depend wholly upon surface drainage. A complete system of sewerage is a much-needed improvement.

The buildings are all lighted by kerosene lamps. I believe that, with a small amount invested in an acetylene gas plant, a more satisfactory system of lights could be provided than that now in use, and at a smaller cost.

It will be necessary to make some minor repairs during vacation in the way of new floors and stairs. With these, the plant will be in very fair condition of repair for the opening of school in September.

The health of the school has been generally very good throughout the year. Although we have had some serious cases of illness, no deaths have occurred this year.

Very respectfully,

C. H. LAMAR, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Edw. Goldberg, United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF AGENT FOR UNION AGENCY.

MUSCOGEE, IND. T., *August 10, 1899.*

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of affairs at this agency, together with statistical information accompanying the same for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899. In this connection, I desire to state that I assumed charge of this agency June 1, 1899, and my brief experience does not qualify me to report upon exisiting conditions as fully and in as precise a manner as I should like.

I regret to state that on the night of the 23d day of February last, the building in which the offices of this agency were located was destroyed by fire, and all the records which had accumulated and been carefully preserved for many years, together with the furniture, safe, and office fixtures were entirely destroyed.

I find the work of the agent vastly different from what I had expected, largely on account of recent legislation by Congress relating to the Five Civilized Tribes, which has in a great measure changed the status of affairs at this agency, and is proving an event of far-reaching importance, as it does away in a large measure with treaties which have been in vogue for many years, and will ultimately result in changing their form of government and bring them under the laws of the United States.

Many of the more progressive Indians of the Five Tribes are gradually coming to realize that they must of necessity accept the conditions imposed upon them by the laws enacted by Congress, providing for the final allotting of the tribal lands now held in common, and that they will be required finally to select a tract of land, and there settle down and establish for themselves and their families permanent homes. The hand of improvement is everywhere visible in this Territory. Almost the entire region is dotted with villages and towns, the homes of many of the Indians and citizen freedmen indicating a degree of thrift and enterprise rarely found in an Indian country; many of their houses being built in modern style, tastefully painted, nestled amidst lawns and gardens neatly inclosed, flanked with orchards of fruit trees, giving abundant evidence of ease, plenty, and in many instances of no small degree of luxury.

Agriculture.—The richness of the soil, with the favorable climatic conditions prevailing in the Territory, offers great agricultural possibilities. The culture of cotton is largely extended and profitably pursued. All the cereals are cultivated in their highest perfection. Bunch and other varieties of grasses grow luxuriantly.

Intruders.—The remarkable development in all branches of industry, with corresponding increase in the volume of business, together with the varied and ever-widening conditions favorable to the avocation of the farmer, stockman, fruit grower, lumbermen, and miners, have all combined to make this an inviting field for the intruder element from the border States, many of whom enter the Territory with the avowed intention of beating the Indian, and wholly disregard and defy the laws of the different nations, and refuse to take out permits until they are either forced to comply with the law or threatened with removal from the Territory by the agent, and in some instances it becomes necessary for the agent to execute the order of removal with the aid of the police force; and where it is necessary to resort to the removal of intruders, the officer executing the order is cautioned to do so with as little friction as possible, treating the party to be removed with all humanity consistent with the due execution of the order.

Population.—The total estimated population of the various nations, including intermarried whites and freed men, is 77,680, as shown by the table herewith, revised by my predecessor, Agent Wisdom, for the year 1898, since which time very few changes have taken place to materially change these figures.

Choctaw citizens by blood, intermarried whites and freedmen	19,406
Chickasaw citizens by blood, intermarried whites and freedmen	9,048
Creek Indians by blood and freedmen	14,771
Cherokees by blood, intermarried whites, freedmen, Delawares, and Shawnees	34,461

The full-blood Indians are to a certain degree civilized and have to a large extent adopted the habits and customs of their more intelligent white brothers. Many of them speak both English and their native tongue. They are peaceable and generally law-abiding, but are slow to accumulate property and are rarely industrious.

The negro population is composed of slaves and their descendants owned by the more progressive element of the Indians of the Five Tribes before the civil war. Since the emancipation of the race the different nations composing the Five Tribes, sustained by a just and humane public sentiment, have done everything consistent to efface all badges of former slavery by granting them the rights of citizenship, and in the Creek and Cherokee nations they are permitted to participate in the allotment of the tribal lands, they are required to serve as jurors when called upon, and are given ample freedom in the exercise of their religious belief.

Indian police.—The allowance at this agency is 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 sergeants, and 22 privates, making a total of 28, and are stationed as follows: Cherokee Nation, 7; Choctaw Nation, 9; Creek Nation, 8; Chickasaw Nation, 3; Seminole Nation, 1.

They are, as a rule, faithful and obedient, prompt, and energetic in suppressing crime and keep this office informed against persons committing unlawful acts within their respective districts, and each member of the force is required to render prompt obedience to superiors, conform strictly to prescribed rules and regulations, be orderly and respectful in deportment and refrain from profane, insolent, or vulgar language, and are absolutely required to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors, and are held to a strict account for a proper observance of the rules and regulations.

The compensation received by the police at this agency, in my opinion, is not commensurate with the duties required of them. They are called upon to furnish conveyances and pay their own traveling expenses, all out of the sum of $10 per month for privates and $15 per month for the captain and two lieutenants.

The police department, as I understand it, was created for the benefit and protection of Indian reservations and the Indians thereon in the early days, when Federal courts and municipal governments did not exist, and it was necessary that unlimited

REF0073531

jurisdiction be conferred upon them in order that they might be better enabled to quell disturbances, remove intruders, and assist in training and educating the Indians in the ways of civilization; but as to the Five Civilized Tribes, Federal courts have been provided, together with a form of municipal government, giving ample protection to all the citizens of the Indian Territory. The Indian half-breeds, who compose a large majority of the citizens of the Indian Territory, are competent and good citizens, and are able to take care of themselves under the laws of the United States Government, but the full-blood Indians are entirely helpless, on account of being unable to understand the laws or defend themselves in the courts, and it seems to me that it will naturally take the strong arm of the Interior Department to give them the protection that they now require. The half-breed realizes the benefit that will come to him under the new order of things, and is willing to accept the conditions. The full-blood does not see it and is therefore discontented, but if it were possible that the existing laws and treaties should be administered speedily and give the Indians the desired and intended results, this feeling and the need for this particular protection to the full-blood would be eliminated.

I would therefore advise taking into consideration the changes and new conditions in the tribal governments, that the police force be reduced and be distributed as follows: For the Cherokee Nation, 2; for the Creek Nation, 3; for the Chocktaw Nation, 3; for the Chickasaw Nation, 3; and for the Seminole Nation, 1; and that this number be selected from the best citizens and those most competent; that they be paid a salary of $50 each per month and expenses when traveling, and that the captain be allowed a salary of $100 per month and like expenses. This would reduce the force in this Territory to 13, and the compensation would be sufficient to enable them to devote their entire time to the service, and the change would greatly simplify the work, as it will be readily understood that competent men can not be induced to undertake to discharge the duties devolving upon a policeman in the Indian Territory for $10 per month and pay his own traveling expenses.

It might be well to state in this connection that the agreement entered into by the Choctaws and the Chickasaws with the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes provides that when allotments of lands are made the Government pledges the nations to put each Indian in possession of his allotment, and in my opinion it will naturally fall to the policemen to carry out this provision of the agreement, through the Department of the Interior, under the direction of the United States Indian agent; and as there are a great many intruders, both in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, I anticipate that it will be necessary to remove a great many noncitizens in order to place the Indians in possession of their allotments.

Smallpox in the Creek Nation.—During the months of February, March, and a part of April, 1899, smallpox broke out among the Creek Indians residing adjacent to the Sac and Fox Agency, Okla., and one or two cases were reported at Okmulgee, the capital of the nation. Prompt and diligent efforts were at once made by your office and Agent Wisdom to suppress this outbreak. Doctors, nurses, and guards were hired and a strict quarantine was maintained throughout the northern portion of the Indian Territory. As most of the cases were adjacent to the Sac and Fox Agency, Agent Patrick was directed by the Indian Office to care for them, which he did in a most effectual manner. The outbreak in this immediate section, while never serious, caused considerable alarm, and I am satisfied had not vigorous efforts been taken by the Government an epidemic of considerable magnitude would have prevailed.

Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.—The Secretary of the Interior has prescribed, under the provisions of the act of Congress of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), rules and regulations governing mineral leases and other matters in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, Ind. T. Section 13 of said regulations prescribes that—

> All royalties, including advance 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. All other royalty, 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 for the Indian Territory.

Section 14 of said regulations further provides as follows:

> 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.

Moneys so 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 the agreement of April 23, 1897, between the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, as ratified by the act of June 28, supra.

These regulations were promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior October 7, 1898, but prior to that time, July 21, 1898, the Department promulgated provisional instructions under the provisions of the act of Congress referred to above, in which the Indian agent at this agency was directed to give immediate notice to contractors, lessees, or other persons having permits from the tribal authorities, that all royalties, lease moneys, rents, etc., that have accrued since their last payment to those authorities, or since the 28th day of June last, and are unpaid, or that they may hereafter accrue under their several grants, shall be paid, through him, into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the tribe to which they belong. These provisional instructions were intended to apply to all the tribes of this agency, viz, the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws and Chickasaws, except the Seminoles, who by their agreement with the United States were not subject to the provisions of the act of June 28, 1898. These instructions were printed and mailed to parties interested in the Indian Territory and at other points, and the Indian agent at once commenced to receive and receipt for all moneys paid into his hands under these regulations.

During the quarter ending September 30, 1898, the following amounts were collected for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations:

Choctaw nation:	
Taxes on circuses and theaters	$33.88
Permits	425.25
Licensed-trader taxes	317.44
Royalty on timber	1,224.65
Asphalt, coal, rock, and stone royalty	2,402.18
Chickasaw nation:	
Timber royalty	408.20
Asphalt, coal, rock, and stone royalty	800.72

These amounts were subsequently deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States for the tribes named.

It was afterwards decided by the Department that under the provisions of the agreement made with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians by the Dawes commission that the United States, through its officials, were only to collect coal, asphalt, and other mineral royalties, and that the collection of all other taxes in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, such as timber royalty, permit taxes, etc., were to be collected by the Indian officials, as heretofore.

Prior to receipt of the amended instructions there was collected by my predecessor, Agent Wisdom, during the quarter ending December 31, 1898, royalties for the Choctaw Nation as follows:

Choctaw Nation:	
Royalty on timber	$212.50
Miners' permits	238.21
Tax on circus	25.00
Chickasaw Nation:	
Timber royalty	70.84
Total	546.55

This sum was subsequently by him deposited to the credit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

My predecessor, Agent Wisdom, and myself have collected and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, since the passage of the Curtis act, June 28, 1898, to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, the following amounts of royalty in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations:

Coal royalty	$107,760.03
Asphalt royalty	1,295.32
Rock royalty	1,083.90
Miscellaneous receipts	2,985.97
Total	113,131.22

REF0073532

Coal, asphalt, and rock royalty is divided in the proportion of three-fourths to the Choctaws and one-fourth to the Chickasaws. Miscellaneous receipts are divided as shown above.

Since June 30, 1899, I have received on account of coal, asphalt, and rock royalty for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, the sum of $10,376.55, which, while having been paid in July, was earned and accrued to the nations during the month of June; hence it is given in this report in order to show total amount earned by the nations from June 28, 1898, to June 30, 1899.

In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations there are 22 coal mines, 4 asphalt mines, and 1 rock quarry. The principal mine operators in these nations are the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company, with headquarters at Alderson, Hartshorne, Gowen, and Wilburton; the Osage Coal and Mining Company, with mines at Krebs, Ind. T.; the Osage and Atoka Coal and Mining Company, with mines at Lehigh and Coalgate, Ind. T.; the Kansas and Texas Coal Company, headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., having mines at Krebs, Cherryvale, Carbon, and near Jenson, Ark.; the Southwestern Coal and Improvement Company, with mines at Lehigh and Coalgate, Ind. T. The asphalt mines, with one exception, are located near Dougherty, Chickasaw Nation, Ind. T. The names of the operators are the Gilsonite Roofing and Paving Company, with general offices at St. Louis, Mo.; Mastick and Paving Company, St. Louis, Mo.; the Rock Creek Natural Asphalt Company, Topeka, Kans.; the Moulton Asphalt Company, with mines near Coalgate, Choctaw Nation.

I think it proper to add that the mine operators in the two nations named remit their royalties promptly and accompany the same with the required sworn statements. My relations with the officers of the several companies have been pleasant, and no friction between them and this office has ever occurred.

I am satisfied that the coal royalties for the past year would have been much larger had not the strike, which is now on and which commenced in February, 1899, been prevailing. This strike has very materially reduced the output of the mines for the past five months, and, I regret to add, the trouble between the operators and strikers has not been satisfactorily adjusted. The Department has recently instructed Special Inspector J. W. Zevely to investigate and report upon this matter, but I have not seen his report, and can not, therefore, being myself new to the country, give the reason for the strike.

All mineral leases in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations are entered into by the mineral trustees of said nations, who are appointed by the President of the United States upon the recommendation of the executives of said nations, each of whom is an Indian by blood of the respective nation from which he was appointed. It is 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 fact to the United States Indian inspector in the Indian Territory, and on receipt of authority from him for that purpose, to enter jointly into leases with all parties whom the privilege of leasing lands in said nation for mining purposes shall be approved by him in such form as prescribed by the Secretary.

The rate of royalty prescribed by the Secretary on coal, prior to January 1, 1899, was 15 cents per ton for each and every ton of coal produced weighing 2,000 pounds. This regulation was afterwards modified upon the application of the coal companies in the Indian Territory, so as to be 10 cents per ton for each and every ton of screened coal produced weighing 2,000 pounds.

There is also located in the Indian Territory a mine inspector who is under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and who makes his report direct to him. This officer has no connection with this office. His duty is to report on the sanitary condition of the mines and to see that all needful and proper care is taken to prevent explosions or other accidents.

As stated above, all funds arising from mineral royalties are to be used in educating the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians. They are disbursed by the United States Indian agent under the direction of the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory.

Cherokee and Creek Nations.—The Secretary of the Interior, under the general provisions of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), also promulgated certain rules and regulations governing mineral leases, the collection and disbursement of revenues, etc., in the Cherokee and Creek nations. Under these regulations the United States Indian agent is required to receive and receipt for all royalties paid into his hands, when accompanied by sworn statements, and it is also 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 either of said nations. These revenues,

after having been collected by the Indian agent, are deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States for the tribes named, accompanied by a statement showing the sources from which the royalties, rents, etc., arose.

The principal source of revenue for the Creek and Cherokee nations is the tax imposed by the said nations upon merchants and others doing business within the limits of their Territories. There are a few small coal mines in each nation, the output and royalty thereon amounting to but little. There are in the Creek Nation 33 towns and 520 traders; in the Cherokee Nation there are 89 towns and 612 traders. The tax imposed by the Cherokee Nation upon traders is one-fourth of 1 per cent on all merchandise introduced or exposed for sale in said nation. It also places an occupation tax upon all persons residing in said nation and making a livelihood by either a trade or a profession. This tax is badly proportioned and should be more uniform. In the Cherokee Nation no white man is permitted to engage in trade, save in the Canadian district thereof. This I think to be a poor plan and not conducive to the welfare of the Indians.

The total amount of revenue collected from all sources by the United States Indian Agent at this agency from June 28, 1898, to June 30, 1899, for the Cherokee and Creek nations is as follows:

Creek Nation	$4,913.63
Cherokee Nation	3,150.87

Seminole Nation.—In December, 1897, the Seminole Nation and the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, otherwise known as the Dawes Commission, entered into an agreement, which provides for the allotment of their lands and the establishment of a United States court at Wewoka in said nation, and gives to the United States courts exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies growing out of the title, ownership, occupation, or use of real estate owned by the Seminoles, and to try persons charged with homicide, embezzlement, bribery, and embracery heretofore committed in the Seminole country, without reference to the citizenship of the person charged with such crime. The Seminole Indian courts are allowed to retain the jurisdiction that they now have, except such as is transferred to the United States courts. This agreement also provides for the gradual extinction of the tribal government. Ample provision is also made for schools and churches.

By reason of this treaty, which was afterwards ratified by Congress, the Seminoles are not under the provisions of the Curtis Act, and the Indian agent does not receive or disburse any of their moneys, it being done by the tribal officers. The Seminoles are peaceable and law-abiding citizens, and by reason of their conducting their own affairs this office has but little business with them, save to enforce intercourse laws.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation for the many courtesies extended and assistance rendered me by yourself and the employees of your office. I am indebted to my clerks, Mr. J. Fentress Wisdom and Miss Blanche Oppenheimer, for the faithful discharge of their duties. They are competent and reliable. Thanks are also due the Department for the kind and liberal support given me since taking up the arduous duties devolving upon the agent at this agency.

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

J. BLAIR SHOENFELT,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through J. George Wright,
United States Indian Inspector for the Indian Territory.)

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN IOWA.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

TOLEDO, IOWA, *August 21, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

I assumed the responsibilities of the office, agent for the Sac and Fox Indians of the Mississippi, resident in Tama County, Iowa, on January 28, 1899. Since which time I have been endeavoring to familiarize myself with the duties pertaining to the office, and to perform them as my best judgment dictates, without fear or favor.

The land upon which these Indians reside has been purchased by them, through their agents, at different periods, ranging from 1857, the date of the first purchase, to

REF0073533

1890, the date upon which the last purchase was consummated, and comprises nearly 3,000 acres; a large part of which is Iowa River bottom land, the remainder being the adjacent bluff and hill lands; all of which would be valuable grazing and farm land, if cleared of the underbrush and scrub timber with which much of it is now encumbered.

Some 700 acres of this Indian land is leased to white men at an annual rental, and about 800 acres is farmed by the Indians, and the residue is timber and grass land, and is used for grazing and meadows by the Indians.

The title to these lands, which formerly was vested in the governor of Iowa and the Indian agent, as trustees for these Indians, was by act of the general assembly of the State of Iowa, in 1896, tendered to the Federal Government, which in turn accepted the trust by act of Congress in the same year; and the trusteeship and supervision of these Indians and their land is now vested in the Secretary of the Interior.

These people cling with an almost deathless tenacity to the traditions and superstitions and legendry of their forefathers, and it is an unanswerable argument with many of them, when discussing the question of modern civilization as a means adapted to the betterment of their condition, that the Great Spirit created them Indians and intended that they should remain Indians until the consummation of all things terrestrial, and for them to adopt the modes of civilized life as it exists around them would result in drawing down upon themselves, by their own voluntary act, the displeasure of their Creator, and they, in consequence of this violation of His edict, would not be permitted to reunite with the true and faithful of their nation and tribe who have long since passed over the river, and have gone west. Their opposition to education and the modes of civilized life being based upon a religious foundation makes it all the more difficult to successfully combat or eradicate from their minds.

Notwithstanding this deeply rooted prejudice relative to civilized life among these people as a whole, great strides have been taken in the right direction in the past eight or ten years, and many of them have adopted the garb of civilization in part or in its entirety, and it is now no uncommon sight to see representative men come to town fairly well dressed in good suits, including tan-colored shoes of the latest pattern, good hats, clean shirts, and fancy neckties. A further indication of their improved condition is seen in the fact that whereas, under the old régime, the men rode their ponies to town or elsewhere, while the women either followed behind on foot or horseback, now they frequently are seen riding side by side in good buggies behind very good teams of horses.

I will cite, as still further evidence of the progress made in the period above mentioned, that under the old system the women performed all the heavy labor, such as chopping the wood and cultivating the small patches of corn, beans, potatoes, and other vegetables. To-day many of these men are industriously laboring in their fields, and good crops of corn, wheat, and oats reward them for their toil.

Their homes, while generally constructed upon primitive models, are a great improvement upon those of the former period. Some of the most progressive of these people have erected and are occupying very comfortable frame houses, and have cook stoves, sewing machines, and other appliances of civilized life around them.

In a general way, let one further citation of facts which evidences their advancing ideas of life suffice: Formerly their numerous ponies were left to shift for themselves through the long, cold winters, without any provision having been made for their care or comfort. Now, large quantities of hay, straw, and other forage is put up for their use; and whereas in the former period a large per cent of them perished from the effect of hunger and cold, now but little loss is experienced from these causes.

I do not wish to convey the idea, in these general remarks, that all of these Indians are gradually drifting into the ways of civilized life, as might be inferred from the above, and which would be far from the truth. There is quite a large per cent of nonprogressives or irreconcilables among them, who will insist upon living as did their fathers ere white men trod these fertile prairies, and who are as innocent of any improvement over the said fathers as are their ponies over those of the same period. Any attempted argument with this class upon the subject of education is invariably met with the counter argument of the intention of the Great Spirit in their creation. Let these few generalizations suffice in this line.

Upon receiving official notification of my appointment as agent for the Sac and Fox Indians at this agency, I immediately began seeking information relative to the work to be accomplished, and to familiarize myself with the means at hand that could best be utilized in its prosecution. I found Indian Agent H. M. Rebok and superintendent of the new school, Mr. George W. Nellis, wrestling with the difficult problem of how to obtain the necessary pupils with which to maintain the new Indian training school which had been built for this agency and formally opened in October, 1898. Thus far they had met with but indifferent success. The opposition to the school among the Indians was very pronounced, and very few would voluntarily permit their children to attend. In this dilemma Mr. Rebok proposed that I should be appointed by the court then in session the legal guardian of some twenty Indian children who were orphans, or whose parents had practically deserted them, and who were then living with friends or relatives and eking out a scanty existence as best they could. Upon giving my consent to this proposition, these appointments were made, and an order was issued by the said court that these children be placed in the school; which order was obeyed so far as the children could be found, some of them having been taken away from the camp and secreted.

On January 28, 1899, the date upon which I was inducted into the office of agent for these people, 35 pupils had been enrolled upon the school register, more than one-third of which had been secured through the means of these guardianships. Under my administration the number enrolled has been increased to 50, a part of the increase being made up by voluntary attendance and part by the means as above stated.

The children in the school have shown, in a remarkable degree, their willingness and ability to adapt themselves to their new conditions and environments. They are obedient, studious, industrious, respectful, and intelligent; and in their deportment and actual progress made, in all the departments of the school, will not suffer in comparison with any similar number of children under like conditions of any race or nationality.

There have been but few cases of these children running away from the school, one of which deserves special mention because of the complications which grew out of it. Two girls, aged respectively 15 and 13 years, went to their homes in the camp without leave and were secreted by their friends. This occurred about or near the 11th day of May, 1899. These girls were two of whom I had been appointed guardian by the court, and I gave direction to the police to ferret them out and return them to the school. Although the whole available force of the agency was brought into requisition for this purpose, no tidings could be obtained of the derelicts until, by chance, clue was obtained by one of the policemen, which, being immediately followed up by Superintendent George W. Nellis and Capt. James Poweshick, of the police force, resulted in the recovery of the children and their return to the school on May 26, 1899.

It transpired that the mother of one of the girls, and Jim Peters, an Indian notorious for his opposition to the school, had taken these girls by night to a point some 35 miles southeast from the school and secreted them with a white family in an obscure locality, and promised to pay for their board and care for an indefinite time; the information having been obtained from the girls after their recovery. I notified the said Jim Peters, by one of the policemen, to meet me at the council room, adjoining the residence of the additional farmer. He refused positively to obey my summons. I then went to him personally and he flatly refused to go with me, and challenged my right to appear upon their lands. This occurred on the 27th day of May. I then filed an information against him before a justice of the peace for kidnapping my wards and secreting them; but the sheriff failed to serve the warrant for his arrest, which was placed in his hands. I then directed Superintendent George W. Nellis and Indian farmer G. H. Tibbetts to take the police force and bring the said Peters to my office. Peters having gathered a number (30 or 40) of his friends, who were kindred spirits in their opposition to the school, about him, successful resistance was made to the arrest, and Mr. Nellis and his party were compelled to retire or use their guns. They wisely chose the former alternative. This occurred on the 29th day of May, 1899.

Mr. Nellis and I immediately went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and filed an information with United States Commissioner Stewart against 7 of the most active participants in the riot above mentioned, and on the 30th day of May Deputy United States Marshal Healey, assisted by a posse consisting of the sheriff and his deputy, of Tama County, Iowa, and the city marshal of Tama, Iowa, succeeded, after slight resistance, in effecting their arrest. They were taken to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, the next day and were arraigned before the United States commissioner upon the charge of resisting United States officers, and now stand committed to appear before the United States grand jury, at next September term, to answer to the said charge.

On June 1, the sheriff of Tama County arrested Jim Peters on warrant placed in his hands some days previous, as stated above, and on the 6th day of June had his preliminary hearing, was found guilty as charged, and is now under bonds for his appearance before the grand jury of Tama County, Iowa, in next October.

On June 2, 1899, by and through the influence and, I believe, by the advice of a

REF0073534

certain white man who has figured conspicuously in this case throughout, Mr. George W. Nellis and Mr. G. H. Tibbetts, superintendent and farmer for the Indian school, were arrested, charged with "assault with intent to commit great bodily injury," the information being filed by an Indian who had been prominent in the resistance case above referred to, and who is now under bonds to answer for his action in said case, and were arraigned before Squire Harris, of Montour, who, after a statement of the case was made by the defendants' attorney, promptly dismissed the case, no cause for action being found.

Taking into consideration the fact that these difficulties as narrated above occurred immediately after the return from Washington, D. C., of the party of Indians who, with Mr. E. I. Wilcox, of Montour, recently visited the capital, and that some of the Indians now under bonds for participating in the act of resisting my authority belonged to said band of visitors, confirms me in the belief that but for the advice and counsel of the above-named white man and his unwarranted intermeddling in matters in which he had no possible interest save the fee which he expects to receive at their hands for his service, this difficulty could and would have been avoided. I firmly believe that these Indians were acting under advice when they spirited these two girls away and hid them, and also when they offered resistance to authority, because they were never before known to resist the authority of their agent.

While this nonprogressive element is so bitterly hostile to the school, the better class, headed by their chief, Push e to neke qua, with his head men, police, interpreter, and many others, are loyally supporting the Government in its efforts to educate and better the condition of their people, and in proof of their loyalty have voluntarily placed their children in the school.

While I am of the opinion that all the pupils who have been enrolled at the school during the past year will return at the beginning of the next school year, in September, yet the school will not be filled to its capacity until instructions emanating from the Indian Department at Washington so direct and order. I believe, further, should this order be received and the school filled in compliance with the same, that after the first storm of indignant protest has passed with these nonprogressives, their further opposition will assume a passive form and will gradually disappear.

I firmly believe that the successful opening and maintenance of the Indian training school at this agency during the past year marks an epoch in the industrial, intellectual, and moral development and elevation of these people, and it will remain the chief corner stone upon which will be builded the superstructure of a self-respecting, independent, and self-supporting manhood.

Official residence.—The official residence of the agent for these Indians has been at various times located at Toledo, Tama, and Montour. Its present location is Toledo, Iowa, which place is connected with Tama, 2½ miles distant, by the Tama and Toledo Electric Railroad, also by the Toledo and Northwestern Railroad. Tama is readily accessible by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and the Toledo and Northwestern Railroad.

Liquor selling.—The selling of intoxicating liquors to these Indians has, by the vigilance of former agents, been reduced to almost the minimum. But a single case of flagrant violation of these laws has been brought to my notice since I took charge of this agency, and the offender stands committed to answer for his offense before the Federal grand jury at the September term in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Agriculture.—In this line of industry I had great expectations as to the result of the season's work. In the opening of the working season much more than the usual degree of interest was manifested in securing ground suitable for the spring and summer crops. So great was the demand for more land to cultivate that I had 122 acres of new land broken to meet these requirements, all of which was eagerly taken. The planting season proved very unfavorable, however, on account of the unusually heavy rainfall, which continued through the months of May and June.

Almost all of their cultivated land is Iowa River bottom, and, while it is very fertile, and under ordinary conditions yields abundant crops, an excess of moisture, as in the past season, always injuriously affects it. For this reason seeding to wheat and oats was unusually late, continuing until the 5th of June, and much of their corn was planted as late as the 20th of June. Proper cultivation of the latter crop under these circumstances was impossible, and a light crop will inevitably be the result. A very good crop of small grain has been secured, in fair condition.

The thrashing test shows an average of 15 bushels of wheat per acre and 40 bushels of oats, while their corn is estimated at 20 bushels per acre and clover hay at 1½ tons per acre. For detailed statement of these and other crops see statistical report herewith inclosed.

Farm implements.—These Indians are fairly well supplied with farm implements, which are owned either by individuals or small companies. There are owned and operated by these people 75 wheeled vehicles, consisting of lumber wagons, spring wagons, and light buggies; 2 self-binders, 4 disks, 2 seeders, 25 stirring plows, 25 corn cultivators, 8 harrows, and 12 bobsleds, besides many other tools of lesser importance.

Their live stock consists of—

75 teams of work horses, or	150
Loose ponies	200
Cattle	9
Hogs	58
Domestic fowls	800

About 125 of these Indians, because of some fancied wrong, have persistently refused to draw their share of the annuity due them from the Government for the past year, and a few of them have not drawn any annuity for several years. This results largely from their opposition to the boarding school, in connection with the report circulated among them that if they accepted of their annuity the acceptance thereof would give the Government the right to take their children by force and place them in school. This refusal to accept their annuity works a hardship on all those who do, as they are almost compelled, because of their close relationship with those who refuse, to share with them, and thus prevent absolute suffering and privation. If this refusal is persisted in, I am of the opinion that some means should be devised, if possible, whereby all annuities remaining uncalled for one year after the second semiannual payment for the said year shall be declared forfeited and covered into the general fund, and redistributed and paid out to those who accept their annuities when due. It would seem that some drastic measure is necessary to compel these irreconcilables to accept their annuities, to the end that their families be not reduced to a state of beggary because of their nonacceptance of that which is due them from the Government.

Missions.—The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions still maintain their work among these Indians. Mr. G. A. Reaugh is in charge and appears to be an efficient worker in his line. But little progress has been made in the way of christianizing these people. There is not one communicant among them. The work of the mission is directed at present more along hygienic and sanitary lines, as it is thought more good can be accomplished in this direction than in direct teaching of the principles of Christianity.

Population.—A careful census taken June 30, 1899, shows the following population:

Males	201
Females	189
Total population	390
Males of school age	78
Females of school age	62

There are several children who are still of school age, but who are married, and therefore can not be classified as school children, for obvious reasons.

In closing this my first annual report I desire to extend my thanks to the Indian Department for uniform courteous treatment; also to my predecessor, Mr. Horace M. Rebok, and superintendent of the Indian school, Mr. George W. Nellis, and the very efficient corps of employees, both at the school and agency, for valuable assistance in the performance of the duties of this office.

Very respectfully,

WM. G. MALIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SAC AND FOX SCHOOL.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY,
Tokio, Iowa, August 15, 1899.

MADAM: I have the honor to submit the following report of the boarding school at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899:

On September 15 the last of the main buildings was completed and receipted for, all necessary supplies had been received, a full corps of employees was on hand, and everything was in readiness for the reception of pupils.

During the preceding year, while the buildings were in process of erection, every effort was made to create an interest in the school on the part of the Indians. Employment in cultivating the crops on the farm and grading around the buildings was offered them, but was accepted by only four Indians, and they remained only a few days, owing to the criticism and ridicule of the other Indians. From time to time as many as could be induced to go were taken to the school and shown over the buildings and grounds. The clothing and subsistence supplies and appliances for industrial training were shown them, and the advantages the school offered to their children pointed out.

It seemed, however, that as the buildings neared completion and the date set for the opening of the school drew near, the opposition instead of diminishing became more intense. The chiefs, members

REF0073535

of the council, and head men were especially determined in their opposition. When the annuity payment was made, over 100 refused to receive it, mainly because they had been made to believe that if they did so they thereby gave the Government the right to place their children in the school.

About this time two girls, one a daughter of the head chief, became very unruly and were causing their parents a great deal of annoyance. The chief reported the matter to the agent and asked that the girls be apprehended by the police and punished. The agent at once had them brought in and taken to the school. This raised the greatest kind of an uproar among the people. The chief and his wife came to the agent and demanded the immediate release of the girls, saying that they were perfectly willing that the girls be put into jail and for any time he might deem best, but that under no circumstances would they consent to their remaining in the school. The agent refused to release them, but by no amount of reason or argument could he change the feelings of the parents in the matter. The girls afterwards ran away from the school and were not returned, for the reason that they were notoriously bad girls and not proper companions for the other pupils.

Such were the conditions, when everything being ready for the opening of school, we started out to obtain pupils. Daily and almost nightly visits were made by the agent and myself to the reservation. We were generally received in a friendly way and respectfully listened to. At times we were bitterly denounced for attempting to interfere with them in living the life decreed for them by the Great Spirit and guaranteed to them in the earlier times by the Government of the United States.

Many interesting councils were held, one of which at least will not soon be forgotten. It occurred at night, and there were present beside the agent and myself only the head chief, Push e to neka qua, the interpreter, and four policemen. No other Indians had been invited, for the reason that it was thought the key to the situation lay mainly in the attitude of the chief, and that he might be more easily influenced if unaccompanied by others. The policemen had already expressed their willingness to put their children into school if the chief would do likewise. Addressing the old man the agent referred to the deplorable condition of affairs on the reservation, especially among the children, and pointed out the benefits to be derived from attendance at the school. He spoke of the chief's leadership and great influence among the people, and his consequent responsibility, and insisted strongly that it was his duty to have the children of the tribe put into the school, and that to do otherwise would be a crime against his people. It was a strong case and the old man felt it. He listened in silence until the agent had concluded, then quickly rising and advancing into the center of the room, his eyes flashing and his voice trembling with emotion, his whole being indicating intense excitement, he said: "My friend, the Musquakies have always been friends to the white people, but they will not accept your school. You may come and kill us, but we will not give you our children. I will say no more." He started for the door, but recovering his composure to some extent he turned back, shook hands with us, and went out into the night, followed by the interpreter, whose attitude was scarcely less unfavorable than that of the chief.

It was a discouraging point. All chance for further negotiations seemed to be lost. The outlook was anything but encouraging. The next morning the agent summoned the interpreter before him and informed him that if he wished to retain his official position he must not only cease all opposition to the school, but work earnestly in its favor. This he agreed to do, and from that day on has been a loyal and efficient helper. It was through his influence that the agent was enabled again to bring the chief into council on the school question.

Thus matters progressed, frequent conferences with the chief and council being held and the parents and children being interviewed and solicited without success until, on the 26th day of October, an orphan boy 19 years of age came to the school and was enrolled as a pupil. Two days later the captain of police brought in his 8-year-old boy, to be followed the next day by an older daughter. October 27 another boy, a son of an old medicine man, in opposition to his parents' wishes came and was enrolled. November 1 a second son of the old medicine man came in, and a few days later 2 more boys were secured. This made 7 pupils, and our enrollment stood at that point for some time. Meanwhile the constant work with the chief and council had begun to bear fruit, and on the 14th of December the chief in open council accepted the school and granted permission to the people to send their children and the same day sent his own boy. He some time later sent a daughter and four grandchildren.

At this time also the agent went into the district court and petitioned for the appointment of suitable guardians for a number of orphan children who were being neglected. This petition the court granted, naming the present agent as guardian, and at the same time issuing an order that the children be put into the school provided for them.

In this way during the year 20 pupils were secured. December 31 25 pupils had been enrolled, and on January 27, the date upon which Mr. Rebok turned the agency over to his successor, the attendance had reached 35. When school closed, June 30, 15 more pupils had been added, making the total enrollment for the year 50. The average attendance for the last quarter was 47.

The children were very bright and tractable and adapted themselves to their changed conditions much more readily than the Indian children farther west, with whom I have worked, due doubtless to the fact that they have mingled more with white people. In good weather the children were permitted to go home on Saturday mornings and in every case they returned voluntarily in the evening. They seemed to enjoy their life in the school, and when they went home for vacation, nearly all promised to return in the fall, the large boys being especially positive in their assurances. Parents and friends made frequent visits to the school and on closing day over 100 of them took dinner with the children in the grove.

The great majority of these people, however, are bitterly opposed to education, and it will be some time before the school can be filled by voluntary attendance. It is exceedingly unfortunate that some means can not be found to compel attendance on this reservation. Many of the children and young people are anxious to attend school, but are prevented from doing so by their parents and other relatives. I hope that the day is not far distant when Congress will follow the recommendations of the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his last report and pass laws compelling the attendance of Indian children at the schools provided for them. If compulsory education is justifiable anywhere it certainly is among the Indians, and nowhere more so than on the Sac and Fox Reservation of Iowa.

The results obtained in the class room were most satisfactory and reflect much credit upon the teacher.

The several industrial departments were intelligently and successfully administered and excellent progress made.

The school farm consists of 70 acres, and has been well cultivated. The estimated yield for the year is—

Corn	bushels..	350	Fruit	bushels	10
Oats	do....	250	Millet	tons..	10
Potatoes	do....	150	Mangel wurzels	do....	10
Turnips	do....	50	Ruta bagas	do....	1
Onions	do....	50	Cabbages		2,000
Other vegetables	do....	150			

The school stock consists of 4 horses, 3 cows, 3 calves, 24 hogs and pigs, and 50 chickens. We had the misfortune to lose a valuable cow a short time since from sickness. Authority has been requested for the purchase of 5 additional cows, which are much needed.

During the year the barn, warehouse, laundry, ice-house, poultry house, and hog house were erected, the first three by contract, the others by the school carpenter assisted by Indian boys. About 300 rods of board fence and 450 rods of barbed wire fence were built. The different buildings were connected with sidewalks, and the main dormitory building provided with screen doors and windows. Driveways over the premises were constructed, and the lawn, about 400 feet long and 200 feet deep, has been seeded. About 100 elms and other forest trees were set out along the driveways, most of which seem to be in a thrifty condition. Early in September a gasoline-gas plant was installed, at a cost of $1,055, and has proven an unqualified success. Where the welsbach burner is used, it gives a light much superior to electric light. The plant lights the grounds and all the main buildings except the barn, and has been operated all year at a cost of less than $150, including repairs.

The health of the school has been fairly good. There were only two cases of serious illness, no deaths, and no dismissals on account of ill health. The physician was attentive and thoroughly competent.

One of the pleasant occurrences of the year was a meeting at the school January 27, 1899, of the Indian Rights' Association, of Iowa, an organization formed in 1896 for the promotion of education and civilization among the Sac and Fox Indians of Iowa. The association rendered valuable assistance to the agent, in obtaining the appropriation for the establishment of this school. During the day an inspection of the school plant and a thorough investigation of the working of the school were made by the executive committee, and in the evening a reception and public meeting was held in the assembly room. Rev. Dr. S. N. Fellows, of Fayette, Iowa, president of the association, presided at the meeting and made a very interesting address. Short talks were also made by the outgoing agent, Mr. Rebok, and his successor, Mr. Malin, Judge J. R. Caldwell, and Hon. E. C. Ebersole, of Toledo, Hon. A. E. Jackson, of Tama, the superintendent, and others. It was a very interesting and enjoyable occasion, and full of encouragement to the employees of the school. The interest in our work of the people who comprise the Indian Rights' Association, of Iowa, is much appreciated.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. NELLIS, *Superintendent.*

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.
(Through William G. Malin, United States Indian agent.)

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN KANSAS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY.

POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,
Nadeau, Kans., September 12, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of the affairs of this agency, as directed in your circular letter, dated June 17, 1899.

Having assumed charge of the agency on the 9th day of June last, I was actually in charge thereof but twenty-two days of the period to be reported upon, and can not therefore assume to present an elaborate or even full statement of facts and conditions pertaining to the agency, especially in view of the large, extended, and complicated transactions and interests to be considered.

There are five tribes in the agency, and as their widely separated locations entails upon an agent not only a largely increased amount of work, in comparison with what there would be if they were located together, but consumes an amount of time in traveling from one reservation to another that can be but ill spared from office work, I will briefly state the locations of the different reservations, with their distance from the office of the agency, which is on the reservation of the Prairie band of Pottawatomie Indians, in Jackson County, Kans., about 10 miles from Hoyt, Kans., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, being the nearest railroad point to the agency.

The Kickapoo Reservation is located in Brown County, Kans., 35 miles from the agency, and must be reached either by team and conveyance therefrom or by railroad to Horton, Kans., and thence by team and conveyance a distance of 14 miles to Kickapoo boarding school, at which place the business of the Kickapoos is principally transacted.

The adjoining reservations of the Iowas and Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians are located in northeastern Kansas and southeastern Nebraska, about 75 miles from the agency, and are reached on the east by railroad to White Cloud, Kans., and thence 8 miles by team and conveyance to Great Nemaha boarding school, or on the west by railroad to Reserve, Kans., and thence 14 miles by team and conveyance to the school at which all annuity payments are made, and other business for the tribes transacted.

The reservation of the Chippewa and Christian Indians is located 75 miles from the agency and 9 miles from Ottawa, in Franklin County, Kans. It is not likely that the last-named Indians will remain as a charge upon the Government for a much longer period, as legislation was enacted in 1897 providing for the adjustment of their

REF0073536

tribal matters and the payment of their pro rata shares of the cash credits of the tribe. The commissioner appointed under the legislation referred to to adjust their matters, involving very largely disputed land titles, has, I understand, completed his work; and as the appraisement of certain tribal lands was recently accomplished by a commission consisting of the commissioner, myself as Indian agent, and Mr. Robert McCoonse, a member of the tribe, there seems to be nothing in the way of a speedy settlement of the affairs of these Indians, and the total extinguishment of all tribal conditions, which it seems to me is much to be desired, in view of their affiliation with white people as to marriage and otherwise, and the fact that allotments of land were made to them in 1859. The separate and aggregate population of the tribes in the agency are shown by the following table, which, upon comparison with that of last year, indicates a slight increase in population, viz:

Tribe.	Total number on reservation.	Males above 18 years.	Females above 14 years.	School children between 6 and 16 years
Pottawatomie	569	170	141	158
Kickapoo	246	62	55	67
Iowa	230	41	56	66
Sac and Fox of Missouri	78	13	21	19
Chippewa and Christian	88	22	25	18
Total	1,211	311	301	328

Three boarding schools were conducted in the agency as follows, viz:

One for the Prairie band of Pottawatomies, at the agency on their reservation; one for the Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians, on the Iowa Reservation, known as the Great Nemaha boarding school, and one for the Kickapoo Indians on their reservation.

The Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha schools were successful and prosperous both as to results and attendance, and as good an attendance and results were maintained and accomplished at Kickapoo school as could be expected with the kind and condition of buildings thereat; indeed, it is astonishing that the schools could be kept in operation at all when the utterly worn-out and always unsuitable buildings are considered.

A very handsome new dormitory at a cost of about $12,000 has just been completed at a new school site on the reservation, which will be followed by a cottage for employees, laundry, storeroom, and other buildings and improvements necessary to the completion of a first-class school plant. All these improvements, however, can not be completed for some time, and it is doubtful if school for the Kickapoos can be operated at all until the improvements are completed, as in addition to the bad condition of the buildings at the old site, the best of them are to be removed, in part, to the new site.

Reference to the statistical information pertaining to the schools will show that they were conducted at a reasonable expense, and I am satisfied that my predecessor and the school employees generally were sincerely interested in their success. The successes and failures of the farms, conducted at these schools, are controlled very largely, necessarily, by the character and experience of employees, assigned from the civil-service lists, to perform and conduct the labor thereat, and I am constrained to state, from what I have observed of them, that they are not always qualified for the work, although the salaries paid are ample to command the most skilled labor of the kind required.

The lease system now in vogue is the most perplexing question confronting me in the discharge of my duties in the agency. The limitations upon this system are so slight that it seems to be a question of but a short time when practically all of the lands in the entire agency will be leased, and although some slight idea may be formed by outsiders of the amount of clerical and other work to be done in accomplishing the leases, from a consideration of the number of allotments in the agency and widely separated tracts of territory to be gone over, no one but an agent on the grounds can form a correct estimate of the work, the complications, or the responsibilities involved in this duty. Leases can not be made intelligently, or with justice to the allottee, until a thorough knowledge of the tract to be leased has been obtained, and after it is leased every tract should be carefully watched to see that the conditions of the leases are complied with. These duties alone will require nearly or perhaps all of the time of one man, who, if possible, should have a knowledge of all of the

reservations, and when added to this is the rendition in triplicate of all of the leases and collection of the rents as they become due thereon, I think it may be seen that it is impossible for an agent to perform all this work, in addition to his regular duties, particularly as the clerical force at the agency is only sufficient to perform office routine duties.

So far as the Indian is concerned, this system is responsible for much graver difficulties than those referred to, and among them is the total demoralization of a considerable portion of the Indians in the agency, and in which class a large majority of them will finally be embraced unless the system is modified. This condition is brought about by the fact that when the Indian leases his land he stops work, loses interest in his home, frequently sells his small holdings of stock, and consumes his time in visiting and in extravagant and riotous living. In some cases they have been known to surrender their houses to lessees and live in shanties and wigwams. The Indian who leases at all continually wants to lease more, and he never expects to cease leasing or to work himself, and as industry is the only principle upon which he can be practically elevated, and the necessity therefor disappears through his income from leases, annuities, etc., he will make no advance, or even hold his ground, but will retrograde.

Moreover, the system involves the breaking and cultivation of lands of minors, as every Indian who leases wants the greatest possible income from the lands, and when the minor reaches mature age and receives his land, it will, in all probability, be worn out and weed-poisoned, and lost to him as have been the proceeds during his minority.

As all the reservations in the agency are located in the midst of the most thickly settled parts of the State of Kansas, and there are numerous small towns adjacent to all of them; they are preyed upon by the worst class of the citizens whom they become acquainted with, as to leases and other matters of business, greatly to their detriment and to the annoyance of those appointed to do their business. I have also found that in nearly all the tribes there are certain Indians who are promoters of leases in behalf of the white clients who employ them, and who not only resist and antagonize the rules established for leasing lands, but deceive and rob their brother Indian in these and other transactions. The influence of both classes referred to in the foregoing have been so demoralizing to the Indians and so difficult to repress, that I feel much inclined to thank my predecessor for his constant and largely successful resistance to them during his incumbency as agent.

Owing to the association of the Indians with the class of white citizens referred to in the foregoing, and the fact that intoxicants are sold in all the towns referred to, the Indians have no difficulty in obtaining all the whisky they can pay for, and as a consequence their indulgence in intoxicants can not be controlled. When arrests are made for selling intoxicants to them, their unwillingness to testify against the arrested parties, and the unpopularity of such cases in the courts to which they are taken, renders conviction very uncertain, and when convictions are obtained, the sentence is generally a nominal fine without imprisonment, for which the criminal cares but little; hence there seems to be but little hope of diminishing this evil, except through persuasion and the cultivation of a better moral perception in the Indian.

The lands embraced in the reservations of the Prairie Band of Pottawatomies, Kickapoo, Iowa, and Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians are all embraced in what is known as the "corn belt" of the United States, and are among the best in the States of Kansas and Nebraska. The corn raised thereon this year is excellent, and the crops of hay, potatoes, vegetables, and melons are all that could be asked for, and if the Indians had performed more of the work than they have in raising the crops the result would have been more gratifying.

Physicians were employed for the Prairie Band of Pottawatomie Indians and school, for the Kickapoo Indians and school, and for Great Nemaha boarding school. They are men of good acquirements in their profession, and I believe were diligent in the performance of their duties. Nearly all of the Indians of the tribes named were vaccinated last winter and spring.

Blacksmith and wheelwright shops were conducted for the Prairie Band of Pottawatomie Indians for the entire year; also a blacksmith shop for the Kickapoo Indians until March last, when it was discontinued, not being actually required.

The office work of the agency was performed by the agency clerk, Mr. Robert E. Murphy, and assistant clerk, Miss Susie E. Hines. Since I have had charge of the agency they have applied themselves industriously and intelligently to the discharge of their duties, and otherwise cooperated with me in the discharge of my duties in a commendable manner; in fact, with a slight exception, I have had the cordial cooperation of all the employees of the agency.

I also desire to state that upon visiting the agency to take an inventory of the large amount of school and other property I found it all in most excellent condition, and

REF0073537

where I looked forward to the performance of a long, tedious, and disagreeable duty, I found rather a pleasant one, and that this and all other work necessary in the transfer of the agency was assisted in and facilitated by my predecessor in the most practical and courteous manner. Credit is also due to the school superintendents, the blacksmiths, and wheelwright, not only for the excellent condition of the stock under their immediate charge, but also for their intelligent assistance in accomplishing the inventory.

I have to thank the Office of Indian Affairs for kind consideration and courtesy extended to me in the transaction of business since my incumbency as agent.

I respectfully submit herewith the various statistical information called for in your circular letter.

Very respectfully,

W. R. HONNELL,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF KICKAPOO SCHOOL.

NETAWAKA, KANS., *August 11, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Kickapoo boarding school for the year ended June 30, 1899.

School closed with 35 pupils present. The average attendance has been about 33; the average age of pupils, 8+ years.

Runaways, both boys and girls, were frequent during the first half of the year. Corporal punishment was resorted to, which was something out of the usual order of things, and though not an advocate of such punishment, it seemed to be the only thing to do here. The habit, being of long standing, was not entirely overcome; but I am convinced that a prompt returning of the runaways, with a whipping administered soundly and prayerfully, helps greatly toward bringing about the desired result.

The health of the pupils has been good. We have had no cases of serious illness, a matter of surprise when the dilapidated, disgraceful, and degrading state of the buildings we existed in during the long and severe winter is taken into consideration.

The present location of the school is a fine one, with good drainage and a never-failing well of good water close at hand. The school farm, comprising 640 acres of hay, pasture, and corn land, contains some of the best land in the county, and is well watered and timbered. There is no reason why this school farm should not bear a large share of the school expenses, provided there could be additional help employed at the proper time. As it has been, one man with five boys, most of them being under 13 years of age, have done what they could.

The new dormitory is located 5 miles from the present site, on the eastern side of the reservation, where 240 acres have been reserved for school purposes. There may be good reasons for the transfer of the school, but as there is not a tree on the land, and what is of much greater importance, no water, either for stock or for school use, I fail to see in what particular the school will be benefited by the change.

The work in the industrial departments is at present fairly satisfactory; it is to be hoped, however, that instruction in cooking, serving, and general housework may be carried out in a more systematic and efficient manner in our new quarters. The outside work is under the care of a competent farmer, but an assistant is greatly needed, especially through the vacation months of July and August.

The work of the schoolroom has not been all that it should be. The children are all English-speaking. Owing to the majority of pupils being very young, the need of a good kindergarten teacher, in addition to the one teacher now employed, is apparent.

Four literary entertainments were given during the year; at Thanksgiving, Christmas, Wash ington's Birthday, and at the close of school.

The evenings have been spent in singing, social games, and occasional talks by the superintendent.

A Sunday school has been in progress during the year, the employees acting as teachers. The school has also been greatly benefited by talks from Rev. F. G. Mitchell, of Netawaka, who has, whenever the weather permitted, visited us once a month.

To Mr. George W. James, your former agent, and to Mr. W. R. Honnell, agent in charge, thanks are due for their hearty cooperation with us in the work of the school, and also to your office for courtesies received.

Very respectfully,

DELLA F. BOTEFORD, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through W. R. Honnell, United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GREAT NEMAHA SCHOOL.

POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,
GREAT NEMAHA BOARDING SCHOOL,
August 21, 1899.

SIR: The annual report of the Great Nemaha boarding school for fiscal year 1899.

The year just closed has been one of general improvement and steady progress. As usual, the opening of the school found many of the boys and girls here ready for a good year's work. Each home had been visited and the parents and pupils interested in the school—thus they were ready for school at the end of vacation.

The home-going has been kept up with marked success upon the home, causing a growing interest in home improvement, making it more like the home to which the children are accustomed at the school. Better bread, better beds, and clothing more carefully made and kept can be attributed to the home-going.

The health of the school has been excellent, but great care has been exercised as to dress, food, and well-aired, clean, and comfortable beds. The medical aid rendered by the physician and the confidence placed in him by the patrons have been a great assistance in the regular attendance of pupils. Heretofore children have been withdrawn from the school when sick, and with great difficulty were they returned.

During the year all the school children, and younger children and adults upon the reservation, were vaccinated at the school by the physician.

The work in each department has been well performed wherever the employee has been fitted for the duties assigned and capable and willing to direct the work.

No improvements have been granted during the year, although many have been requested, and at present there is a great demand for repairs and several new buildings.

Supervisor Holland visited here during part of the Christmas vacation.

I wish to thank George W. James, United States Indian agent, for the interest taken in the school in every detail, assistance in securing pupils, retaining them, and in furnishing supplies needed and repairs, when possible, during his term of office. I am grateful to all employees, who have put forth every effort for the success of the work, the honorable Commissioner for assistance rendered through the Office of Indian Affairs, and to W. R. Honnell, United States Indian agent, for interest in success of school.

Very respectfully,

THAMAR RICHEY.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through W. R. Honnell, United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POTTAWATOMIE SCHOOL.

NADEAU, KANS., *September 12, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Pottawatomie boarding school.

Owing to the heavy draft made upon this school by the training schools, 36 pupils having been taken from here, the attendance was not as large as during the previous year. The enrollment was 92, average attendance 87.

Several runaways occurred. Most of such pupils were returned by their parents. As it is evident that nearly all of such trouble is caused by homesickness, pacific means have been devised, which it is hoped will prevent those vexations next year.

The health of the school has been good. There have been no epidemics and but one case of severe illness. One boy died, the result of being thrown from a horse. Measles were prevalent for a time on the reservation, but by going into voluntary quarantine for a few weeks we escaped infection. The pupils and employees were vaccinated during the winter.

The schoolroom work has been well conducted and the advancement made by pupils satisfactory. Evening exercises were provided throughout the year, furnishing entertainment on educational lines. Judicious use has been made of the daily papers and juvenile periodicals. A suitable library was started during the preceding year and has been the recipient of occasional contributions. Its frequent use by the older pupils shows their appreciation of it.

A farm of 70 acres has been successfully conducted, and more than an average yield of crops will be gathered. An abundance of vegetables is furnished for the tables. One hundred tons of ice were stored away, which will give us a plentiful supply all summer.

All clothing for the girls, and much of that for the smaller boys, was manufactured in the sewing room.

Though several changes occurred in the position of cook, the kitchen was, most of the time, under the care of a competent employee. While that is a department to which too little attention is sometimes given, it is my experience that a table bountifully supplied with well-cooked food is no small factor in making pupils contented.

The improvements needed and the condition of the buildings have been made the subject of a separate communication.

I desire to thank the former agent, George W. James, and agent, W. R. Honnell, for their support in everything for the interest of the school. To them is due much of the credit for its success.

Very respectfully,

JAMES STALEY, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through W. R. Honnell, United States Indian agent.)

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN MINNESOTA.

REPORT OF DISBURSING AGENT IN CHARGE OF MEDAWAKANTON SIOUX.

REDWOOD FALLS, MINN., *August 28, 1899.*

SIR: As per request in your circular of May 1, I hereby submit my annual report as follows:

My appointment as special agent for the Medawakanton Band of Sioux Indians in Minnesota is dated April 24, 1899, and my bond as special disbursing agent for $10,000, as required by the Department, is dated May 8, 1899. By your letter of May 23 I was instructed to consider myself as being on duty from and including the 25th instant, from which date until June 30, inclusive, I gave my attention to the distribution of the per capita payment to said Indians, with the exception of four days' leave of absence by permission (May 31 to June 3, inclusive), as per your telegram of May 31.

REF0073538

In making the payment it was necessary for me to visit St. Paul, Shakopee, Eggleston, Hastings, and Wabasha, as well as the settlement at Morton (near here), in order to give the service the attention it should have, and to have given better results I should have visited other places; but as I was advised by your letter of May 5 that the compensation of $3 per diem allowed by the terms of my commission was intended to cover the entire cost of my services as special agent, and any traveling or other expenses incurred in the performance of my duties would have to be borne by myself, I did not feel that I could afford to incur any more expense, as I not only had my own personal expenses to pay, but also part of the expenses of the interpreter whom I took with me, and for the use of rooms in which to make payments and clerical help at some places.

In visiting these different places to make payments I find that the members of this band are located principally at or near the places visited, but there are members of the band scattered all over the State, and some of them were out of the State at the time of making the payment, and for this reason it is impossible to make any statistical report, as required by blanks sent with your circular of May 1 (which I inclose herewith), as the expenses of procuring the data would not only be very great but at best would lack accuracy. I apprehend this report is only intended for regular agencies, where the Indians live on a reservation.

There are 907 members of this band enrolled on the rolls which were sent me, and they are composed of less than 200 full-bloods, who are located principally at Morton (near here), Mendota (near St. Paul), Shakopee, and Eggleston, the balance being mixed bloods, a majority of whom are less than half-blood Indians, and in some of whom the Indian blood is so faint that it is not discernible.

They are all practically self-supporting and are engaged in the different pursuits of civilization, some of them farming and others railroading, steamboating, and working at different trades and professions, a number of the females located near here being engaged in lace making, while some of the full-bloods located here and elsewhere are engaged to some extent in making beadwork and Indian curios. I believe as a rule the members of this band are sober and industrious, but among the mixed bloods near St. Paul there are a few dissolute characters, and I find a few among the full-bloods also.

As I have received no information whatever in regard to the lands owned or allotted by the Government to these Indians, I am unable to make any report or suggestions in regard to the same at this time.

In the school at the settlement near here (at Morton) the children are receiving a common-school education under the Government teacher, Mr. R. H. C. Hinman, and I am informed they are making very good progress, they being nearly all full-bloods.

There is also a prosperous Episcopal Church society at this settlement, presided over by the Rev. Henry St. Clair, a clergyman of their own blood. They have a neat little stone church and a rectory just completed, the church matters here being under the special care of the Right Rev. H. B. Whipple, who takes great interest in the spiritual welfare of the Indians.

I find there is quite a feeling of dissatisfaction among the full-bloods in regard to the distribution of funds as at present made, as they think the term "mixed bloods" is too general and far reaching, and thus takes in a good many whom they believe are not entitled to receive payments and are kept on the rolls through political influences, thus reducing the shares of each to a very small amount, while if the annual appropriations were distributed to persons of not less than the half-blood the per capita apportionment would be greatly increased; but, as I suppose the Department has valid reasons for the existing conditions, I merely state the facts and make no suggestions.

In conclusion I would suggest that this agency as at present conducted be discontinued, or that the agent be allowed adequate compensation and necessary traveling expenses in conducting it, as the present arrangement is not only very unsatisfactory to the agent, but must be to the Department, as the affairs of these Indians can not be given attention without considerable travel, and the full-bloods still need some attention, though it might possibly be given by some of the regular employees of the Department better than through a special agent for these Indians, as I believe fully four-fifths of them need no particular attention except at the time of per capita payments, and I believe these could be made to better advantage by some other system than the one now employed.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. L. EVANS,
Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR LEECH LAKE AGENCY.

LEECH LAKE AGENCY,
Walker, Minn., August 15, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report for the newly-established Leech Lake Agency, including statistics.

By act of Congress, approved March 1, 1899, appropriation was made for the pay of an Indian agent for Leech Lake Agency, and departmental orders included within the limits and jurisdiction of said agency the reservations of Leech Lake, Cass Lake, Lake Winnebagoshish, White Oak Point, Chippewa, and Red Lake. The agent assumed formal charge and the records of the agency commenced from March 1, 1899. Previous to this date the above reservations were included within the White Earth Agency, with headquarters at White Earth, Minn.

The serious outbreak of the Pillager Indians in the previous October, which resulted in the death of Captain Wilkinson and six men and the serious wounding of eleven more, all of the Seventh United States Infantry, together with the unsettled and dissatisfied condition of the Indians of the above-mentioned reservations, due to the disposition of their timber and matters in general under the stipulations of the so-called Nelson law, appear to have developed the necessity for a division of the old White Earth Agency and the establishment of a new agency, with headquarters on the Leech Lake Reservation, for which purpose I was relieved from duty at the Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr., on January 5, 1899, and detailed for duty in charge of this agency.

Soon after my arrival here Inspector Nesler and Special Agent Jenkins arrived at the agency for the purpose of making a thorough investigation of the conditions existing here, and particularly with respect to the working of the timber operations for the past logging season, which included the logging of dead and down timber only. A thorough investigation was made by them. As the details will appear in their own reports I do not consider it necessary to set forth the results here, further than to say that there were collected and turned over to me for deposit to the credit of the Chippewa Indians, $55,713.47 as a result of timber unlawfully cut from the reservations. The collection of this money offers, to those who were not by experience already aware of the fact, evidence that the provisions of the law of January 14, 1889, are impracticable and unbusinesslike when put to the test of actual operation.

The law of January 14, 1889, provides for the sale of the pine lands on estimates made by officials of the General Land Office and sales at public auction in 40-acre tracts, and the rest of the land that has not been allotted shall be sold as agricultural land to actual homesteaders at $1.25 per acre. The resources of these Indians comprise the growing timber, which, under the provisions of the above-mentioned law, belong to the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota in general. The other resources of the Indians of this agency are a small annuity in the shape of advance interest on funds which it is expected will be obtained from the sale of their timber under the provisions of the above-mentioned law (which amount on an average to about $10 per capita), and the fish in the waters of the reservations, wild game, wild rice, and berries. The wild game consists of moose, deer, and waterfowl, in great variety.

As to the disposition of the above-mentioned resources under the Nelson law I desire to touch upon but briefly, and will only say here that while I believe the law of January 14, 1889, to be a good one in theory, still I think it has been demonstrated as impracticable and unbusinesslike in every instance where attempt has been made to execute it. I have no reliable estimates as to the amount of timber on the associate reservations, including the so-called ceded lands, of this agency, but it will range from 1,500,000,000 to 3,000,000,000 feet. Assuming that there are 2,000,000,000 feet of merchantable timber on these reservations, I am satisfied that an amendment to the law which would permit of the sale on bank scale and manufacture upon the reservations of the greater part of said timber would result in a saving of at least a million dollars to these Indians over and above the price that will be obtained should the pine lands be sold as at present contemplated. My reasons for believing this to be the case will be fully set forth in a special report which I shall soon make to you on this subject. Should the pine lands not be sold, but the reservations maintained and the timber gradually cut off under a combination of the La Pointe and Menominee plans, there will be offered to the Indians here an example of industry conducted on business principles—something which they have never had, and which will extend over a period of ten or twelve years, and more if desired.

In fact, the manufacture of the timber here would develop the surrounding country and make more valuable the untimbered lands of the Indians, so that if they were held from sale and for the general use of the Indians until the timber had been disposed of in a businesslike way the said agricultural lands would at the close of that

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period undoubtedly be worth far more than they are now to the Indians; while in the meantime it is absolutely necessary that the Indians should have free run over said lands, as it is from the resources of the lakes and woods that they largely maintain an existence. This would still be true even should the industry of manufacturing the timber be established.

Still, on the other hand, I believe that if the timber is sold as at present contemplated under existing law they will not only suffer a loss of at least a million dollars in money, but their movements will be restricted to their allotments, which in many cases amount to only 20 acres each, and where they have 40 acres or a fraction thereof, or more than 40 acres, it is divided and separated in many instances by 4 or 5 miles, and it is unfortunately the case that a number of even these small allotments comprise marsh lands. Under these conditions, to dispose of the pine lands and the other agricultural lands, and to confine these Indians to the inadequate and poverty-stricken small tracts of land already allowed them, is to condemn them to destitution and beggary, and must result in the Government supporting them absolutely; for once the lands now roamed over by them, which afford the resources from which they are now living, are placed in control of the white men as actual owners thereof, the Indian will not be permitted to use either the waters adjacent thereto or to trespass upon the lands, but will without mercy be driven absolutely from within the jurisdiction of the white man's holding.

This is the condition of affairs which it seems to me should receive the serious consideration of those in authority and who have the responsibility and the welfare of these Indians in hand. It is a fact that the territory that is to be sold as untimbered land is of no particular value to an actual settler. There are thousands of acres surrounding this agency which can be purchased at from 50 cents to $2.50 per acre, better located than the Indian lands and which are not being utilized, thus demonstrating the fact that the Indian lands are not needed for actual settlers at the present time. They should, therefore, follow the usual commercial principle of not being sold until the demand justifies a good price for the same.

The Cass Lake Settlement.—Sometime in the fall of 1898 a few white people erected buildings near the railroad station of Cass Lake, on the western portion of the Chippewa Reservation. These were followed later by others, until when I assumed charge of the agency a considerable settlement had grown up and continued to grow during the spring and summer months, while the investigating committee (consisting of the inspector and special agent) were busy with other matters of importance, and when they finally reached this question the village consisted of quite a number of houses, stores, etc. The matter being brought to the attention of the authorities in Washington, with the recommendation on the part of the investigators that these people, as well as all other intruders or trespassers, be removed from the agency lands, resulted in the order for said removal, to take effect thirty days from the date of issuance thereof, and set the date for July 22. This was afterwards suspended until August 22, and was further suspended indefinitely pending the sale at public auction of the north half of section 15, which adjoins the present settlement of Cass Lake.

The lands settled on are located in section 16, township 145, range 31, and are at present subject to many claimants. Indians who are enrolled at the agency and who have not yet taken out allotments have applied for allotments thereon, another party has endeavored to file on the ground under soldiers' scrip, the State of Minnesota claims a title to it as school land; the Indians claim that until they have relinquished their title to it, which can not be entirely extinguished until the effects of the so-called treaty as embodied in the law of January 14, 1889, is carried into effect by the actual sale of said lands, and deposit to their credit of the proceeds thereof, it is Indian land; and the actual settlers thereon claim squatters' rights under the supposition that it is public domain. All these adverse claims pending, the law of January 14, 1889, calling for the sale, after due advertisement, by the Secretary, for homestead purposes, at $1.25 per acre only, and the order of removal being indefinitely suspended, exhibits the condition of this complicated question at the present time.

A large part of the town of Cass Lake was destroyed by fire August 14, and the settlers are rebuilding upon the old sites.

Schools.—There are two schools located at Red Lake, with a combined enrollment of 125 pupils, as follows: The agency boarding school: Capacity, 40; enrollment, 55. The Roman Catholic Mission School, under the management of the Benedictine Sisters: Contract, 27; enrollment, 70.

Parents of these children are as a rule very willing to send their children to reservation schools, but, like all races, they want the privilege of seeing them at home every now and then, especially during the sugar-making season and planting time,

when they need their assistance to keep the younger children out of mischief and harm's way while they themselves are busy doing the heavy work and providing food for the family. Many of them, especially the Cross Lakers, are afraid that if they send their children to the Government school they will be taken away to distant schools without their consent. I have no doubt that this false impression can be removed by making proper explanations.

For a number of years the only school facilities for the Leech Lake, Lake Winnebagoshish, White Oak Point, Chippewa, and Cass Lake Indians, embracing about 463 children of school age, has been a very poorly conducted boarding school of about 60 capacity in the southwestern portion of Leech Lake Reservation, the school buildings, consisting of log houses, infested with vermin. It is therefore gratifying to know that the Department contemplates the erection at Red Lake of a substantial boarding school, for which $35,000 has been appropriated, and at Leech Lake of another substantial boarding school, for which $20,000 has been appropriated, together with three small schools to cost about $6,500 each, to be located one near the Narrows, at Red Lake, one near Cass Lake, and the other near the railway point of Bena, Minn., south of Lake Winnebagoshish, on the Chippewa Reservation. When the proposed schools are completed they will give adequate school facilities for the children of school age who are not provided for at the nonreservation schools, but who are at present and have been without school advantages.

Agency buildings, etc.—An appropriation of $15,000 was made by Congress at the last session, to be immediately available, for the erection of buildings, means of locomotion, etc., for the new agency. As the only means of communication between the different portions of the agency at this time of the year is by water, the acquisition of a good steam launch and other smaller boats, together with the manufacture of a barge for use in carrying freight, supplies the want for means of locomotion and freighting from the railroad town of Walker of all supplies, etc.

Contracts were let, final approval being dated August 8, for the erection of the agency buildings, which comprise 12 in all, at an estimated cost of $11,050, and they are now under course of construction. There is still needed a residence, office, and dispensary for the agency physician, and 6 more small cottages for employees, which I trust you will recommend be provided for by the next Congress.

The agency site is on a pine clad peninsula overlooking a beautiful sheet of water, which is a small bay or arm of Leech Lake, and located about 6 miles from Walker by water communication. The only communication by land would be about 17 miles, and is impracticable and therefore not used. The distance of 6 miles by water has been reduced to 2¼ miles by the construction of a small canal 90 yards long at what is known as the "Old Portage," within the limits of the agency reservation and about one-eighth of a mile south of the agency site, which enables me to reach with steam launch the railroad and telegraph station of Walker in about fifteen minutes, and therefore makes the site convenient as well as healthful and beautiful.

Under authority from your office, I transported from the old subagency to the new agency site the old engine and sawmill plant—which was purchased some nine years ago but not used for years, and allowed to deteriorate by total neglect—and have caused it to be set up, and it is now in running order, cutting lumber for issue to the Indians, for, notwithstanding the fact that they have millions of feet of timber about them, the Indians have been unable to obtain sufficient lumber to even make coffins for their dead. The operation of this mill affords employment to many Indians, and at present it is being run by Indians, with the exception of one white man, who acts as superintendent and keeps the machinery, saws, etc., in good order. The authority granted me will enable me to run this mill until ice forms, which will put an end to operations for this year. The timber was all logged by the Indians and towed to the present site by the agency boats, and the additional operations connected with the erection of the mill, sawing of the timber, etc., is done by the Indians, under the supervision of the foreman or superintendent mentioned above.

Statistics.—Leech Lake Pillager Chippewas, 873; Cass and Winnebagoshish Pillager Chippewas, 446; White Oak Point (Miss.) Chippewas, 639; total (males 978, females 980), 1,958; children of school age—males, 256; females, 207; total, 463. Red Lake Chippewas, 1,346; children of school age—males, 220; females, 195; total, 415.

The Indians of Red Lake Reservation live in many settlements, scattered over a large territory. There is a very marked desire on their part to increase the size of their gardens and to raise a greater variety of vegetables than they used to cultivate, up to three years ago, when corn and potatoes were the only crops raised. The advent of lumber industries in the immediate neighborhood of the reservation has provided a market for all sorts of vegetables, hay, etc., and has also given the young men of the tribe opportunities for well-paid labor. They readily take advantage of the chances thus offered, and spend the money earned in the purchase of wearing

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apparel, food, etc., very little of it being squandered in gambling; in fact, not as great a per cent as is wasted in the same manner by the class of white men they work with. It is also worthy of notice that the Pagan Indians, or Cross Lakers, as they are termed here, have worked the most steadily in lumber camps and on log drives. From this manner of earning a livelihood has grown a desire on their part for a better way of living and of housing themselves and their families. This also has forcibly brought to the young men's notice the importance to them of learning the English language, and has no doubt had much to do in creating a better feeling toward schools among the older men, as was evidenced when I went over to select a school site.

Many are anxious to erect new dwellings, and apply for lumber, shingles, etc., and there being no more to issue they go home disappointed. It would, however, seem to be the part of wisdom and economy not to encourage the building of new houses until permanent allotments of land have been made. While quite a number are ready and willing to take their allotments, the majority object to anyone doing so, on the ground that the diminished reservation will be thrown open to the whites as soon as the Indians are allotted lands. They want the diminished reservation for the sole use and benefit of the Red Lakers, to the exclusion of whites and Indians of other bands, and were this guaranteed them by special legislation I have no doubt that they would consent to accept permanent allotments.

The best agricultural and grazing lands on the reservation are located on the Red Lake River, where about 37 families are settled at various points, and where more would remove to if proper encouragement was given them in the way of assistance in breaking up land, issuing of cattle, implements, etc., and also lumber for building purposes.

The agency sawmill is out of date, costs as much to run as one of double capacity, and is too far from the agency for convenience and safety, and should be sold and replaced by a new and large mill, erected at or near the agency, as set forth in my special report on this subject of June 5, last. A gristmill is also very much needed, and it would encourage the Indians to cultivate more corn, and also wheat, which would provide them with the flour they now have to procure from a point 40 to 70 miles distant from the agency.

The diminished reservation contains a large quantity of Norway and white pine, and also of cedar, and several million feet of pine of the dead and down class, and this class of timber is being decreased in value by being left uncut. If no better way can be found for disposing of the same, it could be cut and manufactured at the agency sawmill, with Indian labor, and the lumber marketed at some point outside of the reservation or issued to Indians who are much in need of lumber. Much of the cedar is also dead, and permission should be granted the Indians to cut and market the same. The cutting of both pine and cedar would provide employment for many Indians and turn to profit what will soon be a dead waste.

Police.—Very little law suffices to maintain peace and order among the Indians, but an increase of a few police would be a great benefit here. The present force consists of 1 captain and 6 privates, all located at or near the agency, where they are most needed. Others should also be located at Thief River, 70 miles from here, and also across the lake on the peninsula.

In this connection I would state that the employment of two or three of the police force, at a salary of $40 per month, who would be on duty every day and have nothing else to do but attend to police duties, would be quite an improvement on the present system. The large number of white men who travel through the reservation, and are employed on the lake in connection with lumber interests, makes it necessary to have, all the time, several police near at hand, if not on duty, and the compensation they now receive is far from sufficient to provide for their wants, which have greatly increased habits and ways of living. Some fund should also be provided to pay the expenses of police sent out on long trips and to provide hay and grain rations for their horses while on duty.

Logging railroad.—The building of the logging railroad through the reservation, without first obtaining the consent of the Indians to it, and the damage they claim it has done them, has been about the only serious trouble met with, but I believe that all difficulties are in a fair way of settlement, as many of the Indians understand and realize that it has proven of much benefit to them.

Care of the old and destitute.—These two classes of Indians have generally been assisted from the warehouse, receiving every two weeks a ration consisting of 10 pounds of flour, 5 pounds of pork, one-fourth pound of tea, and, in some cases, 2 pounds of rice, which does not constitute a sufficiency, but merely an assistance; often, also, this is partly eaten up by visitors or relatives. A better way would be the establishing of a poorhouse and farm, where the old and helpless could be taken care of and do what little work they would be able to do in the garden and on the farm, the expenses of the institution or refuge to be paid out of the pine stumpage or tribal fund.

Generally speaking, the Red Lake Indians are improving in condition and habits. The older generation is rapidly passing away, and the sons, realizing that trapping and hunting is not giving them a livelihood, are willing to try more civilized pursuits. The young generation is taking up the white man's ways of earning a living, and will never be a burden on the Government as long as they retain health, but they need assistance and guidance, and, in my opinion, there will never be any better time than now to push them ahead.

Very respectfully,

W. A. MERCER,
Captain, Seventh Cavalry, Acting United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF RED LAKE SCHOOL.

RED LAKE, MINN., *July 1, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you my annual report of Red Lake Boarding School for the fiscal year 1899.

For various reasons the results of this year's work fall far short of those of the previous year. From June until December we were without an industrial teacher, and there was no one to substitute but the superintendent, who is also principal teacher. As a reason for this lack of help it was said that "Indians of this tribe must be appointed to these positions," and it seems that no competent Indian of this tribe could be found to accept this position.

In my opinion the employment of Indians has been overdone in this school. At the opening of the school year our employee force consisted of five Chippewas and one white. In December another Chippewa was added. In November the matron resigned, and in December the assistant teacher followed. These places were immediately filled with Chippewas by Agent Sutherland, of White Earth. The Indian Office treated his appointments as temporary and soon filled the places with appointees from the regular civil-service lists, that these appointees were whites not being considered as a factor in the case. This action of the Indian Office was extremely fortunate for this school. While I am in favor of the employment of Indians in Indian schools as far as practicable, my experience has taught me that their employment in positions of responsibility, and especially in schools of their own tribe, does not prove generally satisfactory. Out of nine Chippewas employed here during this year (four of them appointed since September 1), five were failures—some worse than failures. Children of this school will not talk English to Chippewa employees.

In April, 1898, estimates were made for repairs. The funds were not available, so that the work could not be commenced until late in the fall. A part of the floors were relieved and the boys' quarters and the schoolhouse were replastered, and the old buildings made as comfortable as such old rookeries could be made. On account of the lateness of the season a part of this plastering was frozen and has already fallen off. Although there is an available appropriation of $35,000 for a new plant here, the old one must do for another year. We all hope that it will be the last.

During the year our school has been remarkably free from sickness. There was but one case that could be considered as in any degree serious—that of a small boy with pneumonia, from which he has entirely recovered.

During the year we had two visits from Supervisor A. O. Wright, and he did us good.

In conclusion, I wish to say that, though this school has had its difficulties, some of them well-nigh insurmountable, the next year promises well. With our employee force better than ever before and with your assured support in eradicating evils of long standing, the next year should be one of great good to this school.

Very respectfully,

E. O. HUGHES, *Superintendent.*

Capt. W. A. MERCER,
Acting Indian Agent.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR WHITE EARTH AGENCY.

WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINN., *August 31, 1899.*

I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of the affairs of this agency for the year ending June 30, 1899.

Census.—The census of the Indians shows the number to be 4,619, divided into different bands, as follows:

White Earth Mississippi Chippewas	1,530
Gull Lake Mississippi Chippewas	337
Mille Lac Mississippi Chippewas (removals)	329
Mille Lac Mississippi Chippewas (nonremovals)	926
White Oak Point Mississippi Chippewas (removals)	79
Pembina Mississippi Chippewas	318
Fond du Lac Chippewas (removals)	75
Otter Tail Pillager Chippewas	733
Leech Lake Pillager Chippewas (removals)	248
Cass and Winnibigoshish Pillager Chippewas (removals)	44
Total	4,619

The difference in numbers in comparison with my report for the fiscal year 1898 is in consequence of the division of this agency, or rather the formation of an additional agency comprising Leech Lake, Red Lake, Cass and Winnibigoshish,

REF0073541

Sandy Lake, and Fond du Lac Indians, which reduces the number formerly tributary to White Earth Agency nearly one-half. The division of territory, I think, was a very wise move on the part of the Department, as it will be more satisfactory to the Indians remote from White Earth. They were able to see the agent about once a year when he was engaged in making the annual payment, which was very unsatisfactory to them.

Schools.—In consequence of the division of territory and the discontinuance of the day schools, the number of schools on this reservation has been reduced from eight to three boarding schools: One at White Earth, Supt. Charles L. Davis; one at Wild Rice River, Supt. Viola Cook; and one at Pine Point, Supt. H. J. Curtis. The schools are well and ably conducted, and are generally kept filled to their full capacity.

At White Earth large and commodious school buildings are now under construction, built of brick, and when completed will accommodate 135 pupils. The buildings will be ready for occupancy about January 1, 1900.

Agriculture.—The Indians continue to improve and advance in agricultural pursuits. They continue to add to their plowed fields each year by additional breaking of the virgin soil, thereby increasing the amount of grain each year for sale and their own use.

Court of Indian offenses.—I am exceedingly fortunate in having a just and competent court of Indian offenses. The Indians appear to be satisfied with their decisions. It is a great relief to the agent to be possessed with so competent a court, as it relieves him from the perplexity of settling many disputes and contentions between the Indians, and I think they are better satisfied with the decisions of three persons than of one, especially as the court is composed of members of their own race.

Reservation roads.—The Indians show a disposition to work upon the roads. They appear to realize the fact that good roads are very essential. They have performed good work the past year; consequently the roads are in very good condition.

Sanitary.—There were no epidemics of any kind on the reservation during the year except a few isolated cases of a mild form of measles during the winter months. Antebronchial trouble and pneumonia exist to greater extent, due mostly to the sudden climatic changes. The homes are generally small, but are kept clean as a rule. The water supply, which is obtained from the small lakes and ponds, is poor, and is the cause of most of the stomach and bowel troubles during the summer months.

There are very few grand medicine men on the reservation, and they are seldom consulted. The people use some domestic remedies, but depend mostly on the dispensary for their medicines and physician's services.

Indian police.—The police have done splendid service the past year in ferreting out "blind pigs," which is one of the greatest causes for trouble on a reservation for an Indian agent to contend with. When the "pigs" are driven out there is not much drunkenness to be seen among the Indians.

The Indians upon this reservation have as a rule been peaceable and law-abiding; consequently very few arrests have been made the past year.

Logging.—There was a large amount of logging done the past winter on the ceded lands. About 75,000,000 feet were cut and banked. The stumpage paid, from $1 to $3 per thousand feet, will make a large addition to the stumpage fund, which will be of great benefit to the Indians in the future.

In conclusion I desire again to return thanks to the Department for prompt and courteous treatment in the many complicated and vexatious duties on a reservation.

I also herewith forward reports of the superintendents of the Indian boarding schools now under my charge.

Most respectfully,

JOHN H. SUTHERLAND,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WILD RICE RIVER SCHOOL.

WILD RICE RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL,
White Earth Reservation, Minn., August 28, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the Wild Rice River Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

This school is situated 18 miles north of White Earth Agency, in a pleasant and populous part of the reservation. The buildings, five in number, are frame, and the oldest ones are not well adapted for school use. Nearly all of the rooms are ceiled instead of plastered, and some are so cold as to be almost uninhabitable during the coldest weather.

The land on which the buildings are situated is claimed by the Episcopal Church; hence it is impossible to get any improvements until the question of the school site is settled. As the matter has been reported at length to the Indian Office, it is perhaps not necessary to go into details here. There is a quarter section of land reserved for Government purposes about half a mile from the present site, however, excellently adapted for a school site. The best solution of the question would seem to be moving the school to this place, and adding necessary buildings thereto. This would of course be practically rebuilding the school, but it is greatly needed.

The average attendance during the year was 95, though we are able to properly accommodate only 65. There would seem to be no question of the need of greater accommodations when we add to this the fact that numbers have been turned away for want of room. The increased disposition of the parents to bring their children to school has been one of the most gratifying features of the work. But overcrowding, as we have done, is by no means the best way to meet the demand for school privileges.

The average age of pupils enrolled is 10 years. The older ones are encouraged as much as possible to go to outside schools; hence we have not had a dozen pupils over the age of 11 in school. This means that the work of employees is greatly increased, though each child is required to assist in the industrial work that he is qualified to perform.

The girls assist in the ordinary household duties, sewing, etc.; the boys are required to care for their own playroom and dormitories, assist in caring for stock and garden, cutting wood, and hauling water from the river for school use. This last task is not an easy one when the thermometer is 40° below zero. Pupils in most cases have made satisfactory progress in schoolroom work.

There has been comparatively little sickness. The employees have for the most part worked in harmony and been faithful to a marked degree.

On the whole, the year has been a successful one, as the most trying features were distinctly traceable to the overcrowding mentioned before. I would respectfully ask that the needs of the school in regard to site, repairs, and improvements be attended to the coming year, so that school privileges may be extended to those who are without and who yet so greatly need them.

Very respectfully,

VIOLA COOK, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PINE POINT SCHOOL.

PINE POINT SCHOOL, *August 8, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this school for the fiscal year 1899:

Attendance for the first month was 25. The Indians positively refused to send their children, and it was not until January that the school was filled. The average for the last two quarters considerably exceeded the capacity of the school. The highest attendance, 92, was reached during June.

The girls have been carefully instructed and trained to do plain sewing, housework, cooking, and washing. Their general behavior has been excellent. The boys have done a great deal of work. However, they are not naturally as industrious as most young Indians, and it is difficult to get them interested in any industrial pursuit.

I am proud of our literary department, and have every reason to believe that the work done is a credit to the school and to the service. At the close of the year 6 of our most advanced pupils were transferred to Haskell Institute.

There has been no occasion to make adverse reports concerning employees, except in case of an industrial teacher, who resigned after a very short term of service.

Some repairs and minor improvements are necessary, and all materials therefor have been included in annual estimate for 1900.

The Chippewas of this settlement seem more friendly toward the school than they were a year ago; consequently we hope for higher attendance as well as greater general improvement during the coming year.

Very respectfully, yours,

H. J. CURTIS, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through John H. Sutherland, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WHITE EARTH SCHOOL.

WHITE EARTH, MINN., *August 14, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the White Earth Boarding School for the fiscal year 1899.

Location and buildings.—Since the burning of the old school buildings about four years ago the school has been conducted on the grounds of the mission hospital, owned and conducted by the Episcopalian Church. The hospital property was leased for school purposes, and the Government erected temporary buildings for children's quarters, kitchen and dining room, and laundry. These buildings were, of course, put up in a hasty manner, expecting that they would be used only a very short time. One room each for boys and girls had to serve for dormitory, play room, lavatory, and clothes room, and often for hospital, too. As new buildings were continually expected, no further expenditure on these buildings has been deemed advisable. Under such conditions the modern comforts and conveniences of an Indian school have been unknown to these children. In fact, many of the children would have been much more comfortable and would have had much better conveniences in their own homes than we could possibly furnish them at school.

Attendance.—On the first day of the school year the school was filled far beyond its proper capacity before noon, and many children were turned away; and I do not think there has been a week in the whole year that it has not been necessary to turn away children for want of room. The capacity of the school is rated at 40 pupils, but an average attendance of over 45 has been maintained. The high average, taken in connection with the poor facilities, offer the best possible proof that these Indians appreciate the advantages offered by the Government schools.

Health.—No serious cases of sickness have occurred in the school during the year. One little boy went home sick in September and died, and another, taken sick at home during the holiday vacation, is still under treatment, but in each case the pupil got up from the first attack and was again taken sick before able to return to school. There were a number of cases of petty illnesses, however, due to impure water and bad sanitation. These dangers were combated and overcome, so far as it

REF0073542

was possible to do so. All that could be accomplished, however, was the use of boiled water for drinking to the largest possible extent, and the removal of the kitchen waste in barrel carts, instead of allowing it to decay in the back yards.

Schoolroom work.—The schoolroom work has not been interrupted during the entire year, and the interest has been maintained. As there was but one teacher, great care had to be exercised in receiving pupils to make the least possible grades. These children are unusually bright intellectually, and with a larger corps of teachers, making it possible to properly organize and grade the school, excellent work should be done.

Industrial work.—The industrial work of the girls' department has been very satisfactory. It has covered all the work that it has been possible to do with 19 girls, and most of it has been well done; but I regret to say that but little can be said as to the elevating influence of the boys' department. During the long winters it has consisted in getting wood and water and feeding a few head of stock, and in the summer time such vegetable gardening is done as the school is supposed to use during the next school year. It is nothing more than what they would do at home, and as the work has to be conducted entirely through native employees it is done just about as they would do it at home. The patrons of the school, so far as I have talked with them, are unanimously in favor of a well-equipped industrial department for the boys.

New buildings.—All interest now centers on the new buildings being constructed, and which it is expected will be ready for use sometime during the early winter. This new plant consists of one dormitory building, with an estimated capacity of 134 pupils; one school building containing three class rooms, one kindergarten room, and one large assembly room; one laundry containing a dry room and other modern conveniences, and one commissary. The plant is to be heated with low-pressure steam, lighted with gasoline gas, and provided throughout with a good water and sewer system. In fact, every modern convenience for a first-class boarding school is supplied, so far as the plant goes.

But I regret to say that many essential departments are yet unprovided for. There is no provision whatever for mess kitchen and dining room, for office, for care of sick children, for mechanical work for the boys, and but very little provision for quarters for employees. A few temporary arrangements will be made to meet these deficiencies for the time being, hoping that means will soon be provided for the completion of the plant in the near future.

New industries.—The matter of providing for the proper industrial training of 65 or 70 boys with so few facilities to begin with is a perplexing question. The agent has placed at my disposal an old pasture of about 50 or 60 acres, the greater portion of which can be cultivated. A small portion of this has been broken this year, but as it is more than a half mile from the school, the road thereto passing through the agency village, it will be adapted only for grain farming. There is some good land on the school reserve, which would make excellent gardens and vegetable tracts, but they are occupied and held by Indians living on school lands, who will have to be evicted before the land can be used by the school. This is an excellent farming country, and most of the Indians have taken and occupy allotments. A well-equipped farm is therefore a matter of first importance to the school.

Farming can be conducted here only about one-half of the school year on account of the long and severe winters. To provide work for the boys during this time, well-equipped shops should be provided with a capacity of working 20 or 30 boys. I expect to provide a temporary carpenter shop soon, but it is doubtful if any other mechanical work can be taken up until further facilities can be provided.

The industrial features of the school for the girls are amply provided for, and I shall expect to report full success another year.

Moral and religious.—The Catholic and Episcopal churches have been working among these Indians for many years, and too much can not be said as to the results of their earnest efforts. There are yet many pagan families left, but so far all the school children have been allied to one or the other of these two churches, and are required to attend once each Sunday, so far as their health and the weather admit. Inasmuch as both Catholic and Protestant pupils must always be found in the school, all religious work must be carefully omitted. I have found it necessary to exercise great care in this matter, as it is most essential that the parents can at all times rest assured that their children will not be disturbed in their religious faith.

But while religious matters must be most carefully excluded, I know of no place where a more earnest effort is needed in moral training than here. This is one of the highest provinces of the school, and its influence should be carried far beyond its legal inclosure. To this end employees of the highest moral worth and uninfluenced by local environment are very much needed.

The harmony of action and unity of purpose among the employees of the school have been most excellent throughout the entire year. Many of the best results of the year are due to the good feeling that has existed among the employees and pupils.

As this is the agency school and located only about a mile from the agency headquarters, it is highly essential that harmony exist between the different departments. It is therefore no little pleasure to note here the pleasant relations which have been maintained and the many courtesies extended by the agent and his employees.

Most respectfully submitted.

CHAS. L. DAVIS, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN MONTANA.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR BLACKFEET AGENCY.

BLACKFEET INDIAN AGENCY,
Browning, Mont., September 9, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to hand you herewith annual reports and statistics pertaining to this agency.

I assumed charge of this agency, under my commission and in compliance with orders from your office, July 1, 1899. During the short time I have been in charge have been very busy with detail work connected with the office and the receiving of stores; so have had little time to gather data such as you desire embodied in agent's annual reports. Therefore my report must of necessity be brief and lacking in some of the essential points desired by your office.

The annual census, just completed, shows population and census, viz:

Males	966
Females	991
Total	1,957
Males above 18 years of age	483
Females above 14 years of age	610
School children between 6 and 16	431
Male school children	215
Female school children	216

Education.—We have two schools upon the reservation, the Willow Creek School (Government) and the Holy Family Mission School. In these schools, besides the regular common-school course, the boys are taught stock growing, farming, gardening, etc. The girls are taught cooking, laundering, dressmaking, and general housework.

At the Holy Family Mission there was raised this year 100 bushels of wheat, 500 bushels of oats, 800 bushels of potatoes, 200 bushels of turnips, 50 bushels of onions, 10 bushels of beans; other vegetables, 300 bushels. There were 120 tons of hay put up and 300 pounds of butter manufactured.

The Willow Creek School farm produced 8,000 pounds of turnips, 100 bushels of potatoes, and 100 tons of hay; have 45 head of stock cattle and 6 head of swine. The Willow Creek School buildings have been condemned on account of the poorness of the site and dilapidated condition of the buildings. Under orders from you I have selected a new site upon the Cut Bank, a site that I think combines all of the advantages lacking at Willow Creek. At the new site we will have perfect drainage, a first-class water system (or the chance to have one), good farming and meadow land easily irrigated, therefore insuring good crops of hay and cereals.

The agency.—I shall not comment upon the site of the agency, as my predecessors, in their reports, have discussed the location pretty freely. However, I can not let the opportunity pass by without stating that I fully agree with them that the location is a bad one and that the agency should not have been located here, but (to use the words of Dr. Daniel in his report last year) "on the flowery banks of the limpid, rippling Cut Bank."

Reservation and its location.—This reservation lies between the one hundred and twelfth and the 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.

Stock growing and irrigation.—This reservation is unsuited for farming, but is without doubt one of the best stock ranges in the West. This year's "round up" will show about 8,000 head of cattle upon the reservation belonging to the Indians. The range would easily support three times that number, and if proper attention was paid to irrigation and the making of hay lands, by seeding with timothy and other tame grasses, properly irrigated and cultivated, we could safely maintain 50,000 head of cattle within our present limits. I am using every endeavor to teach these Indians that their future wealth lies in their cattle. This year our hay crop will be short, owing to the continued and heavy rains during the haying season, large quantities of new mown hay being spoiled before it could be stacked.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court consists of three judges, viz, Judge White Grass, Little Plume, and Wolf Tail, all full bloods. I find them in every way reliable and attentive to their duties, and while not having the wisdom of a Solomon, they dispense justice impartially and intelligently, according to the Indian's ideas of justice.

Police.—This force consists of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 15 privates. This force is stationed at different points on the reservation, some at the subagency, St. Mary's, Blackfoot, and others at headquarters here at Browning. They are a most efficient body of men, perfectly trustworthy, and to be be depended upon in any emergency. During the short time that I have been agent the police have made several arrests of white men for introducing liquor upon the reservation and selling the same to the Indians. There are now several cases awaiting the action of the next Federal grand jury for this particular offense. The police look after the morals and general well-being of the Indians. Adultry and prostitution are carefully looked after and wherever found the guilty parties are promptly arrested, tried, and punished.

The general health of the people is good, there having been no epidemics or contagious diseases.

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

W. R. LOGAN,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF0073543

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF BLACKFEET SCHOOL.

BLACKFEET AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL,
September 9, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a brief report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

At no time in its history has this school begun the year's work under circumstances so unfavorable, and during no year has there been such a train of untoward events as have characterized the year of which I write.

Since the burning of the boys' building, December 20, 1897, the large boys have been quartered in the class-room building, and lodged in its unfinished loft, an arrangement unsatisfactory to the parents and attended with much inconvenience. To add to misgivings already felt, early in September last, two school boys remembering that when the building burned the previous year several boys were released from further attendance at school, became possessed of the idea that should another building burn the entire school might have a prolonged vacation, started a fire in the cold-air duct leading from outside the class-room building to one of the rooms. The fire was started in the evening a short time before the night watchman's duties began, but fortunately was discovered and extinguished before serious damage was done.

In midwinter the chimneys of the class-room building were wrecked by heavy winds, and because of the severe cold weather could not be immediately rebuilt, necessitating a cessation of school-room work for several weeks.

With these misfortunes as a basis of operation the brain of the ubiquitous fault-finder began to conjure up designs which led to discord among employees, resulting finally in the most perturbed condition of affairs the school has ever known.

In spite of all hindrances some good things can be said. The literary work of the school was well up at the end of the year with that of any previous year; for the time school was in session the attendance was equally good; there was less sickness among the pupils than usual, and no accidents to the children; while all industrial interests, cooking, sewing, laundering, and all other indoor occupations were kept well in hand.

The outside labor, principally the care of stock and providing fuel and water for the schools, was performed at a disadvantage owing to lack of facilities. The usual amount of work was accomplished and done in a creditable manner.

Very respectfully,

W. H. MATSON, *Superintendent.*

W. R. LOGAN, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR CROW AGENCY.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., *September 23, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report as to the conditions existing on the Crow Indian Reservation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899:

The stock interests suffered considerable loss last winter from severe weather, the principal loss being in the cattle herd. Cattle of age suitable for market this fall are fattening and will command the best market price paid from the fact of the exceptional quality of range on which the Indian herd runs. The horse question here is very serious and should be solved at the earliest date possible. There are some 25,000 head of horses on the range; of this number fully 20,000 are practically worthless and consume large quantities of grass that should go to the cattle.

The crops now under irrigation promise to yield a large increase over last year, and, unless visited by hail before harvest, this increase will be of very substantial figures. I wish to especially commend the system of ditches already in operation on this reservation. The ditches are built with the end in view, and it accomplished, of costing the least possible amount to maintain and at the same time covering all available ground; they are of a substantial and lasting nature and a credit to the reservation.

The schools are accomplishing much good, and with additional facilities in room space will furnish means of education for all members of the tribe who are of school age.

I herewith submit statistics.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. E. EDWARDS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR FLATHEAD AGENCY.

JOCKO, FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONT.,
September 9, 1899.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions contained in your letter of May 1 last, I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the affairs of this agency.

The tribes occupying this reservation are the Flatheads, Kootenais, Pend d'Oreilles, Spokanes, and Lower Kalispels, their total population being estimated at 1,998.

In civilization these people are making some progress. A large part of the residents of this reservation are mixed bloods and many of these are becoming well to do and prosperous. Some of them living in modern homes, with all the necessities, and many of the comforts of life; their families are well dressed, and their farms well cultivated. I am pleased to state that a considerable number of the full-blood Indians are also making some headway. Their little bands of cattle, growing crops, and comfortable homes being good evidence of their appreciation of the benefits of civilization. Many of the young Indians are disposed to work and make for themselves homes, but with the old ones progress is slow. They seem indifferent to the necessity of providing for the future, relying almost entirely upon the streams and mountains for their food. At times their condition is deplorable.

One great drawback in the advancement of these people is the right which they claim under their treaty of leaving the reservation at will. Following their inclination, many visit the towns and cities of this State, often hundreds of miles from the reservation. Being thus free from the authority and restraint of the agent, they give themselves up to all kinds of excesses.

Whisky is easily obtained and all the pernicious results of its use follow. Begging for a living they manage to exist, and a large part of their time is thus passed. The towns adjoining furnish an abundant supply of whisky to those remaining on the reservation, and its demoralizing effect greatly interferes with their advancement. It seems almost impossible to convict a white man for supplying whisky to these people, consequently they have little fear of punishment and continue their nefarious business.

Taxation.—The officials of Missoula and Flathead counties have undertaken during the last two or three years to tax the mixed bloods residents of this reservation. Last year six persons paid their taxes under protest, and in two other cases cattle were sold by the county treasurer to satisfy their tax claims. Suit was commenced in the United States court against Missoula County for a recovery of this money. The cases have not yet come to trial, but probably will this fall. This year the assessors, apparently emboldened by their partial success of last year, made quite a general assessment among the mixed bloods, and, in fact, I know of one full-blood Indian who was assessed.

This spring they undertook to sell the stock of two of these mixed bloods to meet their demands for taxes; however, I secured in the United States court a temporary injunction against the treasurer of the county restraining him from selling the stock. These cases have not yet come to trial. The officials have for the present discontinued their efforts to collect taxes, awaiting the result of the present cases. It is my understanding that a number of counties interested in collecting taxes on reservations are assisting in prosecuting this with the intention of carrying it to the Supreme Court of the United States should they fail in the lower courts.

As nearly one-half of the people on this reservation are mixed bloods, this question of taxation is a very important one to them, and they are very anxious to have the courts pass upon it. I can not see the justice in the attempt to tax these people. The counties are at practically no expense on account of the reservation. It would seem that if the mixed bloods are taxable the counties should supply schools for their children and build and maintain roads and bridges on the reservation.

Allotments.—No allotments as yet have been made. In my opinion, however, the reservation should be surveyed without delay and allotments made to such as desire them. The lack of definite boundary lines of the lands retards improvements, knowing that when eventually surveyed it will be necessary to adjust their lines to the surveys, and that possibly some of their improvements may be on land that they will be compelled to abandon. By surveying their lands now this doubt would be settled and they would have more confidence in improving. In other ways it would also be of advantage.

Irrigation.—While a part of the lands of this reservation will produce a limited crop without irrigation, by far the greater part of it must be irrigated in order to make sure of a crop. Moreover, experience has proven that lands artificially watered are much more productive. When watered the lands are exceedingly fertile and will produce abundantly, with the minimum amount of labor and care, wheat, hard and soft, oats, barley, rye, apples, pears, plums, cherries, strawberries, raspberries, currants, etc., as well as all kinds of vegetables.

There are many streams running through the reservation, furnishing a never-failing supply of water for irrigation purposes. From these streams the water must be diverted on to the dry but fertile lands. No large and expensive ditches will be required, but a number of small and comparatively cheap ones should be constructed in the near future. That part of the land accessible to the streams on which water can be turned with little labor and expense has long since been claimed, and it is now

REF0073544

difficult for young men to find suitable lands to undertake to cultivate; therefore it is a necessity that some action looking to the irrigation of this reservation should soon be taken.

Cattle.—The high price of cattle for the past two years has caused an unusually large sale, and the number is consequently somewhat less than formerly. They are, however, in a very flourishing condition and are giving good returns to those engaged in this industry. Many of the Indians own a few head, while some of the mixed bloods have large herds. The industry is very profitable and I encourage it in every possible way.

Ranges.—The ranges are in fair condition, the large sale of cattle during the last two years relieving their overtaxed condition.

The thousands of worthless ponies, however, are continuing their work of devastation, and the wealth-producing grasses are being consumed without any corresponding benefits being derived. They are almost worthless, thousands of them never having had a halter on and vast numbers of them being too small even for saddle horses. They are of no profit to their owners, and instead of being a benefit, on the contrary, are injuring the ranges to such an extent as to seriously threaten the future of the most profitable business on the reservation—the cattle industry.

A determined effort was made last spring to have the stallions running at large castrated at a round-up ordered for this purpose. While there was much opposition to this measure from some of the Indians, it was partially successful. I hope that in another year more can be accomplished in this line. Their presence is certainly becoming a serious question, and some heroic measures must be taken to reduce their numbers to a minimum, and I sincerely hope that the Department will take action to put a stop to the breeding of this class of horses.

Commission.—If the commission now here for the purpose of treating with these Indians for the ceding of a portion of their lands succeed in making any agreement, I wish to renew my recommendations of last year in regard to the using of a portion of the funds arising from the sale for the purpose of reclaiming the arid lands.

A provision for a portion of the funds to be expended in the purchase of cattle would also, in my opinion, be a very wise measure. These Indians are better adapted to the raising of stock than almost any other work, and under the very favorable natural conditions obtaining here should be able to materially better their condition with a small number of cattle for a start.

In this connection I wish to mention the need of additional school facilities. Either Congress or this commission, if successful in their efforts, should provide for additional schools.

Education.—There are about 500 children of school age on the reservation. The only school here, with the exception of a day school at the agency opened this month, is a contract school at St. Ignatius Mission, 20 miles from the agency, maintained by the Jesuit fathers. Formerly they had a contract for a large number of children, but it has been cut down annually until this year they have but 80. The necessity of additional school facilities is thus apparent, and I sincerely trust that the boarding plant contemplated by the Department will be built and ready for occupancy by the beginning of another school year.

The above-referred-to school at St. Ignatius is managed in a very satisfactory manner. The plant is complete and in good condition. The large boys are taught by the fathers, and in addition to the class-room work are given instructions in the shop and in farming and gardening. The large girls are in charge of the Sisters of Providence, in separate buildings. They are taught, in addition to their studies, housework, dairying, and sewing. These sisters are doing a good and commendable work. The small children are in the immediate charge of the Ursuline Sisters, also in separate buildings. Their work is satisfactory.

Police and judges.—The police force consists of twelve privates and one officer. Their pay is $10 per month for the privates and $15 per month for the officer. Their work is very unsatisfactory. The pay is too small to induce reliable men to devote to the work the necessary time and attention, and consequently the result obtained is not what is desired. It would be far better to have one-half the number of men and pay them double the present wages. A white man should also be selected for chief, and a large part of his time devoted to this work.

The Indian court is now composed of three judges, and their work is reasonably satisfactory. They meet when there are any cases to pass upon, and their decisions are usually reasonable and just.

Buildings.—The residences of employees are in reasonably good condition. The jail is worthless, and prisoners can not be detained in it. A new one should be built without delay. The barn is in bad condition, and a new one will be necessary in the near future. A number of small sheds that are used as warehouses are old and nearly worthless. They should be replaced by one good building.

Roads.—Considerable work has already been done on the roads, and more will be done this fall. They are, however, in good condition.

Employees.—I am glad to state that the employees now here are, as a rule, doing satisfactory work. The fact, however, that they are not selected by the agent, as they should be, will always prevent the best possible results from being obtained.

In conclusion will state that while I have not accomplished all that I had hoped for during the past year I feel that in looking over the condition of our people there has been an improvement. There have been fewer arrests than last year. Many of our young men have taken ranches or fenced more land, and a number have built new homes. The amount of land under cultivation this year is considerably greater than ever before. The crops will be larger than last year. Whatever good that has been accomplished for these people during the last year has been at an expense of several thousand dollars less than the preceding year.

In this connection I wish to testify to the hearty cooperation that has been accorded me by your office. It has been appreciated, and has been of the greatest assistance to me in the execution of my duties.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

W. H. SHEAD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR FORT BELKNAP AGENCY.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY,
Harlem, Mont., August 7, 1899.

SIR: In compliance with your circular dated May 1, 1899, I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year 1899.

The agency headquarters are located on Milk River, 4 miles from Harlem Station, Great Northern Railway.

Census.—According to the census taken on June 30 last, there are on this reservation.

Gros Ventres	619
Assiniboines	681
Total (males 621, females 679)	1,300
Children between 6 and 18 years of age:	
Males	160
Females	131
Total	291

Advancement.—The affairs of this agency have been carried on during the past year without interruption, and much work has been done by the Indians from which they have derived considerable benefit, particularly in experience and training. The Fort Belknap Indians are rapidly becoming imbued with the idea that upon their own exertions largely depend their present and future conditions. I note with much satisfaction a growing disposition among them to abandon their old nomadic habits and remain upon the reservation, interesting themselves in the improvement of their homes and in the care and protection of their property.

They are now pretty well segregated, nearly every man living upon his own ranch of 20 or 30 acres, made up of a grain field of from 6 to 10 acres, a garden, and good-sized pasture for stock. A large majority have good, large houses built of logs with board floors, doors, windows, etc., and in some instances shingle, but in most cases dirt, roofs. They are fairly well supplied with farming implements and machinery, and are reasonably well equipped to go ahead and do the work required of them in making a living. There has been a large rainfall in this section during the past spring, and all kinds of vegetation are in a prosperous condition. The grass on the range is very fine, and live stock never fared better. There will be a large hay crop, and the Indians are now in the midst of the harvest, working with much zeal and energy.

Farming.—Very little farming has been done this season owing to the cold, late spring, it being impossible to get seed in the ground, and the crop of grain on the reservation will be less than half the usual quantity. The gardens were pretty generally planted and are now in good condition, and the Indians will raise large quantities of vegetables.

REF0073545

Stock raising.—Cattle raising is the main industry of these people, and their efforts in that direction are meeting with fair success. The reservation is one large pasture field, rich in the best of grasses and abundantly supplied with running streams of water, and under ordinary conditions sufficient hay can be secured to safely carry through the winter months all the cattle they now own or will acquire for some time to come. The Indians are beginning to understand these advantages, and are displaying much interest in their endeavor to raise a bunch of cattle.

A large quantity of hay was harvested last season, considerably more than ever before, and every owner was supplied with sufficient hay to feed his cattle during stormy and cold weather. Such a condition was fortunate, for the last winter season in this section was almost unprecedented for its great length and severity; and while the loss of young cattle was considerable, the plentiful supply of hay on hand was the means of saving a large percentage of their herds.

The calf crop last spring was light, owing to the cold, wet weather and a heavy snow fall on the 2d day of May, at which time many were lost; but upon a fair estimate 500 calves were branded by the Indians during the year.

The statistics show that the Indians owned at the close of the past year 4,500 head of cattle, and 380,000 pounds of gross beef were purchased from them for subsistence during the fiscal year 1899. A slow but steady advancement by the Indians in this industry is noted, and under favorable conditions and vigorous encouragement I feel sure their efforts will be successful, and eventually the business will afford them a means of self-support.

The number of horses on the reservation, while still too large, is kept from increasing by castrating the stallions running at large, 97 head having been operated on by the farmers and police during the year, with the help of the Indians, who realize the importance of saving the ranges for their cattle instead of having them destroyed by worthless ponies.

Bridge.—On April 12 last the Government bridge across Milk River at the agency was carried away by the high water caused by spring floods—the worst ever known in this section. Being the only bridge across Milk River in this locality its loss is severely felt by a great many settlers, as well as the people of the reservation. Much inconvenience is experienced in the matter of traffic between the agency and Harlem, the railroad point, and a bridge has become a necessity in crossing supplies, as fording is impracticable and dangerous the greater part of the year, owing to the sandy banks and shifting bottom of the river. I have estimated for a bridge and asked for authority to have a substantial steel structure erected under contract, and it is to be hoped it will be allowed.

Irrigation.—The work of constructing the two irrigation systems on the reservation has been carried on during the year as speedily as conditions would allow. The material for the dam on Milk River is being placed on the ground at the proposed site. The excavations for the canals of both systems are being made, and all of the work in connection with the undertaking is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Much diligence and care is exercised by the superintendent in charge. The character of the work so far done is very good, and the construction of the systems is progressing in a substantial and satisfactory manner. The Indians are making first-class laborers on the ditches and are sticking to the work with unusual perseverence. They are prompt, faithful, and deserve credit for their good showing.

Mr. A. E. Cumming, civil engineer in charge, reports on the work as follows:

> Work was begun by a few Indians with teams in July, 1898, hauling rock to the site of the dam to be constructed on Milk River, for which they were paid a stipulated price of $4 per cord of 128 cubic feet delivered. These rock were all picked off the prairie and hauled about 3 miles. It took about three hours' time to gather and haul each load, so that only two loads could be delivered each day, working eight hours. As they could realize only about 65 cents per load, or $1.30 per day, it was impracticable to get a large quantity furnished in that manner. A method was then adopted of gathering the rock into large piles, from which future hauling could be done. This method enabled the working of eight hours per day, for which $2 was paid, and under this arrangement 1,250 cubic yards of rock of fine quality have been gathered and hauled to a convenient place on the river bank near the site of the proposed dam.
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> After numerous unavoidable delays excavation on the first section of system No. 1 began August 17, 1898, and continued until October 1, when a fall of snow suspended operations.
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> During October and November the repairs were partially made on the Peoples Creek system, and so far completed as to save the system from destruction by the spring floods, which were the highest ever known.
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> During the winter plans and details of proposed dam across Milk River were made and submitted.
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> On account of the late spring and unusual amount of snow the ground did not get in condition to begin excavation of canals until the last of May, when work was begun on both systems, No. 1 and No. 2, and continued without interruption until June 30, the end of the fiscal year, at which time there had been 3¼ miles of canal in system No. 1, containing 50,000 cubic yards of material, completed, and 1½ miles in system No. 2 nearly completed. There has also been picked up and delivered at the site of the proposed dam of the distributing reservoir 500 cubic yards of rock, 6,600 linear feet of piling to be used in the foundations of Milk River dam has been furnished, making an expenditure of $8,536.26 on system No. 1, $1,790.54 on system No. 2, or a total of $10,326.80 for material and labor.

> A large amount of "gumbo" was encountered in the excavation work, and it was found to be very expensive and quite impracticable to employ Indians with their ponies to do the plowing connected with the work; so two white men with large teams were employed on each system during the operations in 1899. The work has thereby been greatly facilitated and the total cost lessened.
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> The roads from the mill to the agency have been in such poor condition that only a small amount of lumber was delivered during the year; but as a large number of logs were piled up in the mill yards during the winter, which are now being sawed, the most of the lumber needed in the construction of the dam should be delivered during the coming first quarter of 1900.
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> The work done by the Indians thus far has been very satisfactory, and mostly at a cost less than estimated in preliminary report of the work. I find them willing to do such work as they are able to do, and they strive to do as they are directed, and in all cases have been cheerful and pleasant in the performance of all duties intrusted to them.

Education.—The industrial boarding school has been successfully conducted during the year under the management of Superintendent Frank Terry. There was a full attendance and considerable advancement by the pupils. The work of this school is carried on from year to year under many disadvantages, due to the lack of facilities for the accommodation of the number of pupils attending, the defective arrangements and insufficient capacity of the buildings constituting the plant, which defects have been fully reported to the Department from time to time, and plans have been suggested for relief; but so far no action has been taken in the matter.

The work in the various departments of the school has been looked after by willing and efficient employees in a manner that has reached a high standard of effectiveness in this branch.

The school has a good herd of cattle, which with good care and attention survived the winter without loss.

The usual variety and quantity of seeds have been planted in the school garden; the season has been a favorable one, and with the assistance of the irrigating plant, which has done good work, the garden is in good condition, and large quantities of vegetables will be raised.

The St. Paul Mission contract school, located on the reservation at the Little Rockies, has had a successful year. The attendance was double the number allowed by their contract, and the usual care and attention has been given the children. This school is a splendid institution, well equipped and ably conducted, and has done much valuable work in the elevation and training of the Indians in its locality.

Sanitary.—Sanitary matters on the reservation are in a favorable condition. The Indians are manifesting a fair degree of interest in the laws of health, and seek the treatment and attention of the agency physician to a considerable extent.

An epidemic of measles appeared on the reservation last winter, and a number of deaths resulted from this disease.

There were 37 births and 50 deaths from all causes during the year.

Considerable consternation was created last winter by the report of smallpox prevailing in the vicinity, started from the fact that a few cases of a mild type of this disease were discovered in one or two of the towns near the reservation. The Indians submitted to vaccination, which was thoroughly done and which had an allaying effect, as they have a great dread of this disease. No cases were reported on the reservation.

Missionary.—The missionary work on the reservation has been conducted by the Society of Jesuits of the Roman Catholic Church. They have expended from contributions made to their society: For education, $7,008, and for religious purposes, $15,200. The latter sum includes the cost of a chapel building, which is a beautiful and substantial structure, as fine in proportion to its size as any in the State of Montana.

Police.—The police force has been up to its usual efficiency, the members performing all the duties required of them in a prompt and faithful manner.

Earnings.—The Indians have earned during the year:

Sale of beef cattle	$13,775.80
Sale of oats	810.62
Sale of lumber	782.86
Sale of piling timber	825.00
Sale of wood	720.00
Freighting	1,000.42
Labor on irrigating systems	8,559.97
Total	26,474.67

During last winter the Indians occupied their time in getting out logs on the reservation and hauling them to the sawmill, where about 500,000 feet of lumber was sawed into common boards and dimension lumber, most of which will be purchased and used in the construction of the authorized irrigating systems; the balance for floors, roofs, etc., for their houses.

REF0073546

A number have invested their earnings in the purchase of agricultural machinery, wagons, harness, etc., and otherwise improving their ranches and homes, all of which affords an object lesson to those less thrifty, and shows a progressive tendency among these people.

The year has been decidedly the most prosperous in the history of these Indians. I have labored continuously with them, showing what, with their own energy and exertion, they could obtain from the natural resources of their reservation. They all see the good results of their labor at this early day, and by constant urging I see no reason why these Indians will not soon be self-supporting, and many of them accumulate money. Their prospects are certainly good.

Conclusion.—In conclusion, I have to thank your office for the support and prompt attention given to the business pertaining to the agency, and I desire to give expression to my gratitude to the employees for their assistance and hearty cooperation, for to them much credit is due for any advancement made among these Indians.

Census, statistics, and report of Superintendent Frank Terry 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 AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL,
Harlem, Mont., July 25, 1899.

SIR: The annual report of this school for the fiscal year 1899 is respectfully submitted:

The school plant is located about a half mile from the agency, and consists of three dormitory buildings, one barn, a laundry, bakery, small wareroom, shoe shop, carpenter shop, coal sheds, and outhouses.

The best building in the plant is the "Girls' Building." It is of the style adopted during Mr. Morgan's administration of Indian affairs. In its arrangement and state of repair it is a fair building, but it otherwise has two faults: 1. It is too small. It contains the girls' dormitories, the school dining hall and kitchen, sewing room, girls' wash room, play room and sitting room combined, mess dining room, employees' rooms, etc. It has dormitory space for 42 girls, dining-room sitting for 87 pupils, and the combined wash, play, and sitting room is 14 feet wide by 22 feet long.

The building has no basement. This, in my judgment, is a very serious fault. Montana has a very inhospitable climate. The first snowstorm of the past winter began on the 1st day of October, and the last storm subsided on the 31 day of May. On the 11th day of February last the temperature ran down to 63° below zero. On the 18th day of the present month, however, it was up to 104° above zero, with a furiously hot wind blowing. In the cities on the Pacific coast many public school buildings are provided with basements for children to play in during the rainy season. In this section all school buildings should be erected with basements for children to recreate in during the very cold or the very hot seasons. I trust this fact will soon be recognized in the erection of Indian school buildings. The boys and girls here suffer greatly during the long, bitter winters for want of these basement play rooms.

The second building of importance is the "Boys' Building," 40 by 45 feet, two stories, brick, poorly arranged, far too small, without basement. It contains 3 class rooms, 3 dormitories, 2 employees' rooms, boys' play room, 12 by 14 feet, boys' wash room, 10 by 14 feet.

The third dormitory building is a two-department flat, frame, erected at the agency some years ago for the accommodation of agency attaches, but moved here two years ago to relieve the crowded condition of the school. It contains a number of small rooms, five of which accommodate four boys each. The other buildings of this plant are inferior.

We rate the capacity of the school at 98, having dormitory space for that number; but we have proper seating capacity in the dining room for only 87, class-room accommodation for 61, and sitting and toilet room for a very small number.

The total of names on the school roll for the year is 123. The attendance by quarters was as follows:

Quarter.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
First	56	10	96
Second	56	45	101
Third	57	45	102
Fourth	57	44	101

Average attendance during the year, 98.9.

The best feature of the plant is the water system put in last year. This is, however, a hard climate in which to operate waterworks. Though we have an immense tank from which pipes run to all the buildings, we hauled water in barrels for the use of the school from January to June. Our water main remained frozen until June 2, when we removed the frozen earth and exposed the pipe to the sun. At the present time the system is working nicely. We hope to have less trouble with it next year.

We have had a fairly prosperous year. Some good, I am sure, has been accomplished. The measles have been in the school twice, but with this exception the health of the school has been good.

Thanking the employees of the school for their cooperation in the work, and gratefully acknowledging your uniform courtesy to me and kindly interest in the school, I have the honor to remain,

Yours, most respectfully,

FRANK TERRY, *Superintendent.*

LUKE C. HAYS, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR FORT PECK AGENCY.

POPLAR, MONT., *August 4, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899:

There are two tribes on this reservation. The Assiniboines number 642; the Yanktons 1,222; total, 1,864—a decrease from last year of 35. The children of school age number 394.

Sanitary.—The general health of the Indians has not been good—a larger death rate has prevailed than for several years. Early in the fall an epidemic of measles swept over the reservation, then one of chicken pox, and this was followed by one of whooping cough. The agency boarding school was practically a hospital for the entire year. In March the smallpox was epidemic on the edges of the reservation, but by strict quarantine it did not obtain a foothold here. The agency has a fairly good hospital here and, with the improvements already recommended, it would be excellent.

Educational.—The Poplar River boarding school is the only school, except as below noted, on the reservation. The buildings occupied are 36 in number. With one exception they constituted the former military post of Camp Poplar River, which was abandoned in 1893. They are almost wholly worthless. There is now in process of construction two brick dormitories and a water and sewer system. These improvements will be completed this fall and will make the nucleus of a good school plant.

There is no report from the superintendent submitted herewith. During the year there were four different superintendents, or acting superintendents in charge, and the acting superintendent at the close of the year was in such haste to make Los Angeles that he failed to make any report. His term of service was so short that I do not know that he could have made a very intelligible one in any event. Notwithstanding change of superintendents and the sickness above noted, very good work was accomplished. The total enrollment was 187. The average attendance was 167.

The Presbyterian missionary at Wolf Point conducted a day school with a total enrollment of 17, and the white employees a private school, which was attended by 10 Indian pupils. This would give a total of 214 children attending school on the reservation during the year. There are about 130 attending schools off the reservation (Carlisle, Fort Shaw, Haskell, and Montana public schools), so that of the 394 children of school age, as shown by my census, 344 children attended some school a portion of the year. Can any reservation make a better showing?

Wolf Point Mission Day School.—This school was conducted by Mrs. C. D. King at her own expense and efforts. Very good work was done; 17 Indian pupils were enrolled and a few white children.

Employees' school.—This school was conducted by the employees for the benefit of their own children. Ten Indian pupils (mixed bloods) were admitted; most of them were children of employees who preferred to send to this school.

Agriculture.—This is not an agricultural country; it has been properly termed "the bucolic region of America." If these people ever reach a condition of self-support it will be by the raising of horses, cattle, sheep, and goats. The latter part of the summer of 1898 was extremely dry, and the Indian or agency crops amounted to but little. Hay was a fair crop, and considerable industry was manifested by the Indians in securing it. Fortunately, the winter was mild and no losses in stock occurred.

Allotments.—No allotments have been made on the reservation. I do not think the sentiment in favor of allotments is so strong as it was some years ago.

Missionary work.—The mission work is in the hands of the Catholic and Presbyterian churches. Rev. E. J. Lindsey, the Presbyterian missionary, has headquarters at Poplar, and has church buildings and native helpers at different points on the reservation. They have put a great deal of energy into the work. Rev. Frederick Eberschweiler, the Catholic missionary, is located at Chinook, 200 miles west of the agency. He visits his people as often as he can, and has erected two church buildings. Both denominations maintain Sunday schools at the agency and different points on the reserve. The young men have an association similar to the Young Men's Christian Association.

These missionaries have done and are doing a great work among these Indians. If you find an Indian that is more honest, more industrious, more progressive, and more decent than his neighbor, nine times out of ten he is a member of one of the churches. The gospel seems to be doing as much for this people as the Government.

Court of Indian offenses.—The court of Indian offenses has done excellent work

REF0073547

during the year. Of all instruments placed in the hands of an agent that are powerful for good and impotent for mischief, a properly constituted Indian court occupies the first place and stands deservedly as number one.

Crime.—No serious crime has been committed on the reserve during the year. The introduction of liquor has wholly ceased. On May 8, 1898, with the approval of your office, I posted a bulletin in all parts of the reservation notifying all persons that the introduction of liquor for any purpose was forbidden, and that a violation would result in the removal of the offending party. The order has been strictly enforced. I have taken the matter up with the railroad and express companies and they will not receive it for shipment.

Police.—The police have been efficient and all that could be desired.

Roads.—The regulations concerning roads have been strictly enforced. Each able-bodied Indian performs two days' work on the roads.

Agency work.—This has been merely routine. No new improvements have been undertaken to be done by agency labor. The main effort has been to induce the Indians to care for their cattle. In this I have been successful. The sale of breeding stock has been stopped. The Assiniboine sheep herd has been sold and the proceeds invested in heifers. Two hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber has been manufactured at a cash outlay of $1.60 per thousand. New quarters are being erected by contract for the agent and physician.

Employees.—The white employees have been faithful and efficient. I have had occasion to recommend the discharge of only one. The Indian employees are constantly changing. They do not seem to desire to retain a position for any length of time, even where the pay is excellent. In one case a young man worked faithfully for a year, and on his salary being increased from $20 to $10 per month he remained four days after the increase and resigned without apparent reasons.

The same desire to change prevails to a considerable extent among school employees. Some of them (and by no means the least efficient ones) seem to regard that the Indian service was organized for the purpose of giving them a position and a change (always to be accompanied by a slight increase of salary) of position at any time they want it. They are afflicted with a disease called "transfer." All kinds of specious reasons are urged for these changes, but poor health is the most frequent. My experience in this matter for the past several years would lead me to conclude that the school service was a very unhealthful occupation and that a large number of unhealthy people had drifted into it.

Civil service.—All white positions are on the classified list. In some respects this works very well. The desirable feature of it is that employees can not be removed without sufficient cause. It does not work as well in regard to appointments. The examination will determine very well the fitness of a clerk or a school teacher, but it is not always adapted to determine the qualifications of other employees. At this agency the engineer should also be a sawyer, the blacksmith a plumber and tinner, and the carpenter must be a wheelwright. This being the case, employees are sent who do not understand and can not do the work expected and required of them. The employees, one and all, school and agency, thoroughly believe in the merit system, yet I have failed to note a single instance where any of them wanted a transfer or promotion but that the first thing they looked around for was their own or other parties' political pull. The actions of some of them in this respect would "bring a smile on the face of a graven image."

Inspection.—Supervisor Bauer has been the only inspecting officer that has visited the agency during the year.

Very respectfully,

C. R. A. SCOBEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR TONGUE RIVER AGENCY.

TONGUE RIVER AGENCY, MONT., *August 1, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899:

The agency is located on Lame Deer Creek, in Custer County, Mont., about 60 miles south of Rosebud Station on the Northern Pacific Railway, and about 50 miles east of Crow Agency on the Burlington and Missouri River Railway.

The reservation as set apart by Executive order of November 26, 1884, for the Northern Cheyenne Indians comprises in round numbers about 250,000 acres, the greater portion of which is fit for grazing purposes only, being hilly and a large portion covered with pine timber.

Only a limited area can be used for agricultural purposes, and the most valuable locations are in the possession of whites. The Rosebud Creek passes through this part of the reserve in a general northeasterly course for a distance of about 28 miles. The whites occupy the entire valley along the creek south of S. L. Busby's; some have title from the Government and others have improvements and land under cultivation and fence without having title to the same, having been in possession of their claims for years, although they are clearly within the lines of this reservation. Adding the claims of Young and Pressy, at the mouth of Muddy Creek, and the claim of Katherine Tuohy, at the mouth of Lame Deer Creek, to those south of Busby's you have something over half the entire Rosebud Valley in possession of the whites. On Trail Creek, which empties into the Rosebud, the same conditions exist—about half the creek fenced by sheep men, to the exclusion of the Indians. Corral Creek from the west side is in the hands of white men, and so with all the creeks having water which pass through the southwest corner of the reserve. On Muddy Creek there are a few whites on choice spots; about 5 miles of the creek is fenced by white settlers, which cuts off considerable land from the Indians which they should have. There is also about 3 miles of fencing on Lame Deer Creek by whites which, taken altogether, greatly diminishes the acreage left for the Indians.

The conditions on the eastern portion of the reservation are somewhat similar to those in the Rosebud country. East of Tongue River there are some 46 families, or about 130 persons, who are located there among the whites; on the west side of Tongue River there are about 260 or 270 Indians living, or about 400 in all, living in the Tongue River valley and its tributaries. The Indians living on the east side of Tongue River are compelled to live in tepees or tents on the west side at least six weeks during the year, on account of high water during the spring freshets and June rise in the river. They generally lose almost all their garden vegetables during that time, there being no fords or bridge across Tongue River.

This season has been somewhat better than last for gardening and for hay crops, as there has been a greater rainfall during the past four months than last year. The Indians will have somewhat better gardens than last year. They require considerable aid in caring for their gardens properly; a great many have the idea that all that is necessary is to put the seeds in the ground and let nature do the rest. It requires much patience and a great deal of labor to set them right. The lack of cultivators among these people is quite a drawback in field work, as it is a hard matter to get the men to work with hoes. I think they would take more interest in working their corn and potatoes with cultivators than with their present method of hoeing.

They should have stock to put on their ranges to help them do something for their own advancement. I would not recommend that stock be furnished until the reservation is fenced on north and south boundaries and all the stock now running upon it is removed and taken off the reservation, in order that there would be no possible chance for outsiders having stock coming in among these people under the pretense of looking for strays.

There is some slight improvement noticeable in their manner of dress, as some are dropping their blankets and adopting the civilized dress while at the agency. I hope to see a more decided improvement during the present year.

The general sanitary condition and health of the Indians is very good, no contagious diseases having broken out among them. During the early spring some few cases of measles appeared among the whites living contiguous to the reserve, but precautionary measures taken in time prevented the disease from being brought among the people on the reserve. One case of measles was reported at one of the white settler's house, a mile from the agency, which was promptly quarantined or isolated and prevented from spreading. No other cases reported.

There have been eight arrests by the police for misdemeanors, as follows:

1. A white man found loafing around Indian houses, begging, and practicing tricks and doings of medicine men; confined for twenty-four hours in the jail and escorted from the reservation by the police, after being warned not to return again.

2. Two Indians charged with, and found off the reservation, cutting up and carrying away the carcass of an animal belonging to a settler, without permission; given twenty-three days' work under charge of police.

3. Three Indians charged with having a quantity of fresh beef and hide in their possession, and refusing to account for same or where they got it; also with being found off the reserve without permission; given twenty-four days' work at police quarters.

4. One Indian for threatening police and trying to induce pupils to run away from mission school; given fifteen days' work at police quarters.

5. An Indian, for running away with another man's wife, he having a wife of his own, and refusing to give up the woman. Given twenty days in jail, at the end of

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which time he consented to return to his own wife and have nothing more to do with the woman he went off with.

Other cases: The case of Tuohy, for assaulting an old man of this tribe, was tried in the United States court at Helena, and the question of jurisdiction being raised by the defense, upon which defendant was acquitted, it being claimed that the assault was not made upon the reserve but upon the land of one Lynch, although it was upon the regular traveled road to the agency and outside of Lynch's inclosure. A report of the affair forwarded.

The cases of Scalp Cane and son, charged with killing cattle off the reservation, in which a jury trial was had in both cases, resulted in acquittal by the jury; the State having failed to make out their case or prove that the defendants killed the animal, as charged in the complaint, they were released. A full report of which has been made.

The excitement among the whites along the northern line, which was caused by a few irresponsible men charging the Indians with firing a haystack belonging to one of the settlers, is over, and I am informed by some of the settlers that they are now satisfied that there was no cause to charge the Indians with the crime of arson. A thorough investigation of the facts shows that the parties who made the complaint against the Indians made it to shield the guilty ones from punishment, hence the attempt to fix it on the Cheyennes. Report of the case forwarded.

There are but two schools upon the reserve. The day school at the agency has a capacity for 32 pupils, and an average attendance of about 28 pupils during the past school year. The building is of log; has three rooms—schoolroom, sewing room, and kitchen. The sewing room and kitchen are used for dining rooms during dinner hour. There has been a decided improvement in the children attending day school, in their manners, dress, and habits, during the past year, which speaks well for the ability of the teacher. Both Mr. Kohlenberg and his wife have labored earnestly, with good results, considering the material and books that they had to work with. What books, maps, etc., that are here are so old and obsolete that they are of very little use, and what maps, globes, and text-books there are here would much better adorn the shelves or walls of a second-hand dealer's shop or junk store than a schoolhouse where youth are to be educated and instructed in modern language and education.

The school had two visits during the year from Supervisor Bauer. He made some very good recommendations as to what was necessary for the successful operating of day schools, and what text-books should be used and what should not, but there the matter ended. Nothing has been done, and our day school still continues in the old way. I would recommend that the school be furnished in time to begin next session of school with sufficient text-books, maps, etc., of the latest dates in use among other day schools, to properly conduct our school and give the teachers here at least an equal chance to advance the pupils with the ideas and education of to-day. There has been less trouble in getting the children to school during the past year than heretofore. The children have been more prompt to come to school; probably their parents take more interest.

The mission school on Tongue River under charge of the Ursuline Nuns is a contract school. It has an average attendance of 65 pupils, of which but 26 are educated under contract by the Government, the majority of children attending the mission school being educated and clothed and fed by the nuns gratuitously. The work done by the instructors at the mission school has been very satisfactory, and shows a very perceptible improvement among those in attendance. There have been no complaints against the school, the parents of the children taking them and putting them in freely and without compulsion.

The Catholic Church has had a missionary priest at the mission until about the middle of June who had been an earnest and energetic worker among the Indians and seemed interested in his work; having been called away to other fields there is no missionary among them at this time.

I would earnestly recommend that steps be taken at as early date as possible for the erection of a boarding school which would accommodate 200 or 250 pupils. These people should have better school facilities for their children than they have at present. Under the present conditions there will be but about 45 children provided with schooling during the ensuing year—about 32 at our day school, and 13 at St. Labre's Mission contract school on Tongue River, which is a very small percentage of the school children that will be able to attend school during the ensuing year.

The agency buildings are log except the agent's dwelling, warehouse, and granary, which are in a fair condition. The blacksmith shop and wagon shop are in rather bad condition, as are some of the warehouses, and should be repaired and put in safe condition. They need new roofs, which should be shingle or lumber. The dirt roofs which they are covered with do not turn heavy rains, it being almost impossible to work at the forge in rainy weather. The school needs some repairs which should be done during vacation. The kitchen should be ceiled and the inside of schoolroom repaired with lime mortar, and the whole structure whitewashed and painted, which would increase the sanitary condition somewhat.

The police force have performed their duty in a very intelligent and satisfactory manner, using discretion and cool judgment in all cases where the same was required. During the time when excitement among a few thoughtless individuals among the settlers was at the highest tension, the police went about among the Indians advising them and keeping them at their homes without the least excitement. In their patrol duty along the northern line they are to be credited with performing the delicate duty assigned them in a very creditable manner.

The failure of Congress to pass the measure for the relief of the Northern Cheyennes as recommended by the honorable Secretary of the Interior caused some little disappointment, but nothing serious, as the Indians were all fully advised of the situation and what was being done for them by the Department. I trust that the recommendations as made by Inspector McLaughlin may be carried out at the next session of Congress. The boundary lines should, in my opinion, be established on the lines indicated in Inspector McLaughlin's report, which will give the Indians land for farming on small scale, and good ranges for stock raising, the Tongue River slope being an excellent winter range. All the persons interested with whom I have talked are satisfied with the agreements made by the inspector, and say they are ready to make the transfer as soon as they are paid the price agreed upon. One case on Tongue River where the course of the river was changed last spring and now runs some distance east of the former course, thus leaving about 100 acres more of land on the west side than was there when the agreement was made last fall, which I suppose will have to be taken into consideration when the final settlement is made, as the owner expects a new agreement for the land thus thrown on the west side.

The Indians have earned by hauling freight about $3,000. They have realized from their labor and from hay sold to the Government about $3,175, making a total of $6,175 paid them during the year.

The census just made shows a population of 1,363, an increase of 14 over last year.

Males	640
Females	723
Total	1,363
Births	50
Deaths	33
Males above 18 years	325
Males between 6 and 16	184
Females above 14 years	446
Females between 6 and 16	195
School age:	
Males	184
Females	195
Total	379

I forward herewith inclosed report and recommendations of Mr. W. C. Kohlenberg, teacher of agency day school, and request that his recommendations be acted upon.

I desire to thank the employees for the prompt and efficient manner in which they have performed their duties, and their courteous conduct toward one another, and to those under their charge. Also the honorable Commissioner for the cordial support and prompt assistance rendered this office.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

J. C. CLIFFORD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TEACHER OF TONGUE RIVER SCHOOL.

TONGUE RIVER AGENCY, MONT., *July 1, 1889.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the agency day school, located at Lame Deer, Tongue River Agency, Mont.

Buildings.—This school consists of one building of three rooms built of logs. One room is used for a school room, one for a kitchen and dining room, and the third for a sewing room, etc.

Capacity.—The capacity of this school is 32, which is all that can be comfortably accommodated.

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Attendance.—The attendance for the past year is 27½ daily, which is the highest average in the history of the school. Children who attend live within a radius of a little more than a mile from the school. Some live here permanently; others move in to send their children to school, but these usually attend irregularly, moving back and forth.

A few weeks before Christmas attendance always increases in anticipation of the usual Christmas treat, and throughout the cold winter months attendance is good, as it is very uncomfortable for the children at home, and they get a warm dinner at school besides, being able at least to keep warm while there.

This year the attendance during March and April was low on account of so much "la grippe." During May and June attendance decreases because the parents move out to their farming places and plant their gardens, which, too, must be encouraged; consequently, the children having no place to stay are obliged to go with their parents.

Advancement of pupils.—Most of the pupils are beginners and have very little knowledge of English, and are slow to take it up. Being naturally timid (more so than some other tribes), they hesitate in using the English language, though they speak it fairly well. It is slow work on account of children going home every night and Saturdays and Sundays and, in the meantime, using nothing but the Indian language. In any kind of work where some visible results are obtained, they do well. The children are studious, and while they are not so timid about speaking in school, when they are out they are very backward.

Industrial work.—Boys.—The boys have carried all the water for the school, have kept the schoolroom in order, scrubbing it once each week and sometimes oftener, under supervision of the teacher. They also did some woodwork—mostly knife work and carving, but as we have no tools, only what we ourselves furnish and not enough of suitable material, we did not accomplish what we wished to do.

We also plant and cultivate a garden each spring, and though we have no irrigation we do not expect to raise much, but it still serves the purpose of giving a little instruction in this line. Last fall we harvested about 500 pounds of potatoes and 1,500 pounds of turnips, besides having all the radishes, lettuce, peas, and beans we wanted in their season.

Industrial work.—Girls.—The girls have been required, under the supervision of the cook, to do the housework connected with the kitchen and sewing room, aid in preparing the lunch, set tables properly, wash dishes, etc. They have also done the weekly washing and ironing. Besides this they have been taught sewing of all kinds, from hemming dish towels to cutting and making garments. After each girl could sew by hand and was large enough to run a machine she was taught to sew on it. They also did as much mending as they had time to do. The following garments were made in the sewing room the past year: 2 coats, 38 aprons, 28 underskirts, 25 boys' shirts, 18 suits underwear, 30 dresses, 8 pairs pants made over from men's. Besides this there were over 100 garments made for the pupils' parents, with the mother's help, the parents furnishing the material and Mrs. Kohlenberg supervising the work.

Kindergarten work.—As the Department has furnished nothing to this school for three years in the line of books or kindergarten material, having failed to send us the necessary estimate blanks, we are wanting in this work. We furnished material for the following from donated money: Sewing primary pricked sewing cards, sewing outline cards, paper folding with colored paper, and paper cutting and parquetry and drawing is the extent of this work.

I hope that we receive the necessary blanks next year, that we may make an estimate for some much needed books and material. The interest the children take in this work, and the incentive it is to good attendance, should be sufficient excuse for its use, not taking into consideration its value in education.

Influence of school upon parents.—The influence of the school upon the parents is not all noticeable. The majority of the mothers keep their children and themselves more cleanly than those who do not attend school. They are also beginning to make white dresses for the smaller girls as near like the school dresses as they can; some bringing the material to school to make, others doing it by themselves. In the minor details of their life the school undoubtedly bears some influence. The most of them look upon the school in a friendly way and realize what we are trying to do, though there are some few who think all the school is for is to feed their children and give them clothes. But they will get over this idea in time.

Bathing.—For this important part of our work we are not equipped as we should be. We have to carry all our water over 100 yards, and have only washtubs to bathe in, besides having no place of privacy.

Recommendations.—We should have a well dug at the school, and another addition of two rooms built on. An addition 16 by 28 feet divided into two rooms—one 16 by 16 feet, the other 12 by 16 feet—would give us sufficient room. The large room should be fitted up with a ring bath and be used as a laundry and bath room. We are too crowded at present in our kitchen, trying to cook, wash, heat water for bathing, etc., all on a little No. 8 stove. The small room should be fitted with a workbench and a few tools and be used as a boys' workshop.

We should also have a more varied bill of fare. This year our bill of fare consisted of bread, meat, coffee, gravy, and as long as our vegetables lasted we used them, but they lasted only a short time. I fail to see anything in this bill of fare that would tempt a child to attend school regularly, considering that it has the same at home. We should be allowed the full day-school allowances, including sugar and coffee. When the temperature gets to 60° below zero, as it did last winter, coffee is the leading item on a bill of fare for Indians.

We should also be allowed clothing for the boys that we may keep them reasonably comfortable in winter, and looking respectable. We should also have more clothing for the girls, including shoes and stockings.

If a day school is to be maintained at this agency for any length of time, I would suggest that the above be taken into consideration.

A boarding school is needed at this place very much. Capacity should be 250. There are nearly 400 children of school age on this reservation and school facilities for about 100. There would be no trouble in filling a well-equipped boarding school of the above-stated capacity.

In conclusion, I wish to thank Hon. J. C. Clifford, United States Indian agent, for his kind and courteous attention and aid during the past year.

Respectfully,

W. C. KOHLENBERG, *Teacher.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through J. C. Clifford, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN NEBRASKA.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR THE OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY.

WINNEBAGO, NEBR., *August 31, 1899.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter of May 1, I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

I assumed charge at this agency February 6 last, relieving Capt. W. A. Mercer, of whom I desire to express my high regard and acknowledge many kindly acts and valuable assistance rendered me in assuming the duties of this position.

Reservation.—This reservation is located in the northeastern portion of Nebraska, having an east front on the Missouri River of 18 miles and extending west 30 miles, embracing about 250,000 acres.

The eastern portion bordering on the Missouri River is quite broken, but sufficiently well timbered to afford an ample fuel supply for the entire reservation. The central and western portions are made up of gently rolling prairies and wide valleys well watered by the Logan, Omaha, and Blackbird creeks and their numerous branches, and the soil of the entire tract is the most fertile and productive. Located as this reservation is, in the central corn belt of the West, with good railway facilities, it is, without doubt, one of the most desirable tracts of agricultural land in the State.

The Winnebago Indians occupy the northern portion of this reservation, embracing about 110,000 acres. This originally was a part of the Omaha Reservation and was purchased of that tribe in 1804, the first selection of a reservation for the Winnebagoes in South Dakota, under the provisions of the act of February 21, 1862, not proving satisfactory. The southern portion of the reservation, containing about 140,000 acres, is occupied by the Omahas. There is little in common between the Omaha and Winnebago Indians—speaking a different language and unlike in character and habits. This immediate vicinity has been the home of the Omahas since the earliest history of the Missouri Valley, while the Winnebagoes are comparatively new to this locality.

WINNEBAGOES.

Little marked change in the condition of the Winnebagoes can be reported for the past year. The ever-increasing revenue derived from the leasing of their allotments enables them to live more comfortably; they are better clothed and fed; have better horses and more carriages; in fact, the large proportion of them have everything necessary to their comfort. They are enabled to obtain all the necessities and many of the luxuries that go with a civilized life. Doubtless all this comes too easy, and if more personal effort was required of them their development toward a better civilization would be more rapid.

Progress in some directions we can note, as in the growing appreciation of the value of property, as illustrated in the energy they display in proving heirship to deceased allottees' land. Also their respect for law is one of the most noteworthy signs of improvement. Few communities will you find where the rights of private property are better respected, and but one arrest has been made during the year for any crime except as to violation of liquor laws, and even in this respect there has been a marked improvement.

Census.—The population of the Winnebago tribe is as follows:

Total population	1,129
Males	595
Females	534
Males over 18	372
Females over 14	398
School children between 6 and 18	277

A comparison of the census returns of 1869 shows a decrease of about 200 in thirty years, but this is somewhat misleading, as quite a number have been transferred during this period from the roll of the Wisconsin branch of the tribe, so that a conservative estimate would place this decrease at something over 20 per cent in thirty years.

Allotments.—The original allotment to the Winnebagoes was made under the act of 1863, and 487 patents were issued. In 1887 a new allotment was ordered under the act of that year. Investigation developed the fact that only about one-half of the original allottees could be found or indentified. This was owing to the fact that English names were arbitrarily given them at the time of the first allotment and the failure to retain the Indian names also. As a result the allotting agent returned over

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200 patents which had been recovered and which were finally canceled by the Department as being fictitious. As a result of this confusion something over 250 allottees have thus far failed to receive their allotments in whole or in part.

This condition has caused much feeling and discontent, but I am pleased to say that Special Agent John K. Rankin is now on the reservation with full instructions from the Department to adjust all errors and omissions and to complete the allotment.

Aiding allottees.—Since the Winnebagoes have occupied this reservation 130 houses have been erected for them by the Government. Many of these houses were built some thirty years ago, and although they have been repaired from time to time, yet now many of them are badly in need of repairs to render them comfortable. In the appropriation for Winnebagoes for the current year is the item of $3,917.02 to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior "for the erection of houses, improvements of their allotments of land, purchase of stock, agricultural implements, seeds, and other beneficial objects." If a portion of the above-mentioned appropriation is available I would earnestly recommend that it be expended in making the much-needed repairs on houses as indicated.

Education.—The destruction of the Winnebago school plant by fire in April, 1898, was a serious blow to the Winnebago Indians, and the end of the year finds the tribe in a deplorable state as to the education of their children. The majority of these children remained at their homes during the year, for the most part in comparative idleness. A number, however, attended public district schools with which the Indian Office had contracts. These were mostly mixed bloods, and quite satisfactory progress was made at some of these schools by the Indian children.

Contracts were made with three public school districts on the Winnebago Reservation. The new regulation which applies to these contracts in the future will, without doubt, render these schools more effective to the real Indian. Nonreservation schools were attended by the usual number of pupils from the Winnebagoes.

We understand that plans are approved for a new school plant, and the more progressive Indians and this office will be pleased when further steps are taken by the Department to construct the same. Since means are provided whereby children of school age on a reservation can be placed in the reservation school without the consent of parents, the pressing need of the Winnebagoes is a well-equipped school put in operation at the earliest possible moment.

Missionary work.—The Presbyterian Board of Missions has a comfortable church, a resident missionary, and services are held regularly. The attendance by the Indians is small, but when the Winnebago boarding school is in session, the Sunday school connected with the church has a large attendance, and much good is doubtless accomplished. The Winnebagoes do not respond kindly to missionary efforts, and encouragement in this direction is small.

Sanitary conditions.—The sanitary condition during the year has been fairly good. The number of deaths is quite large, but the majority of these have been old people. The prevailing disease is tuberculosis, which is the great scourge of this people.

The sanitary report for this year will necessarily be rather abbreviated, owing to the fact that the physician who has been here during the year has just been transferred and his successor has not been here long enough to become acquainted with the facts.

Agency building.—The agency buildings are quite old, most of them having been erected thirty-three years ago. With the repairs now allowed, together with the new cottage under contract, they will be in a fairly comfortable condition.

The water supply continues to be a vexatious question at this agency. The agent's dwelling and three of the employees' are unprovided for. Their entire supply has now to be hauled by team. I am at a loss to know what to recommend in this particular, as attempts in the past to obtain a supply at two of these houses have proved failures.

Agency shops.—Good work has been done at both the carpenter and blacksmith shops during the year, and, while we are not able to do all the work presented, yet the more important, as repairs for wagons, farm machinery, and horseshoeing, is well kept up.

OMAHAS.

Until the law allowing and regulating the leasing of the individual allotments was passed, the duties of the agent as regards the Omahas was only nominal, but at this date the amount of work involved in attending to the affairs of the Omahas is little if any less than that in attending to the Winnebagoes. A full appreciation of this fact will give your office a correct idea of the increased work and financial responsibility connected with this agency.

Quite a marked advance has been made by the Omahas during the year. They are more industrious, are doing better farming, building houses, have more stock—in short, the outlook for them is very encouraging.

Census.—The population of the Omaha tribe is as follows:

Total population	1,157
Males	574
Females	583
Males over 18	284
Females over 14	335
School children between 6 and 18	282

A comparison of the census returns of 1869 shows an increase of 137 in the Omaha tribe of Indians, or about 12 per cent during the period of the last thirty years.

Agency.—All the business connected with the Omahas is transacted at their old agency, located 10 miles from this office. One day each week is devoted entirely to drawing Omaha leases and paying out their individual moneys. This plan I instituted on assuming charge at this agency, and it has proved very gratifying to the Omahas. It saves them much travel, but yet more important to them, it satisfies their pride in having their business done at home, and not being compelled to visit the agency on a neighboring reservation.

Allotments.—All allotments to the Omahas have been made under special acts, and, up to this date, 954 patents have been issued covering 77,786 acres, leaving a residue of 64,558 acres not yet allotted. Provision to allot this remainder was made by the act of March 3, 1893. No action, however, to carry into effect this law was taken until the present year; but on the 24th of April Special Agent John K. Rankin was designated to proceed to the agency and complete the allotment as provided by law, and he is now engaged in this work. Dissatisfaction is expressed by some at the provision of the law which will exclude from participating in the allotment children born since March 3, 1893; yet, as a whole, it will be satisfactory and will about exhaust the land remaining available for allotment. When this work is completed, it will remove the cause of much discontent which is existing among the Omahas.

Missionary work.—The Presbyterian Board of Missions have two church buildings and one resident missionary. There is a very good attendance upon church services and over 40 communicants, so that the field is encouraging for effort in this direction.

Education.—The Omaha boarding school (buildings owned and school supported by the Government) is a very flourishing institution. The buildings are of wood, but most of them are in good repair. Superintendent, teachers, and other employees are efficient and attentive to their duties. The Omahas take pride in their school, and, as a consequence, we have little difficulty in keeping the attendance up to the full capacity. Detailed estimates have been made out for much-needed improvements, and I earnestly recommend that, when funds are available, the estimates be allowed. I inclose herewith report of Superintendent Ratliff, which will give the conditions at this school more in detail.

In addition to the Omaha boarding school, contracts have been made with five district schools to educate Indian children. In a number of districts this plan has proved satisfactory, and the districts that are able to comply with the instructions from your office for the current year will, I am sure, offer good school advantages for the Indians attending these schools.

Sanitary.—We have no agency physician at the Omahas, therefore this report can not be as full as desirable. During the winter a very severe epidemic of measles visited the Omaha tribe. This disease has always proved very fatal with the Omahas, but this has been especially true the past winter. Over 50 deaths are from this cause alone. Special authority was granted me by your office and medical attendance provided during this epidemic. With the above noted exception the health of the Omaha tribe has been good.

Agency shops.—The only Government employees at the Omaha Agency are the carpenter and blacksmith, and a good repair shop is maintained. I consider this shop of great value to the Omahas. If it were not maintained, they would be obliged to take their work to distant towns. They are not always provided with the means to pay, and as a consequence often their farm work would suffer. The work done in the shop is charged to the individual Indians, and collected by this office when the per capita annuity is paid. This renders the shop nearly self-supporting.

AGRICULTURE.

The accompanying statistics in regard to the agricultural products of the Omaha and Winnebago Indians have been carefully prepared by the farmers, and as the thrashing of the small grain is about completed and corn so far advanced, those estimates are doubtless quite accurate. From a comparison with the last year we can note some improvement. The cultivated area has not been largely increased. In a few instances allottees have cultivated their land, which previously had been leased.

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The season has been favorable for corn. That which was planted in time and has been well cultivated is a fine crop. The late planted and poorly attended is a partial failure. The wheat yield is below the average and the quality not first class. The only seed issued to the Indians of this reservation was issued to the Winnebagoes during the present season, namely, 500 bushels of potatoes, which I am pleased to say were generally planted. The season has been favorable and a very good crop secured.

Hay is a good crop, and at this date is being secured; but, owing to a scarcity of serviceable machines, it will be late before the harvest is completed. In this connection I would say that most of the mowing machines provided years ago for the Winnebagoes are now worn out and worthless, and some provision will have to be made for a new supply before another season.

CRIMES.

The crimes committed on the reservations during the past year have been few and of a minor nature; in fact, nothing worthy of note, except the one offense of introducing liquor upon the reservation, for which 56 Indians and 100 whites have been prosecuted. The United States court officials have been very active in suppressing this evil, and I am pleased to note the marked improvement in the conditions in this respect. Our police force have cooperated with the court and obtained the evidence necessary to secure the conviction. Some of the most incorrigible of the offenders have been imprisoned one hundred and fifty days, and have paid fines of from $25 to $50. A continuance of this vigorous policy will reduce this evil to a minimum.

ROAD MAKING AND REPAIRS.

The Indians are required by the State law to work out their poll tax or pay in cash. Most of them prefer the former course, which furnishes sufficient labor to keep the roads, with the exception of the bridges, in fairly good repair. Many of the roads on the reservation are not properly located, but steps are now being taken for this office to act in concert with the county authorities, and we hope that by another year much improvement will be made in this respect.

LEASING.

This is by far the most perplexing proposition, as well as involving the most labor, of anything connected with the administration of affairs at this agency. To illustrate as to the detail work involved, we have now in force over 1,300 leases, all of which are drawn in this office. Each requires careful investigation, and numerous books must be kept to make a complete record. Then the 1,300 leases require that 2,600 collections be made and receipts issued; and, as over 1,100 are leases on allotted lands, the money for which, after collecting, must be paid out to the individual Indian, the receipts, taken in triplicate, will number over 6,500. In fact, since the regulation requiring the individual Indian lease moneys to be paid into this office went into effect, it has increased the clerical work at least 100 per cent.

Again, we have had during the past year over one hundred cases of disputed heirship, each of which had to be carefully investigated before a lease was made or the money paid out. These questions are not often a matter of law, but of fact. The marriage relations of these people have been so lax that it was often very difficult to trace the descent of property.

The regulation requiring all individual moneys to be paid into this office has added very largely to the revenues of these people. A conservative estimate would place the increase at not less than 40 per cent. The reason for this is that an Indian will discount a payment due in six months or one year or two years hence to almost any amount which the white renter has the conscience to take, and by far too many of the lessees have taken advantage of this fact.

It is also very difficult to determine who should be allowed to lease, and if so, what proportion of their land. Few, if any, are able to cultivate all of their allotment. Then we have the old men, the women, and children, most of whom have allotments, besides the vast amount of land descended to them by inheritance. None of this class can cultivate their lands, so that, by a strict compliance with the law in regard to leasing, we will yet have a very large proportion of the reservation to lease.

The rental values are constantly increasing, so that the future support of this people in comfort is secured, if only the young men could be induced to take up farming for a livelihood. They have the best of land, but they lack means for a start.

I would most earnestly recommend, if it is found possible, that some steps be taken so that the rentals of the allotted lands of minors be retained by the Government to accumulate until they are of age, and, in the case of males, be then invested in establishing them on their allotments, purchasing the necessary farming machinery, etc. At present the parents or guardians use these rentals. Most of the children are at school and the money is not required for their support. If the course suggested were pursued, the young man returning from an Eastern school would be provided with the means for a start in life.

INDIAN POLICE.

Our force consists of one officer and sixteen privates. They have been quite efficient in the discharge of their duties, and especially active in detecting and securing the arrest of violators of the liquor law.

EMPLOYEES.

All of my employees have been faithful and efficient, and fully employed. The clerical force has been overworked; but, with the additional force allowed by the Department, we now have the work well in hand.

FIELD MATRONS.

Field matrons are employed by the Department for both the Omaha and Winnebago tribes. The employee for the Winnebagoes resides at this agency, so that I am able to speak of the character of the work performed from personal observation, and I am pleased to report that excellent service has been given. The Omaha field matron resides 11 miles from the agency, and not on my regular line of travel when visiting the Omahas, but from what I have seen I think valuable service is being rendered.

In closing I desire to express my appreciation of the uniform courtesy and support extended to me by your office.

For further report I respectfully refer to the inclosed statistics.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. P. MATHEWSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OMAHA SCHOOL.

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBR., *August 30, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Omaha boarding school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899:

I reported here for duty on September 7, 1898. School began September 12, 1898, and closed June 21, 1899—forty weeks and three days.

It was not my good fortune to meet the former superintendent, P. D. McArthur, here before he left, and get his plans. But I wish to say that I have found abundant evidence of careful and thoughtful work on his part. Many things here were in good condition, and most of what I would say are needed improvements had been studied through and careful plans and specifications for the same had been left on file.

So many changes in the employee force had been made that the work in the beginning necessarily suffered somewhat while we were getting acquainted with the new field. But it seems to me that, on the whole, this school has an exceptionally faithful, earnest, and efficient set of employees, and in course of the year a large amount of hard and faithful work has been done. In this respect the climax came when the epidemic of measles was on, as my special report on that situation mentioned. Fifty-one of the 86 pupils then in school had the measles.

A number of minor improvements have been made: A new windmill and pump purchased; one new horse for the driving team; a set of new driving harness; about 1½ miles of fence repaired and improved; the pasture water tank covered, so that with the mercury 36° below zero the water did not freeze badly (this was the farmer's idea); a brick ash house built, as a little further precaution against fire; new porches built next to the play rooms, which add materially to the comfort there, and a set of twenty band instruments purchased. We hope, in course of a year or so, to have a good Omaha band.

A number of more extensive improvements are very much needed, plans and specifications for which are now on file in the Indian Office. Especially as a further protection against fire, as well as for economy and convenience, the laundry should be moved farther away from the main building and enlarged; the woodhouse should be moved; a hot water heating plant put in; also a gasoline lighting plant and water system with hose, hydrants, and pressure sufficient to furnish adequate protection against fire. The barn and other stock buildings are badly in need of being moved and repaired, as per specifications already sent in.

The school has 20 acres of good corn, 20 acres of good millet, about 20 acres of oats, which was fair, and several acres of good potatoes. This season we are experimenting in a small way with sugar beets intended for cattle feed. The garden has done well. The chief objection to a garden here is that such a large part of its products reach their season in July and August, when the pupils are at home.

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A small orchard was started here two years or so ago. Next spring we hope to replace the dead trees. We think it will be worth while to set out some strawberry plants here this coming year.

The horses, cattle, and hogs are healthy and in good condition. Unfortunately the majority of the young chickens have been killed by weasels.

The experience of the past year has seemed to indicate that this is too small a school—considering age of pupils we have, 6 to 18 years, and the majority smaller ones—in which to do satisfactory manual-training work, because of scarcity of workers to keep up the necessary work of the school.

Under the direction of a principal teacher the work in the literary department has been better organized, a definite course of study has been made out, and something more done toward getting the work graded all the way through. Special effort has been made to get pupils to speak out and speak distinctly, and something was gained in that line; but complete success seems to be one of the most difficult things to achieve.

In course of the year the school has aided in getting a goodly number of Omaha children transferred to Genoa, Haskell, and Carlisle, and would just as gladly have aided other schools had it been able to do so.

The school has two true friends in Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Galt, the Presbyterian missionaries for the reservation.

The Indian Office has been kind and considerate in dealing with the various requests which have been made in course of the year. Kind and helpful official visits, which have been genuinely appreciated, have been made by Mr. J. H. Dortch, of the Indian Office, Inspector A. M. Tinker, and Supervisors C. D. Rakestraw and R. C. Bauer. The most thorough and decisive support, as well as positive help, have been given by the United States Indian agents, Capt. W. A. Mercer and Mr. Charles P. Mathewson, and the clerks at the agency have been uniformly kindly and helpful.

Very respectfully.

RUSSELL RATLIFF, *Superintendent.*

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.
(Through Charles P. Mathewson, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF AGENT FOR SANTEE AGENCY.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR., *December 1, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report for the Santee Agency:

Location.—The jurisdiction of this agency embraces the following: The Santee Sioux, located in Nebraska; the Poncas, having a subagency 18 miles southwest, in Nebraska, and the Flandreau Sioux, who have a subagency at Flandreau, S. Dak., about 100 miles north of the headquarters of this agency, which are situated at Santee, Nebr., 3½ miles from Springfield, S. Dak., and 25 miles northwest of Bloomfield, Nebr.

Population.—The following is a tabulated statement of the Indian population under the jurisdiction of this agency:

	Under 6 years.		Between—		Above—		Total.
	M.	F.	6 and 18, M.	6 and 14, F.	18, M.	14, F.	
Santee Sioux	85	75	150	91	283	311	995
Flandreau Sioux	19	24	32	24	88	100	287
Poncas	19	24	38	37	51	60	229
Total	123	123	220	152	422	471	1,511

Education.—We have under the supervision of this agency two boarding schools and one day school. The Santee boarding school, located at the agency, has a capacity for 80 pupils. Owing to the inefficiency of employees sent here through the civil service, this school has not accomplished what it should. The Hope school, a school for girls exclusively, located at Springfield, S. Dak., has a capacity for 55 pupils. Under the able management of Mr. Walter J. Wicks as superintendent, this school has been a source of pride. A day school at Ponca subagency employs one teacher, and the Government also has contracts with several district schools. Except at the district school located here at the agency, I find that the Indian children do not attend school regularly.

Missionary.—The American Missionary Association has a fine school plant here, which is doing excellent work among these Indians. The Episcopal Church is located about 1 mile from the agency, and employs a native pastor, who also holds services at two other churches on this reservation and at Ponca subagency.

Sanitary.—An epidemic of measles prevailed during the winter among the Indians, also at Hope school and the mission. But by a strict quarantine, enforced by the superintendent at Santee boarding school, we did not have a single case of measles.

Morality.—There has been a decided decrease in stealing and drunkenness among the Santees during the past year.

Buildings.—All of the buildings at the agency and the overseer's house have been painted during the year. We need at least three new residences at the agency, as three of the regular employees have no buildings provided, and also a new school building for the Santee boarding school.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Indian Office for courtesies shown this office during the year.

Very respectfully,

H. C. BAIRD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF HOPE SCHOOL.

HOPE INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Springfield, S. Dak., July 1, 1899.

DEAR SIR: I would respectfully report that this school has maintained work for forty-one weeks during the fiscal year just closed.

It has been the most trying year in our history as a school. During the most severe weather of the winter, which was the coldest in many years, thirty-five of our children were taken down with measles and about twenty of them with whooping cough at the same time. The measles were epidemic among the whites as well as among the Indians, and our pupils no doubt received the measles contagion through the whites; but the whooping cough was brought by the pupils from the reservation on their return from the Christmas vacation.

For this and many other reasons I am very much opposed to the Christmas vacation, and earnestly wish that it might be done away with altogether. So long as other schools in this vicinity grant the privilege to their pupils it is practically impossible for us to refuse it. It is certainly an unwise thing to allow it in this cold latitude. I will suggest, in brief, that the children are exposed to severe colds in their own poorly warmed and unventilated homes; to severe colds by taking the long ride to their homes in winter weather; to contagious diseases, always more prevalent and dangerous in the winter; and to vermin—body lice, head lice, and bedbugs. It is no small matter to rid a school full of children of these pests and to keep them down, as must be done anew after every vacation. Moreover, the order and effectiveness of the school work are greatly hindered for several weeks by this winter vacation. There is generally difficulty in getting some of the pupils back into school after the vacation. Several of our pupils did not return at all during the rest of the year.

During the epidemic in our school three children died, and two others who were taken home by their parents while sick have since died. These were the first deaths which have occurred in the school since it has been controlled by the Government.

Our employees were devoted to the welfare of the pupils during the epidemic and were ready for any sacrifice in taking care of them. We are indebted also to some of the Christian ladies of Springfield for voluntary help in aiding the employees to watch with the sick before we had secured special nurses to help in the sick rooms.

The literary work of the school has gone on, with an interruption of two weeks during the epidemic, very much as usual. We have followed very largely the course of study as mapped out by Dr. Hailmann, the late superintendent of Indian schools. The children have made good progress in acquiring the English language. Special attention has been given to language, reading, numbers, and drawing during the year.

The pupils have made good progress also in industrial work. They are detailed for a month at a time in each department as their age and strength allow, so that each pupil has an opportunity to learn each branch of household industry. No girl is allowed, because of special fitness, to remain in one department for more than thirty days consecutively, as it is realized that in their homes they must be both ready and able to do all kinds of work.

Some of the older girls have been detailed to take care of the milk and to make butter. Owing to the small number of cows owned by the school we have not done as much of this as desirable, but as the Department has given us authority to purchase more cows we hope to enlarge this feature of our work the coming year.

Very respectfully.

WALTER J. WICKS, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN NEVADA.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR NEVADA AGENCY.

NEVADA AGENCY, NEV.,
Wadsworth, Nev., July 25, 1899.

SIR: Complying with instructions contained in office letter of May 1, 1899, I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the affairs of the Nevada Agency:

Agency.—The agency headquarters are located 18 miles north of Wadsworth, Nev., a station on the main line of the Central Pacific Railroad, which is our telegraphic and post-office address, and the point of delivery of all supplies for both agency and school.

No change has been made in the existing boundary lines of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, except the provision in the last appropriation act to permit the citizens of

REF0073553

Wadsworth, Nev., to acquire title to 640 acres under the existing town-site laws. This action has pleased the citizens of Wadsworth, and will settle the long-disputed titles to their homes.

Census.—The census, as taken on June 30, 1899, shows the total population of the Pah-Ute tribe, under the jurisdiction of this agency, to be 552—a decrease of 10 from last year's census. This decrease is due to a few families moving to other permanent homes. Following is a recapitulation of the census:

Males over 18 years of age	175
Females over 14 years of age	184
School children from 6 to 16 years of age	122
Children under 6 years of age	71
Total	552

Indians.—These Indians have followed the usual occupations of the white laborers in this vicinity, and have managed to earn a fair living for themselves and families. These Indians do most of the manual work for the neighboring farmers and stock raisers, perform all the unskilled labor about the agency, and do all the Government freighting. They are industrious Indians, and always willing to work for a fair compensation. What little the Government provides for the civilization and support of the adults and education of the children is used to advantage.

Road work.—The roads have all been kept in fair repair by the Indians during the year at no expense to the Government.

Court of Indian offenses.—The Indians have had fewer dissensions this year than usual, and the court has had little or nothing to do. The judges comprising the court are as intelligent, impartial, and conscientious Indians as can be found on the agency. The establishment of the court tends, in my judgment, to the prevention of crime and petty troubles.

Indian police.—One officer and 7 privates constitute the police force at this agency. One of the privates resides permanently in Wadsworth and assists the local officers in suppressing liquor traffic among the Indians. There has been less drunkenness among them this year than ever before, and credit must be given to the vigilance and interest shown in the matter by the local authorities.

Agency buildings.—The agency buildings were painted during the year and are in good repair, providing ample and comfortable quarters for the agency employees. My recommendations last year for a new jail and drug store should be given favorable consideration. These two new buildings are absolutely needed.

Agency stock.—The agency owns no stock except one driving and one work team of horses. The former were purchased this year and will supply the wants of the agency in this line for some time to come, unless some unforeseen accident happens.

Irrigation.—By far the most important work at this agency is the present endeavor to reorganize the irrigating system. During the year $8,500 was expended in the construction of a mile of new ditch (mostly paid out for Indian labor) which taps the river below its low-water mark and obviates the necessity of a dam across the river, and permitting of the destruction of the dilapidated old dam which has caused so much worry and trouble, as well as numerous complaints to your office from the fish commissioners of Nevada and California. This new portion of the ditch was completed in the latter part of May; has proved a complete success, and will for all time furnish all water required for use at this agency for irrigating purposes, permitting the enlargement of our present system and the construction of another large ditch on the opposite side of the river. In June I submitted to your office detailed plans and specifications for the proposed improvement of the irrigation ditches at this agency at a cost of $20,000.

If my suggestions and recommendations meet your approval, and I am provided with the means to carry them out, not less than 3,000 acres of additional farming land can be put under cultivation. I presage that these Indians will be self-supporting after these lands have been cultivated for a few years. They are naturally a farming and stock-raising people, and their future prosperity depends entirely upon the condition of their arable lands, which are as good as can be found anywhere if properly watered. If it were not for antagonizing the more popular idea that education should be placed above every thing else, I would unhesitatingly state that the improvement of their landed interests will be of far more benefit to the future generations of these Indians than their limited educational acquirements. When these lands are all under cultivation, their children, after completing their schooling, can return to their parents to find a profitable and comfortable home, and not be forced upon the world with no resources except a limited education, which is of little advantage to them in earning a livelihood in this section of the country, where they are of necessity, as well as choice, compelled to permanently locate.

Heretofore only about one-third of the available land was cultivated and for the reason that the old system of irrigation was a failure, and the failure of crops year after year so discouraged these Indians that they refused to cultivate their lands any longer until provided with a permanent, substantial water supply. This we have commenced to do this year, and from now on it will be our endeavor to so enlarge their irrigating system as to water every acre fit for cultivation. This can not be accomplished in one year or two, but by a gradual expenditure each year it can be completed within a reasonable time. When their lands are watered there is nothing to prevent the allotment to them in severalty, as they are virtually self-supporting now.

Inspector Graves was a potent factor in the reorganization of the irrigating system, and without his valuable advice and assistance and favorable recommendations to the honorable Secretary I opine that nothing would have been accomplished in this line. I especially desire to thank him on behalf of the Indians under my control and extend to him their gratitude for the interest manifested in the development of their agricultural lands.

Fishing industry.—Another industry of importance to these Indians which should be given more attention is fishing. They could obtain a profitable income from this source if properly attended to. Pyramid Lake, wholly within the lines of their reservation, is filled with a splendid species of marketable trout. At present and in years past the licensed trader and parties living near their fishing grounds, just over the reservation lines, have handled their fish. They provide the Indians with boats at an annual rental and compel them to sell their fish at any price agreed upon among themselves, irrespective of market changes. Justice has not always been done, and this business could be materially improved for the benefit of the Indians if the Government would lend them a helping hand. I would suggest that the Government build the Indians a large boathouse and wharf on the lake, provide all the fishermen with boats of their own, and instruct the agent to personally superintend the disposal of their catch. This could be done directly through the agent with profit to the Indians. They would at all times receive the prevailing market price and own their boats, irrespective of outside parties.

Education.—The school (Pyramid Lake boarding, the only school under control of this agency) was progressive in its literary department during the year. Improvement in the industrial work was quite noticeable. With an enrollment of 77, we maintained an average attendance of 65, the full capacity of the buildings. The cost of maintaining the school was $11,874.01, or $182.67 per capita, for the ten months it was in session.

On the morning of May 17, 1899, the school plant was totally destroyed by fire. The cause of the fire is unknown, but is believed to have originated from a defective flue in one of the teachers' rooms. After the destruction of the buildings I continued the school in tents, as authorized by your office on my recommendation, until the end of the year without loss of attendance or work in the various departments. Arrangements have been made for the erection of new buildings, which will be modern and up to date in every respect, and I am in hopes they will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of October next. The capacity of the new building only provides accommodation for about one-half of the children of school age at this agency, and the reopening of the Wadsworth, Nev., day school will be necessary unless it is the intention of your office to enlarge the boarding-school facilities in the near future.

Sanitary.—The health of the Indians at this agency has been excellent, no epidemics of any kind having occurred.

Inclosed you will find agency and school statistics, as required.

Thanking you for the many courtesies and favors granted during the year, I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

FRED B. SPRIGGS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY.

AGENT FOR WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, NEV., *August —, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my second annual report for the examination and information of your office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for the general interest of the public, who may feel a deep interest in the material progress that has been made by the Indians of this reservation during the past year.

The red man has not been idle. His progress has been more than fairly good, particularly in the work of industry and on the lines of civilization. Notwithstanding

REF0073554

all this he is still in the rear column of advancement, because his opportunities are not so great as they might be in consequence of meager appropriations for his advancement. The only road open to him for a more rapid uplifting is greater educational facilities of the right sort. In fact education in industrial arts is his only redemption. The Indian youth should receive a practical, common-sense education that will prepare him to face the battle of life, so that within two generations at furthest, by means of his advancement and other conditions, he will become absorbed and be a component part and citizen of this great nation, and will only be known hereafter historically as an extinct race.

Many of our people have expected too much for the short time they have been under governmental training. The advancement has been too much of a push and a show. We have been more than sixty generations arriving at our present state of civilization, refinement, and educational attainments. The progress of our elevation has been gradual and complete, but our present system of education for the Indian, taking him direct from his native abode, has been so rapid and so far beyond his capacity, that he seems to be hoisted up too suddenly to the dizzy heights, where he tumbles down to even a lower level than heretofore occupied by him.

I have seen the effects of this kind of education demonstrated on the Moqui Reservation (1893), and also at Walker Lake (1890), wherein returned students, boys and girls, who returned nicely clad and with gripsack in hand, seemingly happy and ready to take hold of life's battles, were dismayed and discouraged when they looked about their surroundings. Finding nothing to do and but little to eat they soon fell back into their old habits and seemingly discarded their civilization, and to all appearances became agency Indians again. But it was not their fault; they were fitted and educated for other surroundings and beyond the present period for Indians, and their polish and refinement, that had been acquired at great cost, was alike lost to the Government and themselves. The Indians need a practical education, or, in other words, to be taught a trade of some kind so that they can be useful to themselves. An Indian arrived at this reservation a few days ago by the name of James G. Blaine, who had been attending a school in the East for seven years, having previously attended agency schools. He asked for work. I inquired of him what he could do. He said he could play the cornet, could cook a little, but had no trade of any kind.

A large majority of the most thoughtful people of the West who have had experience with the Indians in everyday life, believe that the Indian who emerges fresh from the tent of his fathers should not be taxed in the requirements of an education beyond the simple introduction of common arithmetic, writing, spelling, reading, and a smattering of geography, giving him the outlines of the extent of our country; then lift the next generation a plane higher and so on, until they have reached the highest plane their natural abilities will enable them to grasp, and to be available in the future life. Let him also learn the arts of industry, as by labor we all thrive. More day schools should be established on the reservations as feeders to the boarding schools, and less expensive Indian colleges or institutes which cost the people of the country vast sums of money without a corresponding benefit to the Indians. A highly educated Indian (except with a very few exceptions) becomes miserable and isolated; because he can neither associate with the whites or his own people—he occupies another position. A public-school educational system should be good enough for the Indians. How many millions of the American youths of to-day get beyond that point?

Agriculture.—The crop of grain and hay is very much larger than that of 1899, being a greater breadth of land cultivated. The number of acres cultivated last year was 75, this year estimated at 150. No new land has been broken for the reason that there is more than sufficient land already broken. Barley is the principal crop raised, for the reason that it is hardier than wheat and is not affected by the frost so readily as wheat.

Several of the most advanced Indians have planted gardens, but this year has been unusually cold and the seeds rotted in the ground, ice having formed in June a quarter of an inch thick, and all during August has been cold, with frost killing all tender vegetation. However, there have been a few acres of wheat sown, but they have not done well. The present fall we expect to sow a large acreage, not less than 1,000 pounds of seed, which seed the Government has promised to furnish. Fall sowing of wheat matures in July, and rarely requires irrigation more than once or twice.

The present hay crop has been very large, and the Indians have cut and put up for winter purposes between 900 and 1,000 tons of good hay; 500 tons more of hay could have been secured if the Indians had had mowers to do the work. We had only five mowers, three of which required almost daily repairing. Three of the Indians had mowers of their own, otherwise a large portion of their hay could not have been cut. There was 1,125 pounds of alfalfa seed sown by the Indians—the ground suitable for alfalfa was so wet that only that amount was sown. As timothy also does well on this reservation, I would suggest that timothy seed be furnished. The two mixed are believed to be the most nutritious for stock.

The attention of these Indians should be turned to the raising of stock, as that is always attended with success in this high, mountainous country. They have an immense acreage of pasturage, and with the great capacity of the valley land for hay several thousand head of cattle could be sustained on this reservation with great profit to the Indians. The Indians can not make a living any other way in this climate, where agriculture is so uncertain. The raising of wheat and barley has never been a great success. We are liable to experience a drought one year—perhaps two dry years in succession. There are other drawbacks to the grain crop. The squirrels often devour the grain crop in the early part of the season, and during the ripening period the standing grain is visited by swarms of blackbirds. These and other conditions have much disheartened the Indians, and they of late years have not farmed as much as formerly.

I am constrained to reiterate my former recommendation that each head of a family should be supplied with at least two to three cows. These Indians are now aware of the value of milch cows and are beginning to see that the product of a cow goes a long way toward their support. They are thoroughly competent in every way to take care of their cattle, being fine stockmen and sought after by the whites to assist in herding and branding their cattle in the spring. If these people could be furnished stock to make a little start, I believe in the course of six years, in many instances, they would be self-supporting, as this reservation can not be excelled for the production of hay and pasture. Sheep would also do well, as the mountainous region, where sheep could be pastured, is well supplied with water.

All of the buildings, both school and agency, are in reasonably good condition. The health of the pupils has been most excellent, there being but one sick pupil during the year. We believe this is due largely to the pure, clear, cold water, which we have in abundance, and the pure mountain air. The sewerage system is not as good as it might be, but we have under contemplation the laying of new sewerage pipe so as to carry off the débris from kitchen and washhouse to a greater distance; this will be attended to this fall. The school buildings, ice house, school barn, and the roof of the hospital have been painted.

The school farm was almost a total failure, as the superintendent was a woman. It was not attended to, as she knew nothing of agriculture or care of stock. We now have a new superintendent, a man—who can look after such matters and see that the industrial teacher attends to his duties and instructs the boys in out-of-door work.

The Indians of this reservation are strongly in favor of education and are a good, moral people, and when an immoral one strays here it is from the railroad. They are very sensitive about their children's morals.

We have no trouble in keeping the school filled to its capacity. They prefer to keep their children in the home school, yet under my advice they have reluctantly agreed to send a number of their children to the Santa Fe training school. The reluctance I find is caused from the fact that the children do not always return and quite a number are kept beyond the period of five years, and inasmuch as they do not return when they were promised they would be, it makes their parents heartsick to never see their children again. The Indian mothers say they keep them in school until they are grown to be old men and women, and by being kept away so long their fathers and mothers die and they never see their children any more; and further, their children often write that they do not care to see their parents. This makes them feel badly. It may be that some overzealous superintendent or employee who wishes to keep his school up to the maximum number of pupils may hold out inducements causing the pupils to remain longer than promised. There would be no reluctance on the part of the Indian parents to send their children away to the Indian colleges if they were returned to their homes within the time promised, if high schools are deemed necessary for the welfare of the Indians.

The progress of the boarding school during the past year, considering all the attending circumstances, has been fairly well. If other conditions had existed, better results would have been attained. Sometimes the transfer of school employees from one school to another does not result to the benefit of the school. An undesirable person who caused sorrow and trouble at one agency should not be transferred to another. A disturber at one place will be a source of disturbance at the next. This class of persons should be relegated out of the service, as the country is full of good, kind, qualified men and women who are anxious to enter the service. An Indian school should have at least one or two sympathetic hearts who have had experience with

REF0073555

children, and who do not adopt iron rules for little tots who require some sympathy from a kind heart.

In my opinion the operation of the civil service as defined, understood, and enforced by the Civil Service Commission is not a reformatory measure to improve or advance the service of the Government. How so many disqualified persons pass a favorable examination is a mystery to the country and an imposition on the service. The physicians sent out to the Western reservations are generally young men or druggists who have had little or no experience in the practice of medicine. No educated, well equipped, up-to-date physician would accept the salary paid on an Indian reservation, as the majority of the Western physicians realize $3,000 to $5,000 a year. These men who are transferred from one agency to another, from some cause filed against them, are mischief makers, who, traveling at the Government's expense, get to see the country and create a disturbance at another agency.

A drunken or incompetent clerk appointed from the civil service is a source of a great deal of trouble to an agent, and there is no way of removing him from office until you wade through red tape up to your knees by making charges and holding hearings. In this way the service suffers, and the time of the agent is wasted, and in the end the clerk is generally sustained, as he and his civil-service friends will outaffidavit you. The agent should be allowed to recommend to the Indian Office a suitable person for clerk, which recommendation should have weight, as the agent is responsible on his bond (and not the clerk) for every act that may be done in any form whatever. I question whether a court of equity would or could enforce against an agent any damages or penalties where the fact was clearly shown that the cause was the incompetency or neglect of the clerk appointed from the Indian Office, particularly when his neglect and failure of duty had been pointed out by the agent.

Civil-service rule is rigidly carried out in monarchial governments, but what suits Europe does not suit Americans. The whole system is of foreign birth, originating in the aristocratic mind of the late George William Curtis and other cranks upon this subject, and is contrary to the policy of the founders of our Government. We have thousands, yes, hundreds of thousands of bright, brainy, young men and women who have never entered the portals of an office. This is unjust for a free country, where no discrimination should be made. The civil-service rule is a discriminating power and imposes qualifications never required or called into practical operation. President McKinley did a most excellent thing when he struck from the operation of the civil-service law some 4,000 positions.

The gristmill at the agency needs a general overhauling, particularly the boiler. The engine and boiler were secondhand pieces of machinery when purchased by the Government some twenty years ago. The inside tubing will have to be replaced in the boiler, as the present ones are burned out by long use. This will require the employment of a boiler maker before flour can be made or barley cracked.

Timber.—An additional tract of timber land should be set apart for the future use of the school and agency for fuel and building purposes, commencing at the SE. ¼ corner of the agency, as surveyed; thence southward 10 miles, with a width of 6 miles. This would cover all the available timber within a reasonable distance. I most earnestly recommend that action be taken in this matter at an early date, as timber is now very scarce.

I would also recommend that the tract of land belonging to B. F. Hake, situated in Pleasant Valley, and being within reservation limits, be purchased by the Government for these Indians. It contains 160 acres of hay land, producing from 300 to 350 tons per annum. Mr. Hake originally asked $3,000 for this tract. His agent, Mr. Holland, informed me a few days ago that Mr. Hake would take $1,500. This is a reasonable price. If other parties should purchase there would be more or less friction between the settler and the Indians.

Improvements.—During the last year a 2-story ice house has been built, 20 by 20 feet, the upper story for ice for use of school and agency. The lower story is divided into two apartments, one for fresh meat and the other for milk and butter. An addition was added to the blacksmith's house, 10 by 12 feet; also a room to the farmer's house, 10 by 12 feet. A meat shed was also erected, 10 by 20 feet, for issue of beef. There was general repairing at the schoolhouse and agency. There were erected 6 new Indian houses, and made for Indian families tables and cupboards. New ventilators were placed in the windows in the school building, which adds to the comfort and health of both pupils and employees. For the better security of the school building, as a protection against fire, I earnestly recommend that two brick chimneys or three be erected, thereby doing away with long stretches of pipe running through all the rooms of the buildings.

Our roads have been greatly damaged by the high water this spring. We have been repairing as fast as the water would permit us, more or less since July, and we have now about got our roads and bridges in fairly good condition.

I am gratified to report that but one case of drunkenness occurred on the reservation during the past year. I understand that the Indians obtain and drink whisky at Mountain City, but the sale of whisky at White Rock is very meager to the Indians, as the party who was believed to have sold liquor has removed therefrom. It seems almost impossible to secure the necessary proof required by our courts to visit the penalty upon the guilty parties who violate the law by selling whisky to Indians. I have had but one prisoner in jail during the past year. In fact, the Shoshone and Piute Indians of this reservation are the most peaceable and industrious Indians under the protection of the Government. I often talk to the Indians when in counsel of the evil of intemperance and I think it has had a good effect.

The police have been very vigilant during the past year and the judgments rendered by the Indian court in the few cases they have had under consideration have been just and equitable and would do credit to any country justice of the peace.

During the past year I have been honored with a visit from United States Inspector Duncan, who remained over two days, and during that period he performed a large amount of work relating particularly to school affairs. He is one of the brightest, brainiest, and most energetic men whom I ever met, a thorough business man, and a gentleman, and did more work in two days than another visiting official did in five weeks.

In conclusion I am pleased to say that the general improvement and progress the Indians have made during the past year is very gratifying.

The earnings of the Indians during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, are as follows:

Transportation of Indian supplies	$2,745.02
Wood for school and agency	1,600.00
Barley	246.37
Hay	157.00
Labor	200.00
Transportation supplies for other parties	450.00
Gloves	100.00
Total	5,498.39

The total number of Indians on and belonging to this reservation and who are here a greater part of the year performing labor is 572.

Shoshone (males 151, females 145)	296
Piutes (males 145, females 131)	276
Children of school age (males 77, females 67)	144
Deaths during the year	23
Births during the year	18

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN S. MAYHUGH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN NEW MEXICO.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF MESCALERO APACHES.

MESCALERO AGENCY,
Mescalero, N. Mex., July 18, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the Mescalero Apache Agency and the Mescalero Indian Industrial School, New Mexico, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899:

AGENCY.

Following is given a recapitulation of the census of the Mescalero Apaches:

Males over 18 years of age	99
Females over 14 years of age	172
School children 6 to 16 years of age	105
Total population	443
Attendance at this school	121
Attendance at nonreservation schools	6
Total in school	127

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During the past year these Indians have made considerable progress toward becoming self-supporting. They are taking an interest in their ranches, have increased the extent of their cultivated land, fenced several hundred acres more for pasture, and purchased 300 goats with money derived from the sale of produce. Their herds of sheep and goats have greatly increased and are now being well taken care of. They purchased 18,402 pounds of "Wisconsin Pearl" and "New York Rural" seed potatoes, which were planted on 30 acres of ground in small lots of one-eighth to 2 acres. Sixty Indians planted these potatoes on as many ranches. The potatoes are doing well, and at least an average crop is expected. We should dig 600,000 pounds, worth 1 cent per pound, or $6,000. This is much better for them than sitting about drawing rations and drinking whisky. In fact, they were doing so well, and their crops being assured, I was able on the 1st instant to cut off the entire issue of rations except to the police force and to 50 very old persons who are unable to make a living farming or in any other way, and who have no one to take care of them. These Indians from now on will be self-supporting if controlled with a strong hand and not permitted to lapse into old ways. They desire very much that their land be allotted to them. It should be done, as each head of a family has taken up a ranch and is improving it.

SCHOOL.

The school is in an excellent condition, with 100 per cent of the available children in school. We use compulsion in maintaining this high per cent of attendance. We simply place the parents in the guardhouse till the child is brought into school. However, we did not have occasion to resort to this method during the past year, as no Indian showed any disposition to keep his child out or to interfere with the management of the school. In the early part of June I notified the Indians that all children over 5 years of age must be brought in to school by June 21. On June 21 20 children had been brought in. Seven were rejected as being too young. All children borne on the census rolls as 5 years old were entered.

There are 7 children here who have completed the curriculum for reservation schools and should be transferred to a nonreservation school, but their consent or the consent of their parents can not be obtained. We shall carry them on into the curriculum prescribed for other schools till such time as they will give their consent to a transfer or till Congress authorizes that such pupils may be transferred without the consent of themselves or their parents.

During the year 2 boys were taught blacksmithing, 3 carpentering, and 66 farming, care of stock, sheep, etc.; 55 girls were taught housekeeping, cooking, sewing, etc.

On the school farm we have planted the following: Fifteen acres in alfalfa, and expect to cut 45 tons of hay; 14 acres in potatoes, and expect to dig 1,300 bushels; 6 acres in corn, and expect to cut 20 tons of fodder and gather 75 bushels of corn; 4 acres in Kaffir corn, and expect to cut 8 tons of fodder; 18 acres in oats, and expect to cut 15 tons of oat hay; 30 acres in pasture; 2 acres in beets, and expect to raise 1,500 pounds of beets; one-half acre in pumpkins, and expect to raise 3,000 pounds; one-half acre in Hubbard squash, and expect to raise 1,000 pounds; one-fourth acre in onions, and expect to raise 1,000 pounds; one-fourth acre in cabbage, and expect to raise 2,000 head; one-eighth acre in cauliflower, and expect to raise 300 head; carrots, expect to raise 400 pounds; parsnips, expect to raise 400 pounds; turnips, expect to raise 400 pounds.

We have also the following vegetables planted in small quantities: Celery, cucumbers, summer squash, pease, lettuce, asparagus, rhubarb, and a variety of small fruits. Everything is raised by irrigation, and our school farm is expected to be the model, on a larger scale, for all the Mescalero Apache ranches.

In the literary department the pupils have steadily advanced, especially in English, drawing, and morals.

Very respectfully,

WALTER McM. LUTTRELL,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent,
Former United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR PUEBLO AGENCY.

PUEBLO AND JICARILLA AGENCY,
Santa Fe, N. Mex., August 10, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

PUEBLOS.

Population.—A partial census taken at the close of the fiscal year is transmitted herewith. It was found impossible to take a census at Acoma, Pahuate, San Felipe, San Ildefonso, Santa Ana, Santo Domingo, Tesuque, or Zuni, and the census obtained from Isleta was incomplete. However, I succeeded in obtaining statistics showing population of all pueblos except Santa Ana, at which place there is no Government employee, and it was found impossible to secure the desired information without incurring expense.

The statistics called for in office letter of June 17, 1899, are as follows:

Number of males above 18 years of age	2,498
Number of females above 14 years of age	2,325
Number of school children between the ages of 6 and 16	2,112
Number of school children attending school	1,102
Number of school children not attending school	1,010

While these statistics are in several cases estimates, they will be found approximately correct.

The population by pueblos is as follows:

Acoma (including Acomita)	1,278
Cochiti	355
Isleta	1,000
Jemez	456
Laguna (Laguna proper)	202
Pahuate (subpueblo of Laguna)	375
Paraje, Casa Blanca, and Santana (subpueblos of Laguna)	183
Nambe	98
Picuris	96
Sandia	77
San Felipe	650
San Ildefonso	150
San Juan	378
Santa Ana	300
Santa Clara	248
Santo Domingo	1,015
Taos	402
Tesuque	84
Zia	104
Zuni (including Ojo Caliente, Nutria, and Pescado)	1,422
Total population	8,961

Farm products.—The scattered condition of the Indians renders it impossible to gather statistics of farm produce which can be considered anything more than approximate, but estimates have been prepared by the various teachers showing as nearly as could be ascertained the quantities raised. Crops reported are as follows:

Wheat	bushels	65,352
Oats	do	2,685
Corn	do	58,801
Potatoes	do	25
Turnips	do	25
Onions	do	7,295
Beans	do	25,053
Other vegetables	do	1,518
Melons	number	62,000
Pumpkins	do	14,000
Hay cut	tons	793½

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The pueblo of Isleta is so situated that it was impossible for the teacher there to give an estimate which would be satisfactory to himself; consequently this pueblo is not included in the above.

Methods of farming.—These in most cases are of the crudest, and are the same which have been in vogue for the past two hundred years. While the Indians are ready to make use of modern improvements when the same are offered them, they are not sufficiently cognizant of the advantages offered thereby to provide themselves with them. Nowhere can crops be raised without irrigation, which renders agriculture more arduous than in more favored sections of the country. The pueblo ditches and system of irrigation are fully equal to those of any of their neighbors, or, in fact, to any open-ditch system in use.

It is in harvesting and thrashing their grain that the most antiquated methods prevail, wheat and oats being harvested with the old reaping hook, which has been in use for thousands of years. Thrashing is done on a thrashing floor in precisely the same manner as among the peoples of three thousand years ago, viz, by driving animals over it until the grain is tramped out of the straw. In the process it becomes mixed with all manner of foreign substances, which have to be picked out with the fingers or washed in water from a ditch. It is needless to say that grain thrashed in this manner will not bring as good a price on the market as it should. Even while having to contend with such discouragements several of the pueblos raise grain for market. If they were furnished with a few thrashing machines, one of which could be used by several pueblos, they would be enabled to make far larger profits on their grain and would raise more for market, thus enabling them to overcome their extreme poverty and advance in civilization.

Farmers.—During the year farmers have been appointed at Zuni and at Jemez. Although but a few months have elapsed since these employees were assigned to duty, the beneficial results are already apparent.

Arts, etc.—The pueblo Indians have always been noted for their proficiency in making pottery. The pottery produced is very beautiful, but is also very fragile and can not be shipped without the greatest care in packing. This results from the method of manufacture. The dirt is made into a soft mud and pressed into the desired shape with the hands, after which it is dried in the sun. When it has become sufficiently hardened it is polished by rubbing with the palm of the hand and painted in various fantastic designs, after which it is burned in a slow fire kindled in the open air. All of the pueblos make more or less pottery and each pueblo has its distinctive designs. Weaving is also carried on to some extent in a few of the pueblos.

Schools.—There are now 17 day schools in this agency, 3 having been organized during the past year. The attendance has been exceedingly good, as shown by the following:

Statement of attendance at schools of the Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex., for the year ending June 30, 1899, as compared with the year ending June 30, 1898.

School.	Average attendance, 1898.	Average attendance, 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Acoma	6.09	20.39	235	
Cochiti	11.73	15.99	36	
Isleta	16.52	20.09	22	
Jemez	26.43	28.71	9	
Laguna	15.78	21.06	33	
Nambe		16.92		
Pahuate	12.87	14.10	10	
Paraje		28.55		
Picuris		12.66		
San Felipe	17.57	25.35	44	
San Ildefonso	17.31	35.69	106	
San Juan	18.69	18.15		2
Santa Clara	14.36	19.61	37	
Santo Domingo	11.26	20.14	41	
Taos	24.92	34.39	38	
Zia	21.07	36.25	51	
Zuni	40.69	42.24	6	
Total	261.32	410.48		

Net increase agency schools for year, 57 per cent.

Most of the buildings are still in a very bad condition, though they show improvement over last year in some instances. Deeds to school sites have been secured at Nambe and Zia and deeds have been promised at San Felipe and San Ildefonso, at which four places steps are now being taken to erect new school buildings costing from $1,000 to $1,500.

All the schools are now fairly well seated, nearly 200 double desks having been sent out during the year.

The work of the teachers has been of excellent character, in most cases showing a great amount of tact and interest in filling the schools to their utmost capacity, some of them showing an average attendance greatly in excess of the number which can be properly accommodated in the buildings.

During the year about 200 children have been sent from among the pueblos to the nonreservation schools at Santa Fe and Albuquerque, which, with the 742 children in the day schools and others in the contract and denominational schools, as well as those who were previously attending these nonreservation schools, brings up the total to 1,102 children now under educational influences.

Below is a detailed account of each of the day schools:

Acoma.—This school has shown great progress, especially in March and April, when the capacity of the building was taxed. The teacher, Miss Cora A. Taylor, has done her duty well. The industrial work and kindergarten work deserve especial mention. The girls have been taught to make their own clothing and show much skill in the work.

Cochiti.—As this pueblo was visited with two lingering epidemics during the year, the school has not done as well as some others, but it has done wonderfully well considering the conditions. Nearly every month has shown an increase in attendance in spite of all difficulties. Mrs. J. B. Grozier, the teacher, has worked incessantly with the sick, and has been a mother to the entire pueblo as well as to the school.

Isleta.—This school, while showing some progress during the winter, is not quite as satisfactory as it should be. The attendance for the winter months was good, but the spring months showed quite a decrease. The work of the teacher, Mr. James Hovey, is fairly good.

Jemez.—This is one of the best schools in the agency. The attendance is quite large, owing to the noonday lunch given here. The capacity of the building is severely taxed, and were there facilities a much larger attendance could be secured. Miss Emma Dawson, the teacher, has shown much tact, good judgment, energy, and executive ability in the discharge of her duties.

Laguna.—The school here was closed for several weeks on account of the smallpox, during which time the teacher, Mrs. Annie M. Sayre, worked heroically nursing the sick and caring for their wants. The death list would have been much larger were it not for her efforts. The present teacher, Miss Margaret A. Bingham, is faithful and competent. She has increased the attendance largely since going to Laguna.

Nambe.—This school is one of our very best in discipline, order, and method. All the children in the village are enrolled. The kindergarten work is exceptionally good. There is nothing but commendation to say of Miss Lampson and her school.

Pahuate.—This school up to April 30, while under charge of Miss Annie M. Nichols, showed good progress both in attendance and school work.

Paraje.—This school was started May 1 and is proving most successful. Miss Fannie J. Dennis, formerly matron at the Zuñi school, was promoted to the position of teacher here and has demonstrated that confidence was not misplaced in thus promoting her. Her school is progressive and fully up to the standard.

Picuris.—This is another new school, started last April. During the short time it has been in session the teacher has had excellent success and the attendance has been good considering the size of the pueblo. While this school can never be very large, it gives promise to be among the most successful in character of work.

San Felipe.—During the early part of the year this school showed a decrease in its attendance, but this was compensated for by a large increase during the winter months. Mr. Taber and wife were hardworking and conscientious employees, and this good showing was largely due to their efforts.

San Ildefonso.—The showing made at this place has been almost phenomenal. With a school building having a capacity for 21 pupils and a scholastic population of 43, 7 of whom were in attendance at the nonreservation school at Santa Fe for a large part of the year, yet the year's average attendance was 35.69. Too much praise can not be given the teacher, Miss Anna M. Turner, for her energetic and persistent efforts in filling up the school and in keeping pupils in school who have once entered.

San Juan.—This school is further advanced than any other day school in the agency. Mr. Felipe Valdez is a faithful, capable teacher and a young man of sterling character. His school is remarkably well advanced in good manners and breeding.

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Mr. Valdes plays the violin, using it for sacred and school music, much to the advantage of the school. The children here sing as nicely, enunciating as clearly, as white children of the same grade. The comparative statement shows a slight decrease in average attendance, but this is fully accounted for by the large number who have entered the nonreservation schools from this pueblo during the past year. There are now more than 50 children from San Juan in attendance at Government and denominational boarding schools.

Santa Clara.—Under the charge of Mr. W. C. B. Biddle this school has made much progress during the year, showing a steady increase of attendance. His methods of teaching are good and results entirely satisfactory.

Santo Domingo.—The school here consists entirely of boys, but is doing fairly well. Mr. Holsinger has had greater difficulties to contend against than any other teacher in the agency, but he has succeeded in making his school compare favorably with the others. He is a faithful and conscientious worker and deserves great credit for what he has done.

Taos.—The Taos school is one of our largest, the attendance running from 35 to 48. The work of the teacher, Mrs. Alice G. Dwire, is entirely satisfactory. She has shown marked ability in handling so many ungraded pupils, and at the same time teaching industrial work to the women of the village, besides caring for the numerous and ever-present sick.

Zia.—This school was in charge of Miss Margaret A. Bingham the first part of the year, but later was turned over to Mrs. Annie M. Sayre, of Laguna. It has made uniform progress, and on account of several attending who are past school age the average attendance for the year exceeds the scholastic population. The buildings are a disgrace to the service, but the school is a credit to both teachers.

Zuñi.—The Zuñi school has had a very hard experience this year, but in spite of the terrible scourge which swept over the pueblo the school shows an increase in attendance. When it was reopened about the middle of February nearly all the children were in a very weak condition, resulting from the disease from which they were just recovering, which rendered much school work impossible for some time. The teachers, too, were utterly exhausted with their excessive duties in nursing the smallpox. I desire to emphasize the fact that it is not possible for employees in the Indian service to show more sacrifice, more heroism, than did the employees of the Zuñi school. Working from early morning till late at night visiting smallpox patients, climbing ladders, and descending into the polluted and filthy atmosphere of Indian homes, with as many as seven infected patients lying on the floor of the room, relieving the sufferings of the living and attending to the last offices for the dead, takes no common devotion to duty. History may not record these heroines, but any positions which these employees can fill to which they can be promoted will be but simple justice to them.

New schools.—New schools have been asked for at Tesuque, Santa Ana, Ojo Caliente, Nutria, and Pescado, the last three being outlying villages belonging to the Zuñi pueblo. Experience has shown that wherever the Indians themselves request a school, as they have done at each of these places, it is a success when established, and I have no doubt these will prove no exceptions.

Contract school.—In addition to the schools which depend directly upon this agency, there is a contract boarding school at Bernalillo, N. Mex., which is doing excellent work. The rooms, buildings, and premises generally are kept neat and clean and in first-class condition. A school garden is kept, where the children are taught modern methods of raising vegetables and various kinds of industrial work. I can not say too much in praise of the effectiveness of this school.

Housekeepers and noonday lunches.—The appointment of a housekeeper at San Felipe and the noonday lunches which were authorized at that and several other schools have proved a decided success in increasing the attendance, and the system should be maintained and extended.

In general, I wish to say that the excellent showing made by all the schools for the past year has been due to the earnest and persistent efforts of each employee of this office, and the credit belongs to all.

Missionaries.—Two missionaries of the Dutch Reformed Church, Mr. A. Vanderwagen and wife, are supported at Zuni. Dr. C. E. Lukens is a medical missionary at Laguna, supported by the Presbyterian Church, and is doing good work among the Indians. He rendered valuable service in fighting the smallpox and relieving the sick from other diseases.

Two teachers who conduct a school at Seama, a village of Indians lying between Laguna and Acoma, are also supported by the Presbyterian Church and are doing very successful work.

In the St. Catherine's Indian School, of this city, conducted by the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, about 100 Indian children are taught and cared for each year. Among the progressive Indians at the pueblos near Santa Fe are found the returned students from this school.

Health.—During the first four months of the fiscal year almost all the pueblos were severely afflicted with malaria, in most cases evidently caused by the bad water supply. This was especially true of the pueblos of Cochiti and Sandia, where the disease was the worst. At Sandia during the month of August there were 6 deaths in twenty-one days, although it is a small pueblo of less than 100 inhabitants. It was found that the disease was caused by drinking stagnant water from an irrigating ditch. This condition has been remedied by the purchase of a pump and placing the same in a well dug by the Indians themselves, thus insuring them in future an abundant supply of pure water for drinking purposes. At Cochiti the malaria was more virulent and persistent, about 30 dying and the sickness continuing until the middle of November. A well has been authorized, and when completed will greatly diminish the danger of such scourges in future. A few cases of what appeared to be cerebro-spinal meningitis appeared during the latter part of October, but the disease did not become epidemic.

When I took charge of the agency, July 1, 1898, I found that the smallpox, which had been raging at Isleta for the past six months, had about run its course at that pueblo, and very soon after my taking charge it entirely disappeared therefrom. During the months of June, July, and August it had reached the pueblos of Sandia and Santa Ana. During the latter part of August the disease obtained a foothold in the large and scattered pueblos of Acoma and Laguna and their outlying villages. The school at Acoma was closed from September 25 to October 10, when conditions had improved sufficiently to warrant reopening. The teacher at Pahuate requested authority to close, but before the same reached her a change for the better rendered it unnecessary. At Laguna the school was closed October 17, and so remained until December 13. The teacher at Cochiti reported smallpox November 5, and it remained in this pueblo until February 10, causing 20 deaths. At Jemez the first appearance was October 26, after which time it spread slowly for a while, there being only 16 cases December 2. By December 19 the number had increased to 80 cases, and school was closed. However, it was reopened January 2, the teacher thinking that she could be better able to protect the children from infection if they were in school than if they were taking care of themselves in the village under no restraint whatever. Fifty-seven died here before the disease ran its course.

The first case was reported from the large pueblo of Zuni on November 18, though this pueblo had been threatened for several months. Both myself and the governor of the pueblo gave strict orders that no one should visit the pueblos afflicted, but one man disobeyed these orders and visited the pueblo of Acoma during some of their festivities, where he contracted the disease and carried it to his home. Upon receipt of notice that there was a case in Zuni, I immediately telegraphed for fresh vaccine points, and sent the supervising teacher there with full power to take such measures as might be necessary to stop the spread of the plague. He endeavored to quarantine the case, but the mischief had already been done and the disease spread with frightful rapidity, causing many deaths. It was not finally eradicated until March 9.

During the month of February there were 12 cases and 1 death at San Felipe and 15 cases and 3 deaths at Santo Domingo, but the disease did not gain much of a foothold, these two pueblos having been thoroughly vaccinated in January before the appearance of the scourge.

Later in the year 1 case appeared at San Ildefonso, 2 at Santa Clara, and 1 at San Juan. No deaths at either point.

The whole history of this epidemic proves that the responsibility rests with the utter worthlessness of the vaccine points furnished to this agency. Smallpox was first reported in this agency in December, 1897, by Captain Nordstrom, who was then Indian agent. He received and distributed, with instructions to use, 3,000 vaccine points immediately. Nearly all were actually so used. Later Captain Cooper, successor to Captain Nordstrom, distributed 5,000 more points throughout the agency. Captain Cooper also employed a physician to vaccinate all the Indians of the pueblos of Jemez and Zia. He used fresh vaccine points, but there were very few "takes," and nearly all those considered as "takes" were very slight. That this vaccination was ineffectual is shown by the 57 deaths reported above. On August 17 I received notice that the pueblo of Zuni was threatened with smallpox. I immediately telegraphed for vaccine points, and on August 22 I mailed to Zuni 900 points received in response to my telegram. Again, on December 12, I mailed to Zuni 400 points that day received. Nearly a thousand vaccinations were made with these two consignments of points, with only a few cases taking. While Jemez and Zuni were the most utter failures, vaccination with these points was not successful in a single pueblo.

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In response to an inquiry from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to the efficacy of the points, I wrote the following letter January 28, 1899:

I have the honor to state that whatever may have been the quality of the vaccine points when sent out by the vaccine establishment they were worthless when received in this office. If they were subjected to too much heat or light it was in the mails, and not in this office. The points were used time and again upon employees of this office, immediately upon receipt, with no effect whatever. Time and again the points were mailed to different places and used in vaccinating Indians within five days after the date when they were said to be charged, but without effect. These points were used before they had time to be subjected to light or heat, and during the very few hours when it was necessary for them to be kept in this office they were kept in a cool place, as directed.

My complaint is not about any special delivery of points, but points have been sent to this agency at least six times since I have been in charge and they have not been satisfactory in a single instance.

I had several times stated that points received were unsatisfactory, but had not given particulars, which gave rise to the inquiry above referred to.

As soon as smallpox was reported in a pueblo I addressed a letter to the governor, warning him of the danger of the spread of the disease and giving instructions how to maintain a quarantine. On October 26 I was in the pueblo of Zuni, and hearing that there would be a fiesta at Acoma in a few days I called the attention of the Indians in council assembled to the fact that smallpox existed in that pueblo and instructed them not to go to Acoma. The governor also forbade all his people going. One man disobeyed orders and was taken sick about the middle of November and the night before the occurrence of the "shalako," the great religious dance of the Zunis. His house was used by one of the clans as headquarters, the report having been circulated and believed by the Indians that it was not smallpox, but chicken pox, which the man was afflicted with. In this way all Zuni was exposed before preventive measures could be taken or a quarantine established.

The scourge having spread to three pueblos which had previously escaped, on November 19 I addressed the following letter to each of the governors of pueblos under this agency:

PUEBLO AND JICARILLA AGENCY,
Santa Fe, N. Mex., November 19, 1898.

SIRS: Smallpox is spreading to such an alarming extent among the pueblos that you are instructed not to let a single person of your pueblo visit another Indian pueblo. This order must be obeyed. Any Indian found visiting another pueblo without authority from this office will be arrested and jailed by the local authorities and sheriffs, for the reason that the smallpox virus is carried from place to place in the clothing.

Very respectfully,

N. S. WALPOLE,
United States Indian Agent.

The GOVERNORS OF THE VARIOUS PUEBLOS.
(Care teacher Indian school.)

On the same day I wrote as follows to Mr. Charles E. Burton, supervising teacher:

We have a letter dated November 16 from Miss Elmira R. Greason, principal teacher at Zuni, stating that there is one case of smallpox at Zuni pueblo. You will please leave Santa Fe for Zuni this afternoon and make a thorough investigation regarding the smallpox, and if found as represented you will proceed at once to quarantine and take all other necessary steps to prevent the spread of same. Also instruct Miss Faurote, field matron, Zuni Reservation, to see that the various Indians live up to your instructions. We have instructed Miss Greason to work in harmony with you and to follow your advice strictly. Would suggest that you remain at Zuni at least three or four days.

Upon your return to Santa Fe please investigate Laguna, Pahuate, and Acoma, provided you find it safe to do so.

I also sent the following letter to the governor of Zuni pueblo:

PUEBLO AND JICARILLA AGENCY,
Santa Fe, N. Mex., November 19, 1898.

SIR: Having heard that there is a case of smallpox at Zuni, I desire to inform you that Mr. Charles E. Burton, supervising teacher, will go to your pueblo at once to look after the situation there. You will please give him every assistance in your power and cooperate with him in every possible way. I further desire that you give attention to his suggestions and do everything in your power to carry them into effect. This is very important, as by this means you will be enabled to prevent the spread of the disease and thereby save the lives of many of your people, while if the disease is allowed to spread it is probable that hundreds of the Zuni people will die from the effects of the disease. I desire very much to save your people's lives and do everything to guard their health.

Very respectfully,

N. S. WALPOLE,
United States Indian Agent.

The GOVERNOR OF ZUNI PUEBLO, *Zuni, N. Mex.*
(Care Miss Elmira R. Greason.)

Mr. Burton remained in Zuni ten days, at the end of which time everything appeared to be safe, but a day or two after his departure several new cases appeared. All the employees at Zuni did everything in their power to relieve the suffering, but owing to a suspension of mail facilities no word was received from Zuni from the middle of December until January 4, during which time the plague spread most rapidly, and hearing nothing it was supposed that everything was progressing satisfactorily. On January 4 I requested authority to eradicate smallpox. I also ordered several vaccine "crusts" from a reliable vaccine farm, and immediately upon their receipt sent Dr. David Knapp to Zuni, with full power and authority to take such steps as might seem proper to stamp out the disease. On February 21 he returned to Santa Fe, having succeeded in stamping out the disease.

The disease having spread throughout the Territory and experience having proven the inefficacy of previous vaccination, on January 14 I addressed the following letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

I have the honor to request authority to purchase 25 vaccine crusts, at an expense of $50, and to expend not exceeding $375 to employ physicians to vaccinate all the Pueblo Indians of this agency. These physicians are to be employed as follows: One for the pueblos of Taos and Picuris, $50; one for Laguna, Acoma, Pahuate, and Isleta, $100; one for Santa Ana, Santo Domingo, San Felipe, and Cochiti, $100; one for San Juan, Santa Clara, and San Ildefonso, $75; one for Nambe and Tesuque, $50.

It is necessary to have this vaccination done at once, or a great per cent of the Indian population will be swept away within the next few weeks. From an economical standpoint it might be best to have Dr. Foutz, from the Jicarilla Subagency, to come down and do the work, but before one physician could vaccinate several thousand Indians many would have contracted the disease.

The vaccine points that have been used heretofore have proven so utterly worthless that I have asked the authority to purchase the vaccine crusts that are used here with perfect success. One thousand were vaccinated at Zuni with the points with very few good "takes." The same is true of the thousands vaccinated at the various other pueblos. The necessary precautions were taken before this epidemic broke out, but as the points were not good, no results were obtained. The faith of the Indians has been destroyed, to a great extent, by the failure of vaccination to protect them from the disease.

The Mexican towns near the Indian towns where I wish this work to do done are infested with the disease, and unless extreme precautions are taken it is only a question of a few days till every pueblo in the agency will have it.

The above authority was granted by wire and vaccinations made as indicated above with perfect success, almost all cases vaccinated taking perfectly, and in a short time the disease was wiped out of the pueblos, regardless of the situation in the neighboring towns, where it raged for months after disappearing from among the Indians.

The present health condition of the Pueblos is good, and there is at present no serious illness among any of them.

Physicians.—The experience of the past year has emphasized and increased the need of physicians for the Pueblo Indians, which I mentioned in my report last year. The great benefit which the afflicted derive from the scant supply of medicine furnished by the various teachers, and especially the success of the general vaccination last January, have given these Indians a faith in the prescriptions of white men which they never had before. They are continually coming to the various employees for medicines for the numerous diseases which they are heir to, but should some of the employees, through inexperience, make a serious error in distribution of medicine much of the good which has been done would be lost and the Indians would, in a large degree, relapse into their former superstitious beliefs. But were physicians established among them they would be able to strengthen the growing disposition to place faith in the ways of civilization.

I have the honor, therefore, to renew my recommendation that five physicians be appointed for these various pueblos, which should be divided into five districts, as follows: The pueblo of Zuni, containing 1,422 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 2,957 inhabitants, the third district, the physician to reside at Bernalillo. The pueblos of Taos and Picuris, containing 498 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 958 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.

Witch hangers.—On November 23 I made the following report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of my action in this case:

I have the honor to state that I found four Zuni Indians confined in the Albuquerque jail awaiting trial for the assault committed upon an old woman of their pueblo in March, 1897. These people thought that she was a witch and attempted to take her life, in which endeavor they almost succeeded. They had been in jail about thirteen months, during which time their trial has been postponed from term to term of the court. After consultation with Colonel Duncan, Indian inspector, Mr. Howard was sent to Albuquerque to procure the release of these Indians. They have, through his efforts, been released to appear before the court at its February term. The moral effect of this long imprisonment has been good. The Indians assure me that on account of the kind treatment these prisoners have received from this office they will place 25 children in the Albuquerque school. I have had a consultation with the district attorney and he informs me that, in his opinion, when the case comes up for trial it will be impossible to convict them. In view of this, it seems to me that it would be better to have the case annulled, with the understanding that they are left on their good behavior, than to permit them to be acquitted.

This is the same case which has caused so much trouble during the administration of previous agents, and was fully reported by Captain Nordstrom something more than a year ago.

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Upon the recommendation of this office the case was annulled when it came up for trial at the February term, and the Indians were given to understand that it was an act of clemency on the part of the Government and based upon the presumption of their future good behavior.

Irrigating ditches.—A majority of the Pueblos are sole owners of irrigating ditches, from which they are enabled to supply their lands with water. Some of these are among the best ditches in their part of the Territory, and supply the Pueblos with an abundance of water. In some of the pueblos, however, the supply of water is inadequate for all the ditches and there is frequent scarcity.

The case of the Albuquerque Land and Irrigation Company *v.* The Pueblos of Sandia, Santa Ana, and San Felipe has been decided in the court in favor of the company. This is a case where the company proposes to construct an irrigating ditch through the land of these Pueblos. It was opposed because at certain seasons of the year the Rio Grande has not sufficient water to supply the ditches of these pueblos and of the company at the same time, and the Indians fear that as the headworks of the proposed canal are above the head of their ditches it will cause a scarcity of water in their ditches. The decision of the court permits the ditch to be dug, but does not permit the appropriation of water which the Indians at present have.

In the early spring the Pueblos of Santo Domingo became engaged in litigation over the title to their ditch, water rights in same being claimed by certain Mexicans, and water taken therefrom without consent of the Indians. The result of the suit was a complete victory for the Indians, they being given full and absolute ownership and control.

The pueblo of San Ildefonso became involved in similar disputes, but the matter was settled amicably, and I hope they will have no further trouble.

Civil proceeding has been brought by various parties against the pueblo of Nambe in reference to control of an irrigating ditch, which is on Indian land and was constructed by the Indians. The case will be tried shortly.[1]

Litigation.—Following is a résumé of the cases now pending or about to be instituted in the various courts, in which pueblos are interested:

Acoma pueblo.—None.

Cochiti pueblo.—Nothing further than a possible conflict of boundaries with the Caja del Rio grant.

Isleta pueblo.—Should causes No. 274 and 275 of the land court docket, now on appeal to the United States Supreme Court, be affirmed, the matter of their surveys will be pending for settlement.

The matter of survey of cause No. 273 of the docket of the United States land court—the "Lo de Padillo" grant—is pending in said court.

Several Isleta Indians are incarcerated under indictment for assault with intent to kill.

I am advised by the attorney for the Pueblo Indians that the railroad is responsible for damages for killing an Indian boy of this pueblo. The matter has been placed in his hands with instructions to take steps to collect said damages. In case the railroad refuses to pay damages suit will be brought so soon as the Indians can raise funds to pay court fees.

Jemez pueblo.—Conflict in boundaries with the Vergara grant.

Laguna pueblo.—The San Jose del Encinal grant, subject of cause No. 114, United States land court, which conflicts with the Paguate tract, property of the pueblo, was confirmed by the court, but order subsequently entered that no decree of record be made until the United States Supreme Court decides cause No. 112, the Cuyamunge grant case, so that this matter may be said to be pending in the land court. Suits in ejectment and for trespass in and upon lands of this pueblo are in order, and will be instituted as soon as funds are provided.

Nambe pueblo.—An appeal is pending to Territorial supreme court from decision of district court of Santa Fe County, affecting adversely lands of the pueblo. Suit against pueblo relative to irrigating ditch is treated under heading "Irrigating ditches."

Picuris pueblo.—None.

Sandia pueblo.—None.

San Felipe pueblo.—This pueblo was coclainant with the pueblo of Santo Domingo before the United States land court in causes Nos. 134, 184, and 185, consolidated, for what is known as the Pasture grant, made to these pueblos jointly, A. D. 1770. The decision of the United States land court in this claim appearing to the pueblos

[1] September 5 the agent reported as follows: In the case of Jose A. Ribera et al. *v.* Pueblo of Nambe, wherein plaintiffs, among other things, pray for a temporary injunction, the district court, upon full argument, refused to issue said injunction, and referred the case to Mr. W. H. Pope, assistant United States attorney for the land court, to take testimony and report a decision.

The name of Mr. Pope was suggested by Mr. George Hill Howard, special attorney for the Pueblo Indians. The determination of the question involved will be important to all the Pueblos.

and to their attorney to be contrary to law and justice, an appeal has been taken to the United States Supreme Court. The necessary funds for the printing of the transcript and brief will be raised by these pueblos at much sacrifice unless the Government will provide for the same.

Suit in partition and to quiet title will have to be instituted in behalf of this pueblo and Santo Domingo pueblo in the matter of the "Santo Rosa de Cubero" grant, No. 267 on the land court docket, in which they have become interested by virtue of ancient purchases. These pueblos own nearly if not the whole of this grant, and it is included within their patents, but the claims of other parties render this course necessary.

San Ildefonso pueblo.—A question of trespass upon pueblo lands.

San Juan pueblo.—None.

Santa Ana pueblo.—A question as to the survey under the confirmation of their grant is pending before the land court.

Santa Clara pueblo.—The matter of the survey of the Canada de Santa Clara or Juan Tafoya tract, confirmed to this pueblo by the United States land court, is pending therein. The matter of the Santa Cruz grant, cause No. 194, which offsets the eastern half of this Pueblo grant, is pending in the United States land court and will come up for final hearing at the approaching August term, 1899.

Santo Domingo pueblo.—See above relative to San Felipe pueblo. The Lo de Basquez grant, claim No. 178 upon the docket of the land court, is in conflict with the pueblo lands of Santo Domingo, and order has been made by said court to make the pueblo party defendant. The case may come up for action at the approaching August term, 1899.

Taos pueblo.—This pueblo is interested in the proper final adjudication in the land court, in which the same is pending, of the San Fernando de Taos grant, No. 149.[1]

This pueblo claims by virtue of ancient purchases a large interest in the Antonio de Martinez of Lucero de Godoi grant, adjoining the pueblo league upon the west and north thereof, which grant was confirmed by the United States land court in 1892, but the confirmees deny that any interest is held in said grant by the Taos Pueblo.

The pueblo is much harrassed and imposed upon by trespassers upon their lands, and it will be necessary to quiet title in two suits, one as to the pueblo lands, or league, and one as to the Martinez grant. These suits will entail considerable expense which the pueblo is not in a position to incur without sacrifice of some of their farming land.

Tesuque Pueblo.—None.

Zia Pueblo.—None.

Zuni Pueblo.—None.

The attorney for the pueblos has been instructed to push all the above cases as rapidly as possible.

In all these cases which are upon appeal there are certain court costs which the Government has not heretofore met and which the Indians themselves are unable to pay without selling their farming land, and thus depriving themselves of future means of subsistence. The same applies to those cases which must be instituted in the district court, which includes all cases where lands belonging to the Indians are claimed by parties other than the United States and all cases of water rights. In view of the above I respectfully recommend that the sum of $1,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated and authorized for the payment of court expenses in cases in which the Pueblos are interested.

Present condition.—On account of the scarcity of rain during the early part of the season, there being practically no rainfall from October until July in any of the country occupied by them, the various crops on which they depend for a living are in most cases a complete failure. Corn was planted in the dust in the hope that rain would come and supply water for irrigation, but the rain did not come and consequently the seed would not germinate. In most cases what little water was found in the streams was the subject of continual dispute between the various parties owning water rights, none of them being able to secure the amount of water usually appropriated. In addition to failure of the cereals the late frosts in the spring destroyed all the fruit, so that the magnificent fruit trees, which furnished a large part of the food of the people, are this year of use only for their shade. Last year the great poverty of two of the pueblos was such that it was necessary to extend Government aid in order to prevent starvation. Every appearance points to the fact that through no fault of their own many of the Indians will be on the point of absolute starvation and it will be necessary to extend far more aid than last year to prevent numbers of them from dying from hunger.

[1] September 5 the agent reported as follows: The case (No. 149) of the San Fernando de Taos grant has this day been decided by the Court of Private Land Claims, and in said decision the rights of the Indians are fully protected.

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Last year 12,793 acres were cultivated by the Indians, they raising thereon 65,352 bushels of wheat, 58,801 bushels of corn, 25,053 bushels of beans, besides small quantities of other vegetables. A very conservative estimate of the value of products of Indian labor sold in the market last year places the amount at $50,000. These figures show that the Pueblos are worthy of the utmost consideration and are not afflicted with the proverbial "laziness" of the other Indian tribes of the United States. They have always been a self-supporting people, living in peace with their neighbors. Their disposition to permit themselves to be imposed upon rather than engage in strife is taken advantage of by their neighbors, and thus they lose some rights which belong to them.

They own 7,291 horses, 490 mules, 3,018 burros, 3,184 cattle, 1,019 swine, 70,332 sheep, 2,020 goats, and 3,871 domestic fowls.

JICARILLA.

Population.—The census taken June 30 shows a population of 831—406 males and 425 females. There are 251 children of school age, 120 being males and 131 females.

Agriculture.—This reservation has very little arable land, but is one of the best grazing districts in the Territory. Water could be secured from Dulce and Stinking Lake, 26 miles south of Dulce, which is the agency headquarters, and a part of the reservation be placed under irrigation, whereby the Indians could be enabled to raise farm products successfully.

Timber.—A large part of the reservation is covered with exceptionally fine timber, part of which could be marketed and the proceeds used in the purchase of cattle and sheep for the Indians. In this way the Jicarilla Apaches can be made self-supporting in a few years; but unless they are given the means to turn their attention to stock raising they will continue to be a care to the Government for many years to come. This timber standing as it does is of no value to anyone, but could easily be the means of giving the Apaches a start in self-support which would be the means of relieving the Government of the responsibility and transform them from dependents to citizens.

Allotments.—Some years ago allotments were made to the Indians then living, but owing to confusion of names it has been found impossible to deliver most of the patents, only about 11 per cent of them being delivered, the others remaining stored away in the agency office for lack of means to identify the Indians to whom the patents belong.

Missionaries.—Two ladies are supported by the Methodist Church at Dulce, and are doing everything in their power to elevate the Indians and give them moral and religious instruction. They hold weekly religious services, and in various ways contribute to the uplifting of the people among whom they labor.

Roads and bridges.—It has been impossible to keep statistics of the amount of work done by the Indians on roads during the year, but 6 miles of new road have been built and all old roads and bridges kept in good repair.

Arts and trades.—These Indians are noted for the excellence of their baskets, bows and arrows, and beadwork. A large proportion of the amount realized from sale of products of Indian labor came from these items.

Indian courts.—The court here is composed of three judges, who look after minor offenses on the reservation. Drunkenness is punished by confinement in the agency jail, 67 cases being so dealt with during the past year.

Products and stock.—There are 800 acres of land cultivated by the Indians, on which they raised 225 bushels of wheat, 600 bushels of oats, 125 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of potatoes, 20 bushels of onions, 35 bushels of beans, and 50 bushels of other vegetables. They also cut 700 tons of hay, part of which was marketed.

They own 1,659 horses, 10 mules, 250 burros, 95 cattle, 2,500 sheep, 500 goats, and 75 domestic fowls. They have the means to care for a much larger quantity of stock of all descriptions.

Issues.—About half the support of the Apache Indians is derived from the issue of Government rations, though the rations issued are not half sufficient to supply their actual needs. Issues are made semimonthly. There are also small issues of annuity goods each year, but no annuity money, so that all money which they obtain is derived from the sale of their own products.

Education.—These people are as yet without school facilities, and the matter has been urged very strongly during the past year. Plans and specifications are being drawn for a school building with capacity of 228. This is a very important move and the building should be completed as soon as possible, as the Indians are very anxious to have their children educated, but are unwilling to send them to distant schools. There are on the reservation 251 children of school age, none of whom are in school anywhere.

Health.—I was notified by wire March 8 that there was one case of smallpox on the reservation. I took the first train for the reservation and wired to St. Louis for vaccine points and tubes. On reaching Dulce I established a pesthouse and employed nurses to care for the sick. As soon as vaccine matter could be procured the whole tribe was vaccinated. All cases taken sick were confined in the pesthouses—another being established on a different part of the reservation a few days later—until their recovery, when their clothing was burned and new clothing issued to them. I found it much easier to control the disease on this reservation than among the Pueblos, on account of these Indians not being so closely crowded together.

Investigation showed that the smallpox was introduced by a Mexican trespassing on the reservation at a point 25 miles from the agency. During the months of March and April there were 27 cases and 11 deaths. Too much credit can not be given to the employees for their faithful and fearless work in vaccinating and caring for the Indians who were exposed or afflicted with the disease.

Dwellings.—During the past year 42 dwellings were built on the reservation, making a total of 200 now occupied by Indians. They are gradually leaving their tepees for the greater comforts of houses.

Present condition.—The severity of the past winter was such that the Indians were compelled to use their seed grain and potatoes for food in order to relieve their hunger, which necessitated the issue to them in the spring of new seed for planting. There is every prospect that conditions will be more severe this year, as their crops are almost a total failure, owing to the extraordinary drought of the past nine months, and they will be compelled to live upon the Government rations, which are not sufficient to keep them from want, supplemented with the small amount earned from the sale of bows and arrows, baskets and beadwork.

Respectfully submitted.

N. S. WALPOLE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN NEW YORK.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR NEW YORK AGENCY.

NEW YORK AGENCY,
Salamanca, N. Y., July 25, 1899.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in office letter of May 1, 1899, I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of the New York Agency.

The number of Indians.—The Indians under the jurisdiction of this agency are divided by tribal organizations as follows:

Cayugas	170
Oneidas	252
Onondagas	551
Senecas	2,812
Tuscaroras	378
St. Regis	1,154
Total	5,317

The Indian reservations.—There are six reservations in this agency. Their names and locations are as follows: Allegany, in Cattaraugus County; Cattaraugus, in Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, and Erie counties; Onondaga, in Onondaga County; St. Regis, in Franklin County; Tonawanda, in Erie, Genesee, and Niagara counties; Tuscarora, in Niagara County. The Senecas occupy the Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Tonawanda reservations; the Onondagas, St. Regis, and Tuscaroras occupy the reservations bearing their names; the Cayugas and Oneidas have no reservations.

THE SENECA RESERVATIONS.

The Allegany Reservation.—This reservation lies along the Allegany River for a distance of about 35 miles. The reservation lines are so run as to take in practically all of the Allegany Valley for that distance. The eastern terminus of the reservation is near Vandalia and the western at the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania. The reservation varies in width from 1 to 2¼ miles, and embraces 30,469 acres. About 11,000 acres is tillable land, but not one-half of this is cultivated or in pasturage. The majority of the Indians residing on the Allegany Reservation get their living principally by working for the whites. Many of them find employment in the lumber woods, cutting timber and peeling bark. They are good workers while they work, but are prone to idleness when their immediate necessities are provided

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for. Pretty much all the valuable timber on the reservation has been cut off and sold. There are a few good farmers on the reservation, and on the whole the Indian residents are making fair progress. There are residing on this reservation 996 Senecas and 80 Onondagas.

Railroads.—The Allegany Reservation is traversed by several important lines of railroad. The Erie (New York, Lake Erie and Western) runs along the north bank of the river from the eastern terminus of the reservation to a point near Steamburg, a distance of about 25 miles. The Erie also crosses the reservation at Carrollton, running south to Bradford, Pa., and thence to the coal fields of McKean and Clearfield counties in that State.

The Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad runs along the north bank of the river from Salamanca to Carrollton, a distance of 6 miles, when it turns to the south and runs to Bradford, Punxsutawney, and Pittsburg.

The river division of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad follows the south bank of the river the entire length of the reservation.

White villages.—The construction of these various lines of railroad through the reservation resulted in the building up of several white villages within its boundaries. For some years the whites occupied the lands under leases made with individual Indians, but these leases had no legal value, and naturally much friction and frequent litigation resulted. February 19, 1875, Congress passed an act providing for the appointment of a commission to locate and define the boundaries of the white villages then in existence on the reservation. The commissioners laid out five villages. We give below their names and the approximate amount of land within the boundaries of each: Vandalia, 240 acres; Carrollton, 2,200 acres; Great Valley, 260 acres; Salamanca, 2,000 acres; West Salamanca, 750 acres; Red House, 15 acres.

The act of February 19, 1875, ratified all the leases then in existence within the boundaries of the above villages for a period of five years, and provided that at the expiration of the five years the occupants of the land would be entitled to a renewal of their leases at recurring intervals of twelve years. The leases for the twelve-year periods were to be made by the Seneca Nation of Indians through their council, and the rentals were to be made payable to the treasurer of the said Seneca Nation. The first twelve-year leases were made in 1880 and expired in 1892. In 1890 this act was amended by Congress providing that when the leases were renewed in 1892 it might be for a period of ninety-nine years. In 1892 the leases were renewed for the period of ninety-nine years.

Rentals from leases in white villages.—It is not an easy matter to ascertain the exact amount of the receipts from rentals on land within the villages authorized by the act of 1875. The receipts for rentals have not been kept separate from other items by the treasurers, and to make an accurate statement would involve a large amount of clerical work. An approximate idea of the amount may be secured, however, from the treasurers' books, based upon the figures given by the committees appointed by the Seneca Nation council to settle with the treasurers.

The twelve-year leases were granted by the council in the winter and spring of 1880, beginning February 19. The leases were paid in advance, hence the treasurer's report for 1879–80 would include all rentals paid to the treasurer on the new leases prior to June 1, the beginning of the new fiscal year. The books show that Thomas Kennedy, treasurer that year, collected from all sources, $9,791.11. Not all of this, however, was from rentals. The Rochester and State Line Railroad Company paid $300 for right of way, and $130 was received for rent of the Oil Spring Reservation. I am informed, also, that a considerable amount was received from sales of timber, bark, etc.

Cyrus Crouse, treasurer for 1880–81, received $11,261.25. Of this amount the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad paid $2,500; the Rochester and State Line Railroad, $1,000; the Erie, $500, and $800 was received from bark, timber, etc. Deducting this total of $4,800 from the $11,261.25 would leave $6,461.25 as the approximate amount of the money received from rentals.

There appears to have been no settlement with Adam Pierce, treasurer in 1881–82. W. C. Hoag, treasurer in 1882–83, received $10,028.76. Of this, $2,250 came from the Olean and Salamanca Railroad for right of way; $450 from Loss & McRae, railroad contractors, in settlement of a litigation, and some $300 for bark, timber, etc. Deducting these items from the above total leaves $7,028.76 as the approximate collections from rentals for that year.

In 1883–84 W. C. Hoag acted as treasurer to July 1, 1883, and Andrew John, jr., for the remainder of the year. Hoag collected $1,379.45 and John $5,775.84—a total of $7,155.29. It does not appear from the books that much was collected that year except from the leases in the villages.

Lester Bishop, treasurer in 1884–85, received $6,101.20. About $325 was taken from the railroads that year, making the collections from rentals something like $5,776.

W. C. Hoag, treasurer in 1885–86, received $5,906.85. About $500 was from other sources than the village leases.

Kossuth Bishop, treasurer in 1886–87, received $5,742.87. About $100 was received from other sources than leases.

Kossuth Bishop was treasurer again in 1887–88, and received $5,691.31. About $350 was from other sources than leases.

W. S. Kennedy, treasurer in 1888–89, received $4,767.03. About $350 was from other sources than leases.

Andrew Gordon, treasurer in 1890–91, received $5,763.50. Only about $50 appears to have been collected from other sources than leases.

W. C. Hoag, treasurer in 1891–92, received $11,402.36. This was the last year of the twelve-year leases and a considerable amount was collected from back rents. About $2,500 was also collected from railroads for gravel pits, etc.

Frank Patterson, treasurer in 1892–93, received $7,873.52. About $1,200 was from other sources than rentals. Deducting this would leave $6,673.52 as the first year's revenue from leases under the new arrangement.

W. C. Hoag, treasurer in 1893–94, received $6,459.98, nearly all of which appears to have come from the rentals.

Frank Patterson, treasurer in 1894–95, received $5,522.34.

W. C. Hoag, treasurer in 1895–96, received $6,849.15.

T. E. Jimerson, jr., treasurer in 1896–97, received $11,140.93. From this should be deducted $3,000, cash bonus from the Seneca Oil Company, and $742.76, royalty on oil—$3,742.76—leaving $7,398.93.

I have not been able to get the figures for the fiscal years 1897–98 and 1898–99. The treasurer's book for the former year is at the home of Mr. Hoag, who was treasurer for that year, and Mr. Hoag has been busy on his farm and failed to bring me the book for inspection. I understand that the treasurer's book for 1898–99 was destroyed in a fire which recently consumed the home of Mr. Eli Jimerson, the treasurer for that year.

The average yearly income from the rentals paid by white lessees during the period of the twelve-year leases appears to have been not far from $6,000. I have found no figures which sustain the statement made in the report of Mr. G. P. Pray, special United States Indian agent (see Senate Doc. No. 145, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session, p. 2), that the annual income from these rentals from 1881 to 1892 was about $11,000 to $13,000. There does not appear to have been any considerable falling off in income from these lease since the ninety-nine year leases went into effect.

The treasurers' books indicate that since 1880 there has been paid into the Seneca Nation treasury, exclusive of oil bonus and royalty, nearly or quite $120,000. The Seneca Nation council by majority vote directs what disposition shall be made of the funds which come into the hands of the treasurer, and the money is paid out on orders issued by the president and clerk. Of the large total which has come into the treasury since 1880 there has never been any distribution, I believe, except in the two cases of distribution of oil money. The funds have been voted out of the treasury by the council for various purposes, and no clear and satisfactory statement has ever been made with reference to the financial affairs of the Seneca Nation. It has been freely charged that the national funds have been used to maintain the political supremacy of the party in power. There would seem to be some reason for regarding this statement as correct. But this must be said for those who have been in control during recent years: They have greatly improved the credit of the Seneca Nation. When they came into power in 1891 the Seneca Nation orders could be bought for 25 cents on the dollar. They are now and have been for some time, worth nearly their face value.

It is not probable that the nation would profit very much by a mere change in political supremacy. The only way to secure the reforms that are apparently needed would be to deprive the Seneca Nation council of the power to vote away the money in the treasury, and to institute some system that would insure the collection of all rentals, and an honest and efficient accounting for the same. In view of the fact that large sums of money are likely to come into the treasury from oil and gas royalties, in addition to the rentals paid by white lessees, some such change would seem to be imperative.

Growth of the white villages.—There has been no extended growth in any of the white villages besides Salamanca. Vandalia was at one time quite a shipping point for bark and lumber, but those products have been pretty nearly exhausted in that vicinity, and but for the existence of a small pool of petroleum oil within its limits and in the vicinity it would be a sleepy hamlet with a meager population. The growth of Carrollton has not been up to expectations, and the same may be said of Great Valley. West Salamanca has not the business importance it had fifteen or

REF0073563

twenty years ago, and within the narrow limits of the village of Red House business and population have both dwindled to an insignificant point. On the south side of the river near Red House, however, at the station of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad, another village has grown up known by that name which has some importance. This village is entirely outside the limits of the village laid out under the act of 1875, and the whites who reside there have no titles of any legal value. They are, in fact, squatters; but they are permitted to remain by the Seneca Nation authorities, paying rentals to individual Indians to whom the lands belong under the rules and regulations of the Seneca Nation.

The various railroads named above center at Salamanca, and radiating from thence make competing lines to nearly every part of the country, and that village has made a rapid growth. It now has a population of about 5,000, with fine brick blocks, excellent schools, waterworks, electric lights, good sewerage, paved streets, and all the improvements possessed by any city of its size in the Empire State. It is the division terminus of the Erie, is a trading point for a large section of country, and two large tanneries and other industries contribute materially to the business prosperity of the place.

The Cornplanter Reservation.—The descendants of the noted Seneca chief Cornplanter own and occupy a small reservation in Warren County, Pa., a short distance south of the State line. The tract is about 2 miles long and half a mile wide, and including the river bed and some worthless shoals contains about 760 acres. This reservation was a gift to Cornplanter by the State of Pennsylvania, in consideration of his valuable services to the whites. The Cornplanter Indians own their land in fee, and it is divided in severalty among them. They are enrolled on the Allegany census roll and vote on that reservation. They number about 90.

The Oil Spring Reservation.—This is a small tract of 640 acres located on the eastern border of Cattaraugus County, in the towns of Ischua, Cattaraugus County, and Cuba, Allegany County. The reservation takes its name from a spring which gives off a small quantity of petroleum oil. In early times, long before petroleum had become a well-known product, the Indians used this oil for medicinal purposes, and they placed great value upon the spring. Test oil wells put down in the vicinity have failed to show the presence of oil in paying quantities. The Senecas own the Oil Spring Reservation unincumbered by any preemption right. They do not occupy it, but lease it to white farmers.

The Cattaraugus Reservation.—This reservation is about 9½ miles long, and averages about 3 miles in width. It embraces 21,680 acres of land. It lies along both sides of Cattaraugus Creek, beginning at a point near Gowanda and running to Lake Erie. It is for the most part a fertile tract of land, and very pleasantly situated. The Cattaraugus Indians have attained considerable proficiency in farming, and there are many comfortable homes with good buildings. The owners have good teams and carriages, and their houses have many modern conveniences and comforts. It is a fact worthy of note that the Indians known as pagans are much less thrifty than those known as Christians. This is no doubt due, in a large measure, to the fact that the pagans are opposed to education and progress and cling tenaciously to the old Indian customs and habits. There are residing on the Cattaraugus Reservation 1,270 Senecas, 30 Onondagas, and 152 Cayugas.

The Seneca Nation.—The Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations are organized and incorporated under the laws of New York as the "Seneca Nation," with a constitutional system of government. The officers are elected by popular vote. The nation elects annually a president, clerk, treasurer, and sixteen councilors—eight from each reservation. There are elected also a surrogate, peacemakers, marshals, and overseers of the poor for each reservation. The president and the council constitute the executive and legislative branches of government, and the affairs of the nation are administered by them. The judicial power of the nation is lodged in the peacemakers, courts and the council, the latter being the appellate court. The peacemakers, three on each reservation, have jurisdiction in all matters relating to wills, estates, real estate, and divorces. The forms, processes, and proceedings of the peacemakers' courts are similar to those of justices of the peace in New York. The Indian courts afford but meager protection to the people. The peacemakers are often men without education or experience, and complaints are frequent that they are susceptible to corrupt and improper influences. Complaints are also made against the council that appeals are decided, not upon their merits, but through favoritism and political influence. Provision ought to be made for an appeal to the white courts of the State, so that justice can be secured when the Indian courts fail to do their duty.

Petroleum oil on the Allegany Reservation.—The Seneca Nation council on the 3d day of December, 1896, granted a lease for oil and gas purposes to the Seneca Oil Company (a corporation composed of white men) of all that part of the Allegany Reservation lying east of Salamanca. It is estimated that the lease covers about

4,000 acres, exclusive of the village limits of Vandalia and Carrollton. The Seneca Oil Company paid to the Seneca Nation for said lease $4,000 as a cash bonus and agreed to give as royalty one-eighth of all the oil produced. The said lease was subsequently ratified by Congress, and the Seneca Oil Company has developed to some extent the territory covered by the lease. The operations thus far have been principally in the vicinity of South Vandalia, on the south side of the river, and near the eastern end of the reservation. The oil territory here is an extension of that which is known as the Chipmunk oil field, and has proved to be fairly productive territory.

The Seneca Oil Company have drilled, so the superintendent informs me, all told, 68 wells on their lease. Of these, 40 are producers, and 38 were dry or have been abandoned because the production ceased. The wells in the valley near the east end of the lease are troubled with salt water, and in most cases the oil has been drowned out by the salt water within a few months after they were drilled in. The wells on the hills do not experience this difficulty, and are more productive and lasting. During the past year, from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899, the company drilled about 30 wells, and it is the company's purpose to develop the territory steadily and systematically. The development thus far has tested about 300 acres of the company's lease. How much more will prove to be producing territory remains to be determined.

The company's officers have shown no disposition to withhold information with respect to their operations or the production of their wells. They gave me orders on the pipe line and railroad company representatives for statements showing the production of the wells and the cash sales per month during the year, and assured me they would be pleased to submit their books, papers, etc., at any time for inspection by representatives of the Interior Department.

The following is the statement of the National Transit Company—United Pipe Lines division—of the oil run and sold for the Seneca Oil Company during the last fiscal year:

Month.	Oil.	Cash sales.
1898.	*Barrels.*	
September[1]	2,443.62	$2,639.11
October	3,230.48	3,811.97
November	2,250.76	2,588.37
December	1,610.32	1,916.78
1899.		
January	1,479.07	1,700.93
February	460.27	520.11
March	949.19	1,072.58
April	1,045.68	1,181.62
May	464.34	524.70
June	646.17	756.37
Total	14,580.20	16,712.54

[1] No runs until September.

The following is the statement of the representative of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who has charge of the oil shipments of that road, as to the shipments and sales of the Seneca Oil Company during the fiscal year:

Month.	Oil.	Cash sales.
1898.	*Barrels.*	
July	9,076.65	$9,151.27
August	9,343.87	9,837.91
September	5,410.63	5,907.21
October	4,072.82	4,945.59
November	4,715.31	5,432.72
December	4,878.85	6,125.60
1899.		
January	4,370.61	5,438.57
February	3,639.83	4,448.28
March	4,169.73	5,021.50
April	4,340.97	5,230.83
May	3,602.50	4,341.01
June	3,464.74	4,191.39
Total	61,115 71	70,080.94

REF0073564

It will be seen by the above statements that the total oil production for the fiscal year was 75,695.95 barrels, which was sold for $80,793.48. The one-eighth royalty belonging to the Seneca Nation amounted to $10,849.18. This royalty goes into the hands of the Seneca Nation treasurer, the same as the rentals from the leased lands within the villages authorized by the act of Congress of February 19, 1875, and its amendments. How much royalty was received from the oil prior to July 1, 1898, I am not advised. In April last the Seneca Nation council ordered a distribution of oil money among the members of the nation of $3.50 per capita, but the treasurer claimed there was not enough money in the treasury to pay that amount, and $1.70 was paid in cash and $1.80 in a national order. The orders have been paid since.

It will be seen by the above statements of oil production for the past year that the Seneca Nation is likely to receive a large amount of money from the royalty under the Seneca Oil Company's lease. Judging from the results in the adjacent Chipmunk oil field the production will probably last for several years in that part of the lease already tested, and there are reasons for believing that the producing territory on the reservation will prove to be quite extensive.

About a year ago there was considerable activity in oil development within the village of Vandalia. A good many wells were put down within the village, but the supply of oil was soon exhausted and but little is being done there now.

Oil and gas lease of the Cattaraugus Reservation.—On the 12th of January, 1899, the Seneca Nation council granted a lease to John Quilter, of Carrollton, N. Y., of the Cattaraugus Reservation for oil and gas purposes. The lease has since been assigned by Quilter to the Standard Oil Company. The lease covers the entire Cattaraugus Reservation and is to continue for five years from the date when the lease shall be ratified by the Congress of the United States and so long thereafter as oil and gas shall be found in paying quantities. The lease provides for a royalty to the Seneca Nation of one-eighth of all the oil produced on the lands of the reservation. The Seneca Nation is also to receive in cash $500 a year so long as the lease remains in force, whether oil or gas is being produced or not. The Seneca Nation is also to receive $100 per year for each gas well drilled on the reservation where gas is found in sufficient volume and pressure to utilize by piping to a distance. Provision is made that any family of the Seneca Nation residing within three-fourths of a mile from any well drilled under the lease shall have the right to the free use of gas for fuel for domestic purposes, such gas to be taken from the casing head of such well. The sums payable to the Seneca Nation under the terms of the lease are to be paid to the treasurer of said nation at Salamanca on the 15th of January of each year. It is stipulated that one well shall be commenced within six months from the date when said lease shall be ratified by Congress; four additional wells are to be drilled within three years, and should oil or gas be found in paying quantities a sufficient number of wells are to be drilled to properly protect the land from contiguous operations by other parties. The lease has not as yet been ratified by Congress.

Within the past few months several large gas wells have been drilled near Gowanda, and it is the prevalent opinion that a considerable part of the Cattaraugus Reservation may prove to be good gas territory. The legislature of New York at its last session appropriated $2,000 for the drilling of a gas well at the Thomas Asylum, which is located on the reservation, about 6 miles from Gowanda. A contract has been let for the drilling of the well, which has been located near the asylum buildings. Should a good gas well be found it will save the State a large amount of money in fuel bills.

Highway improvements.—The legislature of New York at its last session appropriated $5,000 for the improvement of the roads on the Allegany Reservation, in the towns of Carrollton, Cold-spring, Elko, Great Valley, Redhouse, Salamanca, and South Valley, and on the Cattaraugus Reservation, in the town of Perrysburg. These improvements are to be made under the direction of the State superintendent of public works.

THE TONAWANDA RESERVATION.

This reservation is occupied by the Tonawanda band or tribe of Senecas. Their government is entirely distinct from that of the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations. Their government is by chiefs, who are elected in accordance with Indian customs and hold office for life, unless deposed. There are elected each year by popular vote a president, a clerk, a treasurer, a marshal, and three peacemakers.

The Tonawanda Reservation has an area of 6,549 acres. It lies on both sides of the Tonawanda Creek and is a tract of very fertile land, and nearly the whole of it is capable of tillage. There are a few good farmers on the reservation, but a considerable part of the land is worked by whites under leases from individual Indians. The State law authorizes these leases, permit having been granted by the council of said nation or tribe and having been approved by the attorney of the tribe. The attorney of the tribe is the district attorney of the county of Genesee, and the State pays him a salary of $150 a year. The Tonawanda Senecas number 502, and there are residing with them 6 Oneidas, 18 Cayugas, and 44 Allegany and Cattaraugus Senecas.

THE TUSCARORA RESERVATION.

This reservation lies about 5 miles northeast from Niagara Falls and is a beautiful and fertile tract of land. The Tuscaroras are an intelligent and thrifty class of people and in some respects are superior to all other tribes in the agency. They are good farmers, and most of them have comfortable buildings and well-fenced farms. The government of the Tuscaroras is by chiefs. The chiefs on this reservation are all Christians, and there are very few pagans on the reservation. There are 6,249 acres in the reservation, and the census roll shows 378 names. There are also 48 Onondagas residing on the reservation.

THE ONONDAGA RESERVATION.

This reservation lies about 5 miles south of the city of Syracuse. It is about 2.3 miles wide and about 4 miles long, and contains about 6,100 acres. The country is quite broken, and the land upon the steeper hillsides is worthless except for woodland and pasturage purposes. Most of the arable land is under cultivation, but much of it is leased to the whites. A State law authorizes any member of the Onondaga tribe residing upon the reservation, owning or possessing improved lands thereon, to lease such lands to white persons for a term not to exceed ten years. To be valid the leases must be approved by the State agent. The same statute gives the chiefs authority to lease stone quarries on the national lands under the direction and approval of the State agent. There are valuable quarries of building stone on these lands, from which some revenue is derived each year.

There are some good farmers among the Onondagas who have pleasant homes and comfortable surroundings. The government of the Onondagas is by chiefs, who hold office for life. Nearly all the chiefs are pagans, and in matters of government and religion the old Indian forms and customs are pretty strenuously adhered to. There are on this reservation 551 Onondagas and 88 Oneidas.

THE ST. REGIS RESERVATION.

This reservation is located on the northern boundary of the State of New York. A part of the reservation fronts on the St. Lawrence River and the remainder lies along the boundary line between the United States and the British province of Ontario. The reservation of the Canadian St. Regis is just over the boundary line. There are about 1,151 American St. Regis, and about the same number of Canadian St. Regis. The St. Regis Indians are descendants of the ancient tribe of Mohawks.

The reservation is 7.3 miles long by about 3 miles wide, and there are within its borders 14,640 acres. A considerable part of the land is very stony, and a part is low and swampy. The St. Regis River flows through the reservation about the center, and 2 or 3 miles to the west is the Raquette River. The St. Regis is navigable for small steamers to the village of Hogansburg, which is located on the southern boundary of the reservation, about 3 miles from its mouth. The St. Regis Indians are expert basket makers and are neglecting their farms for this industry, which is quite remunerative. Their product of baskets runs up into tens of thousands of dollars annually.

The government of the St. Regis has been vested, by the legislature of New York, in trustees, elected by popular vote. A majority of the people appear to be strongly opposed to this form of government and wish to go back to the government by chiefs. An attempt to institute a new form of government among the Canadian St. Regis led to serious trouble last winter, in which several lives were lost. There have been threats of violence made by American St. Regis, but up to this date there has been no outbreak.

THE ONEIDAS AND CAYUGAS.

The Oneidas have no reservation. Most of the tribe removed to Wisconsin in 1846. A few families are still living in Oneida and Madison counties, near the old Oneida Reservation and near the village of that name; they are citizens of New York and are entitled to vote at the white elections. There are 161 names on the roll of the Oneidas at Oneida. Most of them earn a livelihood by working for the

REF0073565

whites in the vicinity. At one time they had several hundred acres of land which they owned in severalty, but they have sold most of it and now have but a few scattered pieces.

The Cayugas have no reservation. They number 170 and reside principally with the Senecas on the Cattaraugus and Tonawanda reservations.

THE SHINNECOCKS, POOSPATUCKS, AND MONTAUKS.

These are fragments of tribes on Long Island. The Shinnecocks number about 150, the Poospatucks only a few families, and the Montauks only 8 or 10 persons. These remnants of tribes have intermarried with negroes until their aboriginal character is nearly obliterated. The Shinnecocks have about 400 acres of land, the Poospatucks only about 50 acres. The New York agent has not exercised any jurisdiction over these people during my knowledge.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

The State schools.—The State of New York makes generous provision for the education of the Indian children within its borders. It supports 20 district or day schools upon the reservations of this agency. The State builds and maintains the school buildings and pays the teachers. The Indians furnish the fuel. The schools are under the charge of local superintendents, who are appointed by the State superintendent of public instruction. The names and post-office addresses of these superintendents are as follows:

Superintendent.	Reservation.	Post office address.
William K. Harrison	Allegany and Cattaraugus	Salamanca.
W. W. Newman	Onondaga	South Onondaga.
C. McConnell	St. Regis	Hogansburg.
W. W. Newman	Shinnecock and Poospatuck	East Moriches.
Charles C. Parker	Tonawanda	Akron.
W. P. Mentz	Tuscarora	Suspension Bridge.

The following are the tabulated statistics of these various schools:

Reservation.	Number of districts.	Number of pupils of school age.	Number attending some portion of the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of teachers.	Expenses.
Allegany	6	260	143	79	6	$2,003.30
Cattaraugus	10	325	254	136	10	3,772.85
Onondaga	1	130	101	12	2	1,510.78
St. Regis	5	325	145	60	5	1,763.55
Shinnecock	1	55	51	21	1	457.76
Poospatuck	1	19	13	10	1	380.57
Tonawanda	3	137	117	53	3	1,302.35
Tuscarora	2	105	87	32	2	700.00
Total	29	1,296	914	436	30	11,891.16

Superintendent Harrison says the schools on the Cattaraugus Reservation are in better condition than on the Allegany Reservation, and the children make better progress in their studies. He attributes this to the fact that the people on the Cattaraugus Reservation average a better intelligence and have been more thrifty, although in the last few years there has been a marked improvement in these respects among the people of the Allegany Reservation. All the teachers on the Allegany Reservation are whites, and there are only two Indian teachers on the Cattaraugus Reservation. A considerable number of the children from these reservations have been sent to the Government schools at Hampton, Carlisle, and to Lincoln Institute. Mr. Harrison favors the application of the compulsory school law to the Indians on these reservations, and thinks that after the first year there would be little difficulty in enforcing the law, as the Indians are inclined to obey laws applicable to them when they think they are likely to be enforced. From the fact that within two or three years one or more of the Indian pupils in the schools have advanced far enough to secure a certificate under the uniform examination he thinks the standard of work in the schools is advancing.

Superintendent Newman urges the application of the compulsory school law to the Indians. He speaks encouragingly of the work done in the Onondaga schools.

Superintendent McConnell reports that during the past year the schools on the St. Regis Reservation have improved more rapidly than in any year preceding that he has been connected with them.

Superintendent Parker reports an increased attendance and interest in the schools on the Tonawanda Reservation, and believes that the advancement of education among the Indian people is the surest means of making them good citizens.

Superintendent Mentz reports that the Indian children on the Tuscarora Reservation have made good progress during the past year. He says:

> The parents appreciate the liberal support from the State in the cause of education, and often express themselves as grateful for the interest taken in their behalf. The teachers and scholars seem to work in harmony, and a deep interest is manifested to improve the time and opportunities to become good citizens, and to be better able to engage in the duties and vocations they may follow.

The Thomas Asylum.—This is a State institution located on the Cattaraugus Reservation near the village of Versailles. It takes its name from Philip Thomas, a Friend, who back in the 50's furnished the Rev. Asshur Wright, the venerable Presbyterian missionary, with funds to care for some of the more needy Indian orphan children. The asylum had a very humble beginning and it was nearly twenty years after it was first started before the State became sufficiently interested to make appropriations for its benefit. The asylum has done excellent work for the Indian children of the State and its sphere of usefulness has steadily broadened.

The State board of charities has recently taken the institution under its wing, and a fine group of buildings are being erected under its direction and supervision. The plans contemplate 8 brick buildings which will be known as the administration building, dining hall and kitchen, two dormitories for girls, two dormitories for boys, a school building, and an industrial school building. The administration building is practically completed. It is a substantial brick structure, two stories high, and has accommodations for the superintendent and his family, the teachers in the asylum schools, and the employees of the institution. The dining hall and kitchen building is well under way and will be completed in a few weeks.

The administration building was built and furnished with the appropriation made by the legislature of 1897. The cost of erection and furnishing was about $25,000. The funds for the dining hall and kitchen were furnished by an appropriation of $23,000 in 1898. The legislature of 1899 made an appropriation for the construction of the two girls' dormitories and the schoolhouse. The appropriation for the dormitories is $22,000 and for the schoolhouse $10,000. The last legislature also made appropriations as follows for other purposes: For equipping dormitories and school house, $2,500; for grading grounds, $1,000; for new boiler, $700; for drilling gas well, $2,000. It is expected that the legislature of 1900 will make an appropriation for the erection of two boys' dormitories and the industrial school. The buildings are beautifully located and will be in the form of a crescent, the administration building standing in the center flanked on either side by a schoolhouse, with the dormitories, dining hall, etc., standing on the crescent line to the rear. When completed the asylum will have accommodations for 160 children, with fully equipped day and industrial schools. Is it now equipped with electric lights and water for domestic and fire purposes.

The school connected with the asylum has six grades, beginning with the kindergarten and closing with the regents' preliminary examination. The school had its first commencement on June 27, 1899, at which time two boys who had passed the regents' preliminary examination were graduated. The exercises by the children of the different grades on that occasion were very pleasing and were witnessed by a large audience of whites and Indians.

The asylum not only furnishes the Indian children with a comfortable home, but they have competent instruction in the school and in all branches of house and farm work. Children are admitted between the ages of 3 and 16 years, and when they leave the institution they are pretty well prepared to take care of themselves in the battle of life. There is connected with the asylum 100 acres of fertile land, the products of which are used in the maintenance of the institution. The State makes an annual appropriation of $20,000, which is used, so far as necessary, to maintain the asylum and its school. There are now 113 children in the asylum. The institution is well managed by Mr. George I. Lincoln, the superintendent, and Mrs. Lincoln, the latter occupying the position of matron. Visitors are pleasantly impressed by the spirit which pervades every department. Mr. Lincoln has the faculty of maintaining discipline without putting unnecessary restraints upon the children, and they look upon Mrs. Lincoln as a mother.

The Friends' Boarding School for Indian Children.—This institution is located on a farm of 464 acres adjacent to the Allegany Reservation, near the railroad station and

REF0073566

post-office of Tunesassa. It is supported by the Yearly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia, Pa. The farm was purchased by the yearly meeting in 1803, and a mission or school has been maintained there since that time. The school was conducted as a day school down to 1854. Since that time it has been run as a boarding school. The attendance of pupils is limited to 45, and whatever funds are needed beyond the products of the farm are supplied by the Friends in Philadelphia. The average annual expenditure by the Friends is about $5,500. The school is in session forty-two weeks in each year and well-qualified teachers give instruction in all the substantial branches of education. Outside the schoolroom the boys are taught all kinds of farm work and the girls receive a practical education in the various branches of household labor. The institution is under the management of Mr. Thomas Blackburn and is doing excellent work in every department.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Active missionary work is carried on by white missionary societies on all the reservations of the agency. On the western New York reservations the Presbyterians take the lead in this work. They support two missionaries, who give their entire time to labor among the Indians. One has charge of the work on the Cattaraugus Reservation and the other divides his time between four reservations, but has the active oversight of each.

On the Cattaraugus Reservation the Presbyterians have two churches. That known as the "United Mission Church," located about a mile from the Thomas Asylum, has a membership of 191 and a Sunday school of 80. The "Pine Woods" Church has a membership of 36 and the Sunday school of 66. Rev. George Runciman has been the missionary in charge on the Cattaraugus Reservation for several years. The Methodist Episcopals have a church located near the Seneca Nation court-house. It is in charge of the Methodist Episcopal pastor at North Collins and has a reported membership of about 50. The Baptist Church is looked after by Rev. Austin John, a native preacher. Its membership is given at 145.

Rev. M. F. Trippe, of Salamanca, has charge of the Presbyterian missionary work on the Allegany, Cornplanter, Tonawanda, and Tuscarora reservations. There are two churches on the Allegany Reservation—one at Jimersontown, the other at Old Town. The Jimerson town Church has a membership of 125 and a Sunday school of 85. The Old Town church has a membership of 52. There is a church on the Cornplanter reservation with a membership of 61 and a Sunday school of 50. Mr. Trippe visits these churches at least once a month, and in the interim native workers conduct the services. There is a Baptist Church at Red House in which services are regularly conducted by Harley Blinkey, a Seneca Indian. Once in two weeks Rev. C. W. Booth, of Salamanca, holds service at 2 p. m. Mr. Booth says of this church and the work among the Indians generally:

> For various reasons the membership has decreased, the minutes of the association showing the present membership to be 22. The greatest barrier to the welfare of the Indians is the sale of intoxicating liquors on the reservations. The Government ought to use its strong arm to eradicate this evil. Unprincipled men, moved by greed of gain, set themselves in opposition to existing laws against furnishing liquor to Indians. When will the Government use its powers and put a stop to this crime against society?

On the Tuscarora Reservation there is a Baptist and a Presbyterian church. Rev. F. P. Mount Pleasant, a native Tuscarora preacher, is in charge of the Baptist Church, which has a membership of about 200. The Presbyterian Church is in charge of Rev. M. F. Trippe, who preaches there one Sunday in each month. Native lay workers conduct the services in his absence. The church has a membership of 58 and a Sunday school of 40.

On the Tonawanda Reservation there is a Presbyterian, a Baptist, and a Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. M. F. Trippe visits the Presbyterian Church once a month, and at other times the services are conducted by Indians. The church has a membership of 72 and a Sunday school of 60. Rev. Mr. Elgin, of Akron, has charge of the Baptist Church. The church has a membership in the neighborhood of 50. The Methodist Episcopal Church has only a small membership. It is served by Rev. Mr. Jenkins, of Shelby, N. Y.

Rev. M. F. Trippe gives the following statement with reference to missionary work on the reservations under his charge:

> After eighteen years of missionary experience, it is my opinion that the results of Christian work for the Indians are for the most part very encouraging. It is true that the work meets with obstacles peculiar to the reservation system. The very worst elements of our white population seek here a breeding place for social and physical diseases. The persistent and shameless violation of the liquor laws of the State and nation not only encourages the evils of intemperance and licentiousness, but tends to foster among the Indians contempt for law and order. Then, the marriage laws and customs of these reservations, sanctioned by the State, are mixed and contradictory, and directly promote

> looseness in morals. The statutes of the State relating to "common-law marriages," as extended to the reservations, encourages the pagan Indian in his belief that the marriage relations are for convenience and pleasure only, and this fosters the spirit of barbarism and retards missionary enterprise.
>
> Notwithstanding these obstacles, progress is seen at every point. There is no disputing the fact that they are advancing in material prosperity. It is to be seen in the cultivation of their lands, in the building of more comfortable homes, in securing for themselves and their children not only the necessities but the luxuries of civilization. There is also a growing interest in educational matters. The Indians desire better schools, and the extension over the reservations of the same laws and privileges that promote higher intelligence among the whites. Indeed, they so much desire education that, notwithstanding their strong parental affection, they willingly yield their children for a period of years to the Government schools. There is more helpfulness, more of a spirit of self-sacrifice, a higher idea of Christian experience and of Christian work; so that I have no hesitation in saying that the Indian can be as readily and thoroughly Christianized and civilized as any people among whom the Christian church has planted missions.

On the Onondaga Reservation there is an Episcopal, a Methodist Episcopal, and a Wesleyan Methodist Church. The work of the Episcopal mission on this reservation is under the charge of Bishop Huntington, of the diocese of Central New York. The present missionary, Rev. William D. Manross (priest), took charge of the work two years ago. The salary of the missionary is paid by the diocese. The buildings are owned by the diocese, and the running expenses of the church are met by the Indian congregation. The expenses of the Indian industrial work, teachers, etc., are raised by the contributions of members of the Episcopal churches in New York. The mission church has 109 baptized members, of whom 51 are communicants. Five services are held each Sunday, and services are held daily during the week. The Sunday school has an average attendance of 32. Mr. Manross thus speaks of the special work among the Onondagas:

> Industrial training was begun as a part of the work of the mission in September, 1897. All children are taken into the classes without regard to creed; but regular attendance is insisted upon. At present there are three teachers, including the missionary. There are 37 children in attendance. Classes are held in sewing and dressmaking (Pratt system), cooking and housekeeping, music, sloyd and carpentry, mechanical drawing and gardening. Money has been collected, and we are about to extend our industrial work, and to start a refuge and industrial school for homeless Indian girls.
>
> In addition to our work for children, we are teaching the Indian women lace work, to take the place of bead and basket work, which is hardly salable in this locality. There are 18 women in the lace class, and they have become quite proficient in the art. Through the agency of Miss Sybil Carter we can sell all the lace they make; and as we take no profit from the sales, the work nets them a neat sum each month.

Rev. William J. Mills, pastor of the M. E. Church, makes the following report:

> Our church is supported by the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. We have 45 members and 25 members of the Sunday school. The missionary society has supported the church for the last forty or fifty years. The property belongs to the missionary society. All that is required of the members is to furnish lights and fuel. Since my appointment to this mission I have raised $10 yearly for missions. There is a general improvement. The state superintendent of public instruction says we have the best Indian school in the State. I discover a great contrast between now and four years ago. We have great reason to be encouraged in many respects.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church is in charge of Rev. Thomas LaForte, an educated and intelligent Onondaga. The membership of the church is not large, but many of the prominent Onondagas take quite an interest in it.

A majority of the St. Regis Indians are Catholics. About 300 are Protestants, but the remainder are of the Catholic faith. Rev. Father Bourget is the spiritual adviser of these people. The Methodist Episcopal mission church has a membership of 52 and a Sunday school of 23. The average congregation at Sunday worship is 50. Rev. A. Wells, pastor of this church, says:

> We are laboring under great embarrassment here, trying to improve the St. Regis Indians. Liquor is sold to the Indians very freely; with the result that drunkenness, fighting, quarreling, and other vices are prevalent. Prosecutions and convictions for violations of the law are difficult to secure. I wish a deputy marshal could be sent here incognito to look up these cases.

RESERVATION MORALS.

The whites living in the vicinity of the reservations generally agree that there is a steady improvement in the condition of the Indians residing thereon. Nevertheless it must be admitted that reservation morals are not what they should be. The Indians as a rule are not a vicious class, but intemperance and immorality prevail to quite an extent. The Indian propensity for "fire water" is proverbial, and it is very difficult to enforce the law prohibiting the selling or giving of liquor to Indians, for the reason that those who drink can seldom be induced to tell where they get their liquor. If they can not buy it direct they get it through "go-betweens," against whom it is almost impossible to secure sufficient evidence to convict.

The standard of morals on the reservations is unquestionably lowered by the practice which prevails to a considerable extent of men and women living together without the sanction of marriage. Cohabitation is largely a matter of pleasure and convenience. Under such a condition of affairs it is easy to see that there is little comprehension of the quality known as virtue, and there is small criticism of those who

REF0073567

depart from the strict paths of virtue and rectitude. The hope of the future for the Indian people is to instill into the minds of the young right ideas on these questions, and to develop such characters as will enable them to withstand the temptations to which they are subjected.

CITIZENSHIP.

A majority of the Indians are opposed to citizenship and the division of lands in severalty. This is not strange when their situation is carefully studied. The uneducated Indians feel that they are unprepared for citizenship and the responsibilities which would go with it. They fear they would be crowded to the wall if they had to engage in the competition which would result from the breaking up of the tribal organization. The Indians who by industry and thrift have acquired considerable property fear that they would suffer loss if there should be a division of the lands among the members of the tribe. Those who are prominent in the tribe fear they would lose their prominence and influence if the reservation should be broken up and the Indians absorbed into the body politic of the State. These several classes comprise a large majority of the people, hence it is easy to see that if division of lands and citizenship ever comes it will almost necessarily be forced upon the Indians rather than be invited by them.

THE KANSAS CLAIM DECISION.

For a long term of years a suit was pending in the United States Supreme Court and the Court of Claims relative to the claim of the New York Indians for compensation for lands sold by the Government in Kansas, which had been set apart for said Indians under the treaty made at Buffalo Creek, N. Y., January 15, 1838. A final decision in this case was made by the Supreme Court on the 20th of March, 1899. By this decision the judgment of the Court of Claims in favor of the New York Indians stands. In brief, this judgment is "in favor of the Indians to the net amount actually received by the Government for the Kansas lands, less the quantity of land upon the basis of which settlement was made with the Tonawandas, and other just deductions." The amount of this judgment is $1,967,056. It now remains for Congress to make the appropriation to pay this judgment.

The tribes of New York Indians will be entitled to participate in the distribution of this fund according to the following census, which was made a part of the treaty of 1838: Senecas, 2,309; Onondagas on Seneca Reservations, 194; Cayugas on Seneca Reservations, 130; Onondagas on Onondago Reservation, 300; Tuscaroras, 273; St. Regis, 350; Oneidas at Green Bay, 600; Oneidas at New York, 620; Stockbridge, 217; Munsees, 123; Brothertowns, 350. Total, 5,585. The Tonawanda tribe of Senecas have had their share of this claim.

ANNUITIES.

The United States holds in trust $238,050 for the Senecas and $86,950 for the Tonawanda band of Senecas. The interest on these funds, amounting to $11,902.50 and $4,349.50, respectively, is distributed annually by the United States agent. The per capita amount from the first fund last year was $4.20. Each of the Tonawanda Indians received $8.35 from their fund and $4.20 from the general fund, or a total of $12.55. The Federal agent also distributes each year $4,500 worth of sheeting and gingham among the Cayugas, Oneidas, Onondagas, Senecas, and Tuscaroras, in pursuance of a treaty made with the Six Nations November 17, 1794. The State of New York pays annuities as follows: To the Cayugas, $2,300; to the Onondagas, $2,340; to the St. Regis, $2,130.67; to the Senecas, $500.

In conclusion permit me to thank the Department for the prompt attention and cordial support rendered me in the performance of official duties.

Respectfully submitted.

A. W. FERRIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF EASTERN CHEROKEES.

EASTERN CHEROKEE SCHOOL AND AGENCY,
Cherokee, N. C., August 2, 1899.

SIR: In submitting the annual report from this school and agency, attention is respectfully called to the fact that the business of the agency is only limited by the area of four large counties, while the larger landed interests, as well as population, is contiguous. In Swain and Jackson counties, in Graham and Cherokee counties there are more isolated tracts. These are more difficult to properly protect, being more liable to trespass, as many of them are not now, and never have been, occupied by any member of the Eastern Band of Cherokees, having been accepted in an adjustment of matters in controversy with the Thomas estate. Much of this land is not and can not be of great material benefit to the band, except as it is put upon the market. These people are "land poor," i. e., the payment of taxes on and caring for, even meagerly, the large body of unoccupied land, is to a greater or less extent impoverishing them. Some of the land would scarcely bring, if on the market, the tax valuation. From some tracts valuable timber has already been removed. The timber is the valuable part of the possession, unless land is well seeded to grass.

Some of these lands have a wild growth, which makes them valuable for grazing purposes, but until recently little or nothing has been realized therefrom, because, being Indian land, it was used as common property, and all who wished and could, took the benefits thereof. The council has, however, taken steps to avail themselves of the protection of the State laws, and it is expected that by another season they will have the required fence and be able to compel something near sufficient payment for this range.

These Indians are usually small farmers. Corn is the staple crop. Potatoes and garden vegetables do well when properly cared for. Improved methods of farming, and more care in rotation of crops, particularly in alternating clover and grasses with the other crops, would add much to their material prosperity and simplify the problem of self-support to a great extent. The lands owned by the Indians are well suited to fruit growing and stock raising. The small area of level land makes extensive agriculture impracticable.

Farming in some settlements has been neglected this season because of the opportunity to earn wages at the sawmills. The occasion of getting a little cash has proven too alluring for the farmer in many cases, consequently the supply of provisions for the winter will be less than it should have been. Some families add to their scanty income by bartering roots and leaves, gathered in the mountains, for food and clothing.

They receive no annuities, either in rations or clothing, and are entirely self-supporting.

They are subject to the laws of the State, as are their white neighbors, but do not receive aid in the care of their poor and infirm, nor do they receive their pro rata share of the funds for the support of public schools. They do not, however, pay a poll tax. It appears that sometime in the remote past the various county authorities thought that the most feasible method of avoiding the annoyance of collecting this poll tax would be to not levy it, and to balance the county books by withholding from the Indian the share of the school and pauper fund. While, perhaps, this is not working any grievious hardship at present, the time may come when the precedent being established will be difficult to overcome.

Though amenable to the laws of the State, they are in matters thought to pertain to themselves often excused in their violation, evidently with the thought: "What is the difference, they are Indians." This low standard, to some extent at least, is the cause of a continued low status, particularly as pertains to the married state.

In other matters they rank well with those with whom they come in contact. Very few overt acts have been committed during the past year. In the last months thereof the sale of whisky has been checked, and without whisky these Indians are uniformly well behaved. Difficulty has been experienced in prosecuting those selling intoxicants, because of the contention concerning their status, whether they are wards or citizens, or both, being citizens of the State and wards of the Federal Government. Because of this some authorities have hesitated to entertain suits against parties selling them intoxicants.

The new school building was completed in time for the September opening of school, and it has given good and satisfactory accommodation to all the pupils, except the kindergarten, who have been domiciled in a room of the old school building which was refitted and made suitable for them.

REF0073568

The children returned to school promptly, and the attendance has been very satisfactory and uniform, with an average for the ten months of 169.45, the largest average in the history of the school, as shown by the records, and on an appropriation for 150 pupils.

Needed improvements have been made or are in prospect. The moving of the reservoir to a higher elevation, a small plateau well above the level of the highest building, drawing the cooking and drinking supply direct from the spring, while there is an abundance stored for protection against fire, gives the school a valuable and adequate water supply for present and future purposes. The sewerage system has been developed, but is not complete; the natural drainage into a mountain river is not surpassed.

The capacity of the school should be increased; a total school population of 393, even with an attendance of 60 at nonreservation schools, leaves entirely too many for the home school with present capacity to satisfactorily train.

The industrial training has not been all that was desired, particularly as to the trades. A good supply of garden vegetables has been grown, making a pleasant variety in the bill of fare. The milk cows, a herd of Jerseys, have done well under the care of the schoolboys. Details of the boys have worked with the farmer and carpenter and have made commendable progress.

The girls have been trained in the various departments of school work and appear interested in cutting, fitting, butter making, cooking, and general housework. A little attention has been given to fancy work with satisfactory results.

A manual-training teacher is very much needed.

The schoolroom work has been under disadvantages which have hindered the progress desired. During the term, in addition to the regular programme, entertainments have been given by the teachers and children which were very creditable and added much to the interest and success of the work.

The buildings have been recently repainted, and when new floors are put down in some of them they will be in good repair. Nearly one mile of substantial board fence has been erected, and more than that length of road has been put in model condition.

Again expressing my appreciation of cordial support and of courtesies shown,

I remain very respectfully,

HENRY W. SERAY,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN NORTH DAKOTA.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR DEVILS LAKE AGENCY

DEVILS LAKE AGENCY,
Fort Totten, N. Dak., August 25, 1899.

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 1899:

The Devils Lake Agency is composed of two reservations—the Fort Totten and the Turtle Mountain, the former Sioux, the latter Chippewa—situated nearly 100 miles apart.

The Turtle Mountain Reservation contains but two Congressional townships, only about a third of which is tillable. It is inhabited by the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewas and about 30 families of Canadian Chippewas, making something less than 6 acres per capita if allotted. Much dissatisfaction exists among them, and constant disputes are arising about meadows and tillable land. These can only be avoided by subdivision and allotment of their lands in severalty. The population is much too great for a farming people, and some step should be taken looking toward a final settlement of their claim, which has now been before Congress many years. A new reservation should be set apart for them of more generous proportions, or they should be allowed to chose their own allotments on existing reservations.

The majority of them seem anxious that their children should be educated, and the schools on the reservation are crowded beyond their capacity. At the same time the majority of the pupils of the Government industrial school here at Fort Totten are Turtle Mountain children. Others are at school at Lawrence, Kans., and other points. Many more are not in school at all.

The people seem well disposed, and ask nothing but what they consider their rights. For a full report of the Turtle Mountain Band see the report of E. W. Brenner, farmer in charge, which is hereto attached and made a part hereof.

The agency is located at Fort Totten, on the south shore of Devils Lake, which forms its northern boundary and from which it takes its name, the southern boundary being the Sheyenne River. The reservation is about 35 miles from east to west, and from 8 to 18 miles from north to south. It is composed of the whole and parts of 19 townships, and contains 160,100 acres of high, rolling lands, thinly timbered along the lake and river shores, and which many years of constant chopping has greatly reduced; is well watered and well adapted to mixed farming.

Buildings.—The agency buildings, except the gristmill, are located at Fort Totten, which is 15 miles from Devils Lake, on the Great Northern Railroad, the lake of the same name lying between, and is 12 miles from Oberon, on the Jamestown and Northern Branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and about the center of the reservation from east to west. The buildings designed for the use of white employees are sufficiently commodious, but greatly in need of repairs, and two of them, in the total absence of Indian quarters, are being used as Indian employees' quarters. The guardhouse is an old log building, small, poorly lighted, rotten, and without any pretense to beds or bedding, floor or ceiling.

New buildings for Indian employees and a guardhouse are an imperative necessity, and have been estimated for many times.

The gristmill is 7 miles from the balance of the agency buildings, is badly out of repair; so much so, that it has not been used during the past two seasons, and will not in all probability be used this year, as no repairs have been authorized. I shall recommend that the said mill be turned over to the Fort Totten Indian Industrial School and run as a feature of the industrial training of that institution.

For further report of agency buildings I refer to my 1898 report, printed in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, pages 220 and 221, as the buildings are in the same place, and the condition of repair is getting no better fast.

Number of Indians.—The number of Indians, as shown by the census just completed, is as follows, and is a slight decrease from last year:

Total population—males, 503; females, 540	1,043
School population—males, 131; females, 96	227
People 60 years of age and over—males, 42; females, 72	114
Children under school age—males, 73; females, 82	155
Blind and cripples of all ages	21
Idiotic	2

Agriculture.—Under this head I will say that, on the whole, this agency is as well adapted to mixed farming as is the surrounding country, where the whites are fast becoming forehanded. Of the hay I estimate that many thousands of tons go to waste every year for want of proper facilities for handling. The surrounding country has been settled very rapidly; during the past few years many small towns have sprung up, making an ever-increasing demand for hay. We should be supplied with haying machinery and baling machines that this resource might be developed. I believe that it would amount to as much to them as the sale of their timber and help to save the latter.

The condition of agriculture remains about the same as last year, notwithstanding the fact that $10,000 was appropriated by the last Congress for relief. None of the machinery arrived in time for spring plowing and seeding and the stock estimated for to run said machinery has not yet been furnished. The horses owned by the Indians are not, as a rule, large enough to run gang plows and the usual heavy farm machinery necessary for successful farming. We have planted an unusually large acreage of flax this season, and believe from present indications that the result will be much more satisfactory than the wheat farming has been in years past, though the yield would have certainly been doubled by good plowing.

The agency farm promises an abundant harvest, and I notice that the Indians who are constantly passing and repassing it, on their way to and from home, are doing more breaking, summer fallowing, haying, and general work than the people who live in other directions. Since they can see the results, the agency employees (Indians) seem to take a greater interest in their work. In fact, I find a growing interest and a more hopeful feeling among them all along the farming line.

Police and court of Indian offenses.—Consists of 1 captain and 10 private police and 3 judges, faithful and efficient. One arrest made was of the manager of a circus who, not finding suitable grounds at Minnewaukan on the outside, pitched his tents on the edge of the reservation close to the town. Charge, running a "shell game;" fined $10 and costs. Cost paid the policeman; fine remitted. Another arrest of two white hunters. Charge, shooting prairie chickens out of season; fined $3, costs of police making the arrest.

Schools.—The school facilities consist of the nonreservation Fort Totten Industrial School, and is not favored with the patronage of this reservation to any extent. I

REF0073569

have used my best endeavor to have them place their children in school, but with very poor success, meeting in most of my appeals with stony silence; but where excuses were made, they say, "Too many Chippewas."

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, who is a tireless and faithful worker, has the largest following and three church buildings. The Presbyterian at present has no worker in the field, but has the second largest following and two church buildings. The Episcopal Church, under the charge of the Rev. W. D. Reese, has one chapel, situated at the agency.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Department, in behalf of the Indians, for many favors.

Yours, respectfully,

F. O. GETCHELL,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF TURTLE MOUNTAIN CHIPPEWAS.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION,
Belcourt, N. Dak., August 15, 1899.

SIR: I herewith transmit the annual census and statistical report of this reservation for 1899.

The reservation is a division of the Devils Lake Agency, located in Rolette County, N. Dak., in township 162, range 70 west, and township 162, range 71 west, containing 16,800 acres, divided into farming, timber, and grazing land, and is occupied by the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewas. Practically all the full bloods and a number of the mixed bloods reside off the reservation, but in the immediate vicinity. The mixed bloods have generally filed Indian homesteads, but the full bloods have just squatted on land in the mountains, some of which is owned by white men. The following is an abstract of the census:

	Adults.		6 to 18.		1 to 6.			Births.		Deaths.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Families.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Mixed bloods on reservation	496	339	248	237	153	168	1,551	338	33	28	11	19
Mixed bloods outside reservation	135	116	91	81	63	65	552	116	8	12	6	8
Full bloods	78	82	44	27	16	19	266	89	3	5	6	9
Total	620	537	383	345	232	252	2,369	543	44	45	26	36

Agriculture.—There is a large increase in the area of cultivated land over last year, and present indications are that there will be a large yield, as all the weather conditions have been favorable. The Government distributed for seed 2,640 bushels of wheat, 2,500 bushels of oats, 1,500 bushels of barley, 300 bushels of flax, 1,600 bushels of potatoes, and a small amount of garden seed, to which many added on their own account. The following table will show the amount of land being worked. The fencing is for pastures, as there is a herd law and crops are not fenced.

By whom.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Flax.	Assorted vegetables.	Summer plowed.	New breaking	Old land vacant	Fencing.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres*	*Acres.*
Mixed bloods on reservation	2,561	818	621	61	375	209	227	412	513	2,694
Mixed bloods outside reservation	1,619	306	148	156	174	59	148	209	6	102
Full bloods	38	19	9	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	14	70
Total	4,218	1,143	778	217	549	289	375	621	533	2,865

The additional appropriation of $15,000 made by Congress has enabled us to supply the people with ample food, which permits them to remain at home and attend to their farms, instead of roaming around, picking up odd jobs, and gathering roots to support themselves, and there has been quite a lot of breaking done which is not included in the census, as the work was in progress while the census was being taken. Most of the land in flax is put in on new breaking done this season, and almost all the land mentioned in the table as "old vacant land" will be summer plowed and ready for use next season.

Education.—The school facilities are one boarding school under contract with the Sisters of Mercy, and three day schools, controlled by the Government. They have all been in operation the full ten months of the school year, and in addition many of the children are at school at Fort Totten, N. Dak., and at Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.

The following table gives the school statistics for the school year ending June 30, 1899:

School.	Largest attendance at one time.	Largest attendance for one month.	Average during the year.	Capacity.
Day school No. 1	51	42	33+	50
Day school No. 2	80	65	37+	50
Day school No. 3	46	45	28	50
Contract boarding school	148	128	107	163
Total	325	270	205	313

The severity of the climate in this latitude during the long winter greatly interferes with the regularity of attendance. A midday meal is furnished the scholars. The interest of the parents in the schools is increasing every year, as they realize the advantages their children derive.

Churches.—There are two churches in operation on the reservation, numbering 1,300 communicants. The mixed bloods are Catholics, and some of the full bloods are Episcopalians. The latter reside away from the reservation and have their spiritual wants attended to by Mr. D. Salt, one of the day-school teachers.

Court of Indian offenses.—The court of Indian offenses is made up of three judges, members of the tribe (two mixed bloods and one full blood). The court meets twice a month. There have been 54 cases adjusted during the year—none of a criminal character, being disputes about debts and disagreements among each other, and were settled without imprisonment in all but 2 cases, where the parties preferred to do time in guardhouse to paying the amounts adjudged against them.

Thirteen complaints were made before the United States commissioner, for introducing and having liquor in possession; 2 cases were dismissed by the commissioner on preliminary examination, and 11 were brought to trial, and sentence of fine and imprisonment inflicted. The reservation is so small, and so many towns close by, that it is easy for the people to obtain liquor, and it is the cause of some trouble, although as a whole the people of this reservation are as sober and law abiding as the same number of any other class under similar conditions.

The past year has been a very trying one on these people, as the crops of 1898 were practically a total failure, both on the reservation and vicinity, depriving them of the fruits of their summer's work at home as well as the usual earnings obtained by working for the settlers during the harvest; and the amount of aid given by the Government was slight and inadequate. They were able to pull through by the sale of cord wood cut on the reservation, but that is getting very scarce now. About June the supplies purchased from the additional appropriation of $15,000 began to be distributed, since which time they have been well supplied, and the crops this year promise to be abundant. Both circumstances will contribute to keep them comfortable for the time being, but when matters return to the usual conditions hard times will begin again, as the resources of the reservation and the surrounding country are not sufficient to support so large a population depending on their daily exertions for a living.

It should be stated that but a few cultivate enough land from which they derive an income over and above their immediate needs. The large majority have small patches, raising only sufficient wheat for a little extra flour, a little grain for their ponies, enough vegetables for the winter, and surplus enough for perhaps a little clothing, leaving nothing for the long time between seed time and harvest.

Their hope for the future lies in the treaty which they made with the Government as long ago as 1892, and which has so far not been ratified by Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. BRENNER, *Farmer in Charge.*

T. O. GETCHELL, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY,
Elbowoods, N. Dak., August 16, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of affairs at this agency, together with statistics and census of the Indians of the reservation, and the reports of the agency physician, field matron, and the superintendent of the Mission Home School, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

Location of agency and issue stations.—The agency is situated in McLean County, N. Dak., on the east side of the Missouri River, at a point called Elbowoods. It is on the first bench and about one-half mile distant from the river. Mail for this place comes via Bismarck, N. Dak., whence a daily stage is run. The distance from Bismarck to the agency is about 120 miles. Bismarck is also the telegraphic address of the agency. Minot, N. Dak., on the lines of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie and the Great Northern railways, is the most practicable point of delivery for freight. The distance is about 70 miles.

The boundaries of the reservation are so clearly defined in former reports that I deem it unnecessary to repeat them.

There are four issue stations on the reservation, viz, Armstrong, 15 miles south of the agency; Shell Creek, 25 miles northwest of the agency, both on the east side of the Missouri River. On the west side are Independence, 18 miles northwest of the

REF0073570

agency, and South Side, nearly opposite the agency and about one-quarter of a mile from the river. At each of these stations biweekly rations are issued under the supervision of the farmer in charge of the district.

The South Side station was established on the suggestion of Special Agent E. B. Reynolds. The commissary was erected without expense to the Government; a blacksmith shop at a cost of $70. The district which this station supplies extends from the Little Missouri River to the Beaver Creek, near the southeast line of the reservation. About 200 Indians reside in this district. By the establishment of this station the necessity of crossing the Missouri and Little Missouri rivers has been obviated. Special Agent Reynolds saw the danger incurred by these frequent crossings, hence his suggestion.

Blacksmith shops have been erected at Independence and Shell Creek stations, at a total cost of $138—also the suggestion of the same official. Prior to the erection of these shops the Indians living in those three districts were compelled to bring their work to the agency, consuming much valuable time and frequently necessitating a delay when every moment should be spent at harvesting their crops.

Population.—The census taken June 30, 1889, shows a total population of 1,118, divided as follows:

	Arickarees.	Gros Ventres.	Mandans.	Total.
Males over 18 years	114	126	78	318
Females over 14 years	118	126	83	327
Males under 18 years	73	103	43	219
Females under 14 years	81	84	26	191
Between 6 and 18 years:				
Males	51	61	8	110
Females	52	54	24	130
Between 6 and 14 years:				
Males	42	58	24	124
Females	45	53	24	124
Births	14	22	8	44
Deaths	24	42	18	74
Decrease	10	20	10	30
Number of families	185	175	72	432

Court of Indian offenses.—The court consists of three Indian judges, who are selected for their superior intelligence, integrity, and progressiveness. One of the judges was discharged at the close of the year for partiality in decisions and collusion with prisoners and the suppression of evidence. Otherwise the affairs have been smooth sailing and it has been of great assistance to the agent in the administration of justice. Nine cases were tried and one divorce granted.

Indian police.—One officer and 13 privates comprise the agency force. These Indians are peaceable and law abiding, so that the duties of the police are light and consist principally in assisting the farmers in urging the Indians to further efforts in agriculture and proper care of their stock. A weekly detail of one private is made for duty at the agency office.

Field matron.—One field matron only is allowed this reservation of 1,118 persons. It can be clearly seen that but little can be accomplished in the lines supposed to be taught by this class of employees with such a meager force. However, this one field matron labors indefatigably, and that she has achieved some good may be seen in the changed interiors of the houses of the Rees, with whom most of her time is spent.

No provision is made for means of travel for the field matron, so of necessity her work is confined to a small area. Her report submitted herewith gives more fully the many details connected with the work of a field matron in the Indian service.

Education.—There were in operation during the year 3 Government day schools and 1 mission boarding school, viz:

No. 1 day school, located at Armstrong. Total enrollment, 45; average attendance, 32.11.

No. 2 day school, located at Independence. Total enrollment, 53; average attendance, 29.91.

No. 4 day school, located at Shell Creek. Total enrollment, 50; average attendance, 32.59.

Total enrollment for the year in Government schools..... 148
Total average attendance for the year in Government schools... 94.55

Mission Home School: Maintained by the American Missionary Association; total enrollment, 36; average attendance, 30.38. The report of Rev. C. L. Hall, who is in charge of this school, is submitted herewith. In the past neither monthly nor quarterly attendance reports were furnished by this school. This has reduced the average attendance for the reservation considerably. Commencing with the new school year the attendance at this school will be reported at the usual times.

During the first half of the past school year measles and other contagious and infectious diseases prevailed to such an extent that one school had to be suspended for a time and the attendance at the others fell to an unusually low rate. With the abatement of disease the attendance increased. The teachers labored unceasingly to that end. The results are shown by the average attendance for the month of June, which is 133.8 for the three day schools, while the average attendance for the whole year was only 94.55.

Browning Boarding School: This school has not been in session throughout the year. In September the superintendent was detailed as agency clerk, acting in that capacity until early in January, 1889, when he was transferred to the Vermillion Lake Boarding School. This left only an industrial teacher at the school.

A garden was planted, with the expectation of the school opening on September 1, 1889. The estimated crop is—

	Bushels.
Corn	150
Onions	5
Potatoes	800
Other vegetables	20

There are at the school 9 head of cattle, 2 horses, and 3 swine.

In April last operations were commenced on the new plant by the contractors, Messrs. Owen & Hille. Owing to the excessive rainfall the work has not progressed as rapidly as desired. The Indians are anxious to see the new building completed, and express their willingness to present their children for enrollment. I anticipate no trouble in filling the school to its utmost capacity. With the completion and opening of this school the educational facilities at this agency will be second to none. This is encouraging, not only to the agent, but also to the patient workers and teachers, of whom the general public knows so little.

There is in addition to the schools under Government control a day school for the employees' children at the agency. This is maintained by the white employees, at a cost of about $12 per annum for each pupil. The average attendance for the year was 25.

Missionary work.—The Congregational church, under the auspices of the American Missionary Association, has 2 male and 3 female missionaries among these Indians. Three churches have been maintained, at a cost of $1,501.87. This body has expended $4,208.26 for educational purposes. Total expenditure, $5,713.13. The work is in charge of Rev. C. L. Hall, who, with his several assistants, has accomplished much good. One marriage was solemnized by Mr. Hall. Ninety-six Indians and 6 whites are communicants of this church.

The Catholic Church, under the supervision of Right Rev. John Shanley, has one male missionary, one church building, and 84 communicants. There have been $110.40 expended for religious purposes. Eleven marriages have been solemnized by the resident pastor.

It has been the custom for years past to permit the Indians to hold annual convocations for the purpose of discussing church matters. Large numbers leave their home reservation and attend the meeting, the business of which could be attended to by a few delegates from each tribe. These convocations are usually held at a time when the Indians should be at home caring for their growing crops and tending their herds. The Indians who are unfortunate enough to belong to the reservation where the meeting is held are eaten out of house and home, and frequently deprive themselves and families of necessities to entertain their visitors. This growing evil should be stopped before further detriment is incurred.

Industries and earnings.—Stock raising is the principal pursuit of these people. The country is better adapted to this than to any other industry. During the year 360 head of beef cattle, or 195,768 pounds of dressed beef, were sold to the Government. There are on the reservation 3,061 head of cattle, including spring calves, and 2,166 horses. During the severe storms of the latter part of last winter 426 head of cattle perished, the greater portion being young stock. This was not altogether due to neglect, the storms being so severe that it was almost impossible to feed what cattle remained near the settlements and utterly impossible to care for the strays. Before this loss, which equals about 10 per cent, the Indians were considered able to furnish enough 3-year-old steers for their own consumption, but now I fear that I shall be compelled to ask for authority to purchase beef from whites or further reduce the prospects of the Indians by accepting young stock and cows.

REF0073571

In January last, when preparing the annual estimates, representatives from the three tribes waited on me and requested me to omit the annual supply of clothing, or what is usually called "annuity goods," so that a greater amount might be expended for stock cattle and farming implements. I trust that this change will meet with the approval of the Department when the request for the purchase of cattle is made next spring.

These people met with almost total failure of crops last year, which was general throughout this section, owing to drought. This year, however, in spite of numerous severe hailstorms, the growing crops promise a large yield. The following is a carefully estimated yield:

Wheat	bushels	8,320
Corn	do	3,200
Turnips	do	110
Beans	do	100
Oats	do	1,880
Potatoes	do	3,115
Onions	do	170
Other vegetables	do	1,000
Pumpkins		1,700
Melons		1,600
Hay cut	tons	16,000

The gross earnings of these Indians for the year was $20,267.58, as follows:

Sale of beef to Government	$12,721.97
Sale of wood, hay, coal, wheat, and oats to Government	1,696.47
Transporting supplies from railroad to agency, at 50 cents per hundredweight	725.69
Salaries of regular and irregular employees	8,975.91
Building three blacksmith shops	208.00
Total received from Government	24,331.04
Sale of coal, hay, hides, logs, lumber, and wood to traders and others	1,959.00
Transporting goods for traders	825.00
Salaries paid by traders	580.00
Salaries and products of labor paid by school contractors	1,321.55
Transporting Indian supplies for transportation contractors	250.99
Total received from traders and others	4,936.54
Grand total	29,267.58

This amount makes the average earnings about $25 per capita. It may thus be seen that these people contribute but very little toward their support. This can not be attributed to laziness or shiftlessness, but rather to their surroundings, which prevent them from obtaining labor at which to earn a livelihood.

Some sections of the reservation are perfect for diversified farming, but the past two or three years have been so discouraging that many families made no effort to put in any crop this spring. Promises, cajolery, and in a few cases threats, had to be resorted to before this class could be persuaded to plant anything whatever. Now they see their folly, and all unite in regretting that they did not plant every available acre with some grain or vegetable.

Sanitary.—Attention is invited to the following extracts from the report of the agency physician:

> The general health of the Indians and employees during the year has been the poorest for several years, owing in part to climatic conditions and to the prevalence of influenza and measles.
>
> The deaths among the Indians were 74 and the births 44, making a total loss of 30.
>
> The decrease in population over other years can be directly traced to measles, as 31 deaths were caused primarily by that disease. Measles was brought here from Standing Rock by delegates to a church convention. It is the custom of the various churches to hold mass conventions at the various agencies and large numbers of families are encouraged to attend. The presence of contagious diseases at the convention agency seems to have no deterrent effect upon the attendance at these gatherings, and I recommend that stringent measures be taken to prevent a recurrence of the disaster which befell us last year. * * * During the year 4 school buildings, 1 church building, and 37 Indian houses have been disinfected. Seven houses were disinfected with sulphur and 30 with formalin gas. This latter agent, I believe, when properly used, will prove the most effective means at our disposal, and I recommend that a much larger gas generator than the one we have be purchased.

> Owing to our population and schools being so widely scattered on both sides of the Missouri River, a large amount of travel has been thrown upon the agency physician.
>
> During the year I have made 179 extended trips, with a team, divided between the different settlements as follows: Day school No. 1, Fort Berthold Boarding School, and Arickaree settlement, 93; day school No. 4, and Shell Creek settlement, 34; day school No. 2, and other towns-Missouri settlements near Independence, 14; Trans-Missouri Mandan, Arickaree settlements, 38. This has necessitated over 6,000 miles travel and does not include short trips in the immediate vicinity of the agency. * * * I would recommend that enough good pine flooring be bought as soon as possible to answer for 100 houses, with enough windows and doors for the same.

Road making.—The roads on the reservation are naturally good and can be improved but little. When an old road becomes so rutted or washed out as to be rough and unsafe, the most simple and easiest method is to abandon it and make a new trail. Two miles of road, principally crossings of creeks and their approaches, have been repaired. On this work six Indians have performed three days' labor.

It is my intention to erect bridges over the larger creeks and ravines. This work will be done in the coming fall after the crops have been harvested.

General progress.—The progress made by these people during the past year has been very gratifying. With few exceptions, all have in more or less of a crop. I was notified by the Department last spring that in future no seed would be supplied, so I tried to impress upon the Indians the necessity of preparing for this contingency. They at once realized the importance of immediate action, and hereafter I believe this agency can carry over sufficient garden and field seeds to supply its wants, unless some unforeseen calamity befalls us.

If the present favorable weather continues this will be one of the most prosperous years these Indians have ever seen. Crops are exceptionally fine, and although our white neighbors suffered considerably from hail, the loss on the reservation has been light. The rainfall of 22 inches for the months of April, May, and June, has been the leading factor in this prosperity. Last year the total rainfall was only 13 inches.

The Indians are showing marked attention to the betterment of their homes. Shingled roofs, clean white walls, and healthy, well-dressed children are common sights now, where once squalid dens and half-naked, filthy children were the rule. I strongly recommend that a large supply of flooring, doors, and windows be purchased for issue to these people, who are worthy of substantial praise for their endeavors to improve their surroundings.

Conclusion.—I desire to express my thanks to the officials of the Department and the Indian Office for their promptness and courtesy in all transactions, and to my fellow workers and employees for their loyal and energetic support in the administration of agency affairs.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS RICHARDS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, FORT BERTHOLD RESERVATION.

ELBOWOODS, N. DAK. *June 30, 1899.*

SIR: The missionary work at Fort Berthold Agency has prospered during the year, notwithstanding many difficulties.

The Mission Home school has been maintained steadily although the principal of the school, Mr. W. H. Keyes, an Oberlin graduate, died eleven days after his arrival to begin his duties, and later, during the winter, there was such an epidemic of sickness as to seriously interfere with school exercises, and, added to all, a fire on March 11 completely destroyed the largest building of the school—Calhoun dining hall.

Until the fire an average of nearly 10 pupils was maintained, afterwards 2 were kept for the rest of the year. Six little girls were taken into a log house, with a matron, for three months. This intimate home life was found very advantageous and the girls made rapid progress.

It is not our aim to have a large school, but a "home school," as nearly like a proper home as possible. For this reason we build small cottages, in each of which matrons make a home for a group of children. We are now rebuilding by adding to and repairing three cottages. The children are in this way better taught the work of keeping house, sewing, and cooking. The boys have an instructor in gardening and stock raising, and such farm work as the country admits of.

Our school work in the class room is preparatory, with a view to passing on those who are fitted to higher normal schools, like the one at Santee, Nebr.

In addition to the school at Fort Berthold we have added to maintain a day school at Elbowoods by giving the use of a building and sharing the expense of a teacher with the Government employees and a few of the more advanced Indians at the agency. This school has been a great advantage to the white children of Government employees, for whom the Government makes no educational provisions. The average attendance has been 25.

The association has made much effort to gather the Indians, old and young, for worship and religious instruction. About 225 have been attendants at school and church gatherings in six different places. There are two organized churches, two organized Sunday schools and other irregular gatherings for Sabbath worship and instruction, and two women's sewing and missionary societies.

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The churches and Sunday schools have given $86 to missionary work. The women's societies have given $24. Money has also been given to the aid of our own sick and poor. Money, labor, and material to the value of $300 has been given by the Ree Church, with some aid from friends, but most by themselves, for the building of a church for the Fort Berthold congregation.

There are, June 30, church members as follows:

Gros Ventres	16
Mandan	17
Ree	63
White	6
Total	102

Very respectfully,

C. L. HALL, *Superintendent*

THOMAS RICHARDS, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON, FORT BERTHOLD RESERVATION.

As to the work of the past year, not all has been accomplished that I had hoped to do. On account of being a stranger to the people and co-workers, much has been difficult to perform that might have been done at much different circumstances.

Following is an estimate of the work along lines where figures may count:

Days occupied in visiting	153
Number of families visited	312
Number of persons in above families	370
Number of families living in houses	All
Number of families living in tepes	None
Number instructed in the following lines:	
Care of home, etc	121
Cleanliness, hygienic conditions, etc	131
Preparation of food, etc	78
Sewing	117
Laundry work	44
Adorning the home	106
Care of domestic animals	31
Care of sick	141
Children's games, etc	68

One of the most important branches of the work, the incidentals, can not be reckoned, and not much of it would give coloring to a report; yet it occupies the mind and heart as well as the moments.

It has been hard to carry on cooking classes when nothing has been appropriated to furnish material for that part of the work. Yet there has been some progress and nice bread is made in many of the homes, and occasionally a custard cake or apple pie.

In sewing there is steady improvement. The mothers are making underwear for the little ones, and also giving more attention to the laundry in the homes. It is to be lamented that so few of the people have board floors and full windows and shingled roofs. Little can be done to improve the hygienic condition of the homes so long as ceilings, walls, and floors are of earth, or mostly of earth, which gather germs and filth of all description which is constantly kept whirling through the air in the rooms by every movement of its inmates as well as by every draft in circulation. Were the floors board they could be cleaned, and the roofs of shingles that could also be cleaned, the walls might be kept reasonably free from infections by use of plenty of whitewash, providing there was a store of lime to use for such purposes. We do want two barrels to use at the present time.

Brushes also are needed. To be sure, an old broom can be used, but at a disadvantage, and not many of the people have even an old broom to put to such a purpose.

Time, patience, and material to use are always in demand.

Respectfully submitted.

JULIA DE CORA, *Field Matron.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR STANDING ROCK AGENCY.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. DAK., *August 25, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899:

Location of agency and reservation.—The post-office address of agency is Fort Yates, N. Dak., and the reservation is situated on the west bank of the Missouri River, the northern boundary being about 40 miles south of Mandan and the southern boundary 10 miles north of the mouth of Moreau River. The Cannon Ball River and the south forks of said Cannon Ball River form the western boundary. A full description of the location of the agency and reservation is contained in previous reports of agents at Standing Rock.

Census.—The census taken June 30, 1899, shows a total population of 3,575 persons, viz: Males, 1,690; females, 1,885.

School children between the ages of 6 and 16, viz:

Males	354
Females	336
Total	690
Males above 18 years old	1,009
Females above 14 years old	1,319
Males under 18 years old	681
Females under 14 years old	566
Total of all ages	3,575

This shows a decrease in the male population of 65 and a decrease in the female population of 86. Total decrease, 151. There were 141 births and 270 deaths, being 129 deaths more than births. The high death rate for the last year was due, in a great measure, to the epidemics of measles and whooping cough, both of which were especially severe upon these Indians. Both epidemics have now about disappeared.

Education.—There were three Government boarding schools, one mission boarding school, and four Government day schools in operation on the reservation during the year, viz:

Industrial Boarding School, at agency headquarters. Enrollment, 221; average, 143.

Agricultural Boarding School, 16 miles south of agency. Enrollment 149; average, 128.31.

Grand River Boarding School, 32 miles southwest of agency. Enrollment, 126; average, 109.

Cannon Ball Day School, 25 miles north of agency. Enrollment, 56, average, 41.

Number 1 Day School, 18 miles north of agency. Enrollment, 25; average, 20.

Number 2 Day School, 3 miles north of agency. Enrollment, 30; average, 27.88.

Bullhead Day School, 40 miles southwest of agency. Enrollment, 43; average, 33.

St. Elizabeth's (mission boarding school) is aided by the Government by the issue of rations and clothing for the pupils. In all other respects the school is supported by the Protestant Episcopal Church. St. Elizabeth's school had an enrollment of 62 and average attendance of 54.

I inclose reports of the superintendents of the three Government boarding schools of the reservation; also a report furnished by Miss M. S. Francis, the principal of the St. Elizabeth's mission school.

It will be observed by the reports of the three Government schools that the buildings were filled beyond their capacity; in fact, they were overcrowded for the proper health and comfort of the pupils. At some of the schools it has been necessary to sleep three boys in a single bed; never less than two. This year I do not intend to allow such overcrowding, which will necessarily reduce our average attendance. Since my last report we have sent 62 pupils to nonreservation schools, but from all reports the boys are all deserting. So far about 12 have run away. Some are now on the reservation, and some are reported on their way home.

I think the high death rate may be attributable in some instances to the overcrowded schools. Some of the pupils suffering from the epidemics above mentioned left the schools and died at their homes, the diseases developing into consumption when they reached there.

We need more school room. Our plans and estimates seem to remain unnoticed by the Department. In April, 1899, detailed estimates were submitted for new buildings, repairs, alterations, extending and repairing water system, and for a sewer system at the agricultural boarding school, but no action has been taken upon such estimates, etc. (except a small amount of repairs), so far.

The sewer and water systems are an absolute necessity for the health of the school children. There is no sewerage at this school whatever, and the closets are in a frightful condition.

Plans and estimates are also being made for a water and sewerage system at the Grand River Boarding School; also an additional school building.

A 6-horsepower gasoline engine is now being put in position at the Industrial Boarding School, and when in position it will furnish all the water needed for school and agency.

The four day schools have been successfully conducted and the attendance is highly satisfactory.

Agricultural.—The season has been favorable for cereals, and I think there will be a fair crop, considering the limited amount of seed put in. As a rule the cultivation of land on this reservation for seeding purposes is not profitable, although I am in

REF0073573

favor of agricultural pursuits for the Indians, even if the profits are small, for it keeps them busy and their minds occupied.

The Indians are encouraged to devote as much time as possible to the care of stock and to the securing of hay, which is more remunerative.

Court of Indian offenses and police.—This means of settling differences between individuals and hearing and adjudicating upon cases of a criminal nature happening on the reservation gains in favor with the Indians and removes much responsibility from the agent. The court at this agency consists of five judges and is composed of the best men that can be found in the tribe.

The police force is a necessity, and the members are faithful and obey all orders given them.

Industries.—The Indians transported with their own teams from railroad points to agency and from agency to subissue stations the following goods, etc., for which they were paid the sums as hereinafter set forth, viz:

720,708 pounds from Eureka, S. Dak., at 80 cents per cwt	$5,765.61
3,529 pounds from Mandan, N. Dak., at 65 cents per cwt	29.43
655,184 pounds from agency to Bullhead, Oak Creek, and Porcupine subissue stations, at 10 cents per cwt	2,620.26
252,743 pounds from agency to Cannon Ball subissue station, at 30 cents per cwt	758.21
	9,173.51

The Government also paid the Indians for articles furnished the agency as follows:

Hay	$1,160.00
Corn	912.00
Beef	52,581.36
Wood	5,280.00
Oats	415.53
Total	60,358.89

From other sources the Indians have been paid as follows:

For beef hides	$10,000.00
Wood	150.00
Hay	250.00
Freighting	1,320.50
Labor	500.00
Total	12,220.50

About $25,500 was also paid during the year for Indian employees at the agency and schools.

Missionary work.—The mission work of the Catholic Church is in the hands of the Benedictines of the Abbey of Conception, Missouri. In August, 1876, the mission was permanently established by the late Bishop Marty, O. S. B., Catholic bishop of Dakota, and there have been engaged in the work between July 1, 1898, and June 30, 1899, 3 priests, 1 lay brother, and 10 sisters—males, 4; females, 10. The following statistics are furnished:

Members of St. Joseph's Society	381
Members of St. Mary's Society	467
Communicants at schools	118
Total Indian church members (communicants)	966
Baptisms of children: Males, 39; females, 51	90
Baptisms of adults: Males, 7; females, 11	18
Catholic families	331
Christian marriages celebrated by Catholic missionaries	21
Christian funerals	145
Expended for educational purposes	$449.17
Expended for religious and missionary purposes, estimated, salaries of priests, brothers, and sisters, and other workers, for church and missionary buildings, repairs, etc	8,038.30
Collected and expended by Indian church societies for religious and charitable purposes, church festivals, Christmas trees, etc., about	2,000.00
Catholic churches on the reservation	7

The mission work of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Dakota is under the management and direction of Bishop W. H. Hare, Protestant Episcopal bishop of South Dakota, and was established and a church built in the year 1885. There are now three churches and one boarding school belonging to this mission. The Rev. P. J. Deloria, an Indian in priest's orders, has the general supervision of the churches and congregations, and is assisted by one native deacon and by lay helpers, in all 5 males and 4 females. There were 290 communicants. Three thousand dollars was expended for education and $1,300 for religious and other purposes. There were 5 marriages and 26 funerals solemnized by the church during the year.

The Congregational Church began its missionary work on the reservation in 1882, and there are now 5 males and 6 females engaged in the work. The mission is under the immediate direction and management of Rev. George W. Reed, who reports 359 communicants; that the mission has 5 chapels, 3 mission houses, and four log buildings for native preachers, and that there was expended during the year $5,800 for religious education, and other purposes. Mr. Reed reports 27 formal marriages and 35 burials solemnized by the church during the year.

Treaties.—The Indians are very much dissatisfied with the reduction which has been made in their rations during the past year, and there are clouds gathering. The Indians complain that the treaties made by them with the Government have not been kept, and they meet and talk these matters over, bring to recollection old times and customs, and wish for their return. The Indians can not be blamed for this dissatisfaction. One of the chiefs made the remark the other day that "it was only a question of time when they would be hungry, and the sooner they started in to fight the better, as they might just as well be killed as to be starved to death." He was told that such language must not again be used, but I can give them no reason why they are not getting full rations.

Civil service.—I am becoming more and more convinced that the operation of the law is a detriment to the service. Transfers are constantly made from one agency to another, and in 8 cases out of 10 they are recommended simply because it is the easiest way to get rid of an inefficient or incompetent employee, who is forced upon some other unfortunate agent. The civil service rules are such that it takes two or three months to get rid of an objectionable employee, no matter how serious the charges may be.

It is an injustice to a bonded officer to be obliged to place a man (a civil service employee) in charge of thousands of dollars worth of property without any security whatever. The merit system gives a poor workman just as much wages as a good one, which I think is wrong.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. BINGENHEIMER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STANDING ROCK INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, *August 2, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Industrial Boarding School of this agency.

Taking the dormitory floor space as a basis, the capacity of the school is for 125 pupils. The total enrollment of the fiscal year 1899 was 221 pupils; 1898, 169; the average attendance of the fiscal year 1899 was 143 pupils; 1898, 122. A gain of over 30 per cent has been made in the enrollment. There has also been a gain in attendance, but not as great as the gain in enrollment, on account of the great amount of sickness, deaths, the limited capacity of the school, and the transfer of pupils to nonreservation schools.

The health of the pupils suffered greatly during the year, not however as much as that of children of the same age in the camps. During the month of September an epidemic of measles broke out among the smaller children and continued with greater or less violence during the three following months. Children of weak constitution did not recover from the effects of this disease until the warm weather set in.

As many of the pupils enrolled during the present year attended school but for a very limited period, and also as the most advanced pupils had been transferred to nonreservation schools, the standing, as far as the academic department is concerned, is not as advanced as in preceding years; but marked progress has been made in the primary and intermediate classes. The change made in the series of readers was also of advantage to the class room.

I fail to understand why we were not furnished with the kindergarten material estimated for. If the Department did not intend to furnish the material it would have been of advantage for us to know it. As the estimate went forward it was presumed that the material would be furnished. The kindergarten department is one of the most essential features in a reservation boarding school, both for language work and for the development of the better nature of the Indian child.

The domestic department under the direct charge of the matron showed satisfactory improvement. In the sewing room the usual articles of clothing were manufactured. The advancement of the girls in sewing and dressmaking was very marked.

In the industrial department, on account of frequent changes, matters were not as satisfactory as might be expected. The industrial teacher was in feeble health, which compelled him to apply for leave of absence; it was readily granted, but on his return his health began again to fail and he finally resigned after fifteen years of uninterrupted faithful and efficient service at this school.

Gardening and the care of stock are taught, but the land allotted is not sufficient and steps should

REF0073574

be taken to provide more land in order to teach the boys what they will most need after leaving school.

The carpenter has been of great value to the school. Want of a shop and other facilities prevent us from accomplishing what we would if a shop were built and other facilities provided.

The deportment of the pupils has been all that could be desired, and we have no trouble in the matters of discipline and attendance.

The parents, as a rule, are satisfied. This being a year in which there was much sickness, the health of the children was, at times, a matter of great anxiety to them, but at their visits we endeavored to satisfy them by showing the superior facilities and advantages we had over the home life in Indian camps.

With rare exceptions the school was especially favored with excellent employees, who endeavored to fulfill the end the Government has in view in the establishing of schools. The Indian employees who have been trained at school are all that can be expected and they show improvement every year.

The repairs that have been allowed are now being made. The school has been freshly painted, which gives it a very pleasing and striking appearance.

During the year we were favored with an inspection by Supervisor Wright. His suggestions and comments were very encouraging to the pupils and employees.

In regard to the clothing furnished, I desire to call attention to the fact that the number of shoes allowed each pupil is not sufficient; with the greatest economy it is almost impossible to keep the children in shoes with the present allowance.

The woolen stockings furnished the past year were almost a useless expense. They would scarcely last more than three or four days, at the end of that time they would be worthless. The material of which they were made was so poor that it was almost useless to mend them.

In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to the agent for the support he has at all times given in matters pertaining to the welfare of the school and the discharge of the duties of my position.

Very respectfully,

EWALD C. WITZLEBEN, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Geo. H. Bingenheimer, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STANDING ROCK AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

AGRICULTURAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Standing Rock Agency, July 30, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899. There was a total enrollment of 149 pupils, 72 boys and 77 girls, with an average attendance of 128.31 for the ten months school was in session. The largest total enrollment, 142, was in September, and the largest average attendance, 136.87, during October. Average age of pupils, 10.69 years. As the real capacity of the school calls for 100 or less, it is to be seen from the above statistics that the school was better attended than any previous year, and this from the very beginning, as the first two weeks witnessed the presence of a full school, which speaks well for parents and children, and a more willing and better disposed class of pupils we never had.

Unfortunately the school had to go through three different epidemics during the school year—measles, la grippe, whooping cough—but fortunately no case of death occurred at the school, and the two cases of death which had to be reported took place at the children's home, and are to be attributed to the originally weak constitution of the pupils and the after effects of the measles, which seem to be rather hard on Indian children, and always touch the weakest points, which in them are generally the lungs.

This health status, considering the at times overcrowded condition of the school, especially just then, when we had from 70 to 80 measles cases, not to speak of the total absence of a sewerage system of a regular infirmary or hospital, and other absolutely necessary health facilities, should certainly be the best recommendation of the care and ability of the school people, who had the interest and welfare of their charges at heart day and night.

The work in the class rooms comprised seven grades, and the progress made by the pupils seemed to be very satisfactory to the visiting supervisor of this district. Clean and thorough work was aimed at and insisted upon in the written and oral exercises of the classes.

Note singing and drill in phonetics secured also in this as in former years good results for the distinct articulation in reading and speaking. The children took delight in memorizing and singing patriotic and other songs, and the cantatas, "The Neglected Xmas Program" and "The Happy Family of Father Time," which they rendered with a heart and excellent expression, were most agreeable and pleasant exercises for voice culture, being very appropriate pieces for singing and speaking.

While instruction in singing was given to the whole school every day, some pupils also received instruction in instrumental music, five on the organ and ten on the piano, which was kindly furnished by your office at my request and the agent's indorsement, and for which we are very thankful.

A small school library was started, in which great interest was taken by the scholars, who spent many pleasant hours in reading useful and instructive books, drawing great benefit from the practice of right reading. Subjects of conversation and compositions were mostly so arranged and given out that they could make use of the knowledge and information gained by perusing the library books and other free reading matter.

The school paper, Our Times, gave them ample information and explanation about the current events of the day, and proved itself a welcome up-to-date instructor in many branches.

Monthly details were made for the industrial and domestic work, in which theoretical and practical instruction were combined as much as possible, so that the pupils would learn not only the manner how a thing should be done, but also the reason why it should be done just so. For this reason I am in favor of using good manuals as guides, as far as practicable, also in the different industrial departments. Having mentioned our method in this line in shop and farm work last year, I will add that much good information was imparted this year in the domestic department from the manual furnished, entitled Household Economy, which contains very useful hints and suggestions for kitchen, dining room, laundry, etc.

It would be our desire to adapt our culinary department as much as possible to the actual wants and needs of the civilized Indian home. Up till now want of room and other obstacles have prevented us from coming up to the desired ideal standard, which, however, according to all accounts, is reached in very few Indian schools, if in any, although it is a very important factor for the future life of these Indian youths and the happiness and contentedness of their homes. It is greatly to be feared that too many Indian husbands have to share the rather unenviable lot of the soldier in the late war, who, declaring that he ate readily everything they put before him in the Santiago campaign, and that he never got sick, accounted for it by saying that he was immune by home experience, because for ten years he had been eating his wife's cooking. It would be a very good thing if all possible help would be given Indian schools for improvements in this particular branch in order to make this class of inmates as small as possible.

The school works a 4-acre garden and a 100-acre farm, of which 20 acres are in wheat, 15 in corn, 50 in oats, 6 in potatoes, 2 in melons, and the rest in pasture. A great deal of hard work and persevering labor was spent by the industrial teacher and the boys in cultivating the farm, in justification of the name Agricultural boarding school, and the prospects were promising; but our hopes were somewhat lowered by a number of hot-wind days we had of late, and which make the results rather doubtful.

Thanks to the efforts and persevering applications of our agent, the buildings are undergoing at present some much-needed repairs, are repainted, some rooms refloored, the girls' porch rebuilt, and I hope the good work will go on and not rest till the painter's touch and the calcimineer's brush has reached every part of the school, as it should from time to time at not too great intervals.

We are anxiously waiting for the authority that will allow the erection of a new building, the plans and specifications of which have been sent off for approval some months ago. As more dormitory, hospital, and employees' room is so very necessary I hope we will not be disappointed in our expectations.

On June 30 a violent windstorm blew down our windmill, and thereby crippled our waterworks for the time being, which caused considerable extra work all around. I trust there will be no delay in allowing the speedy purchase of a new windmill.

I have laid particular stress on the necessity of the establishment of a proper sewerage system, and called attention to our poor bathing and closet facilities, and other imperative needs of the school so often in my annual and special reports that I feel these things should be granted, and I should be heard, if for no other reason, at least for the consideration the man in the gospel received, who obtained the loaves finally, not so much on the strength of friendship, but rather on account of his importunity and perseverance in asking.

All these urgent wants, which are amply supplied and remedied in most Indian schools nowadays, cause much extra work and trouble, and put at times a severe test on the employees' endurance and patience, which our workers fortunately have, and which is in this and many other features of the Indian work a precious attribute of character, often more needful and efficient than a high-grade certificate, as it not only carries its own burden faithfully but helps also the red man to find out how to bear his to the best advantage.

In regard to fire protection the necessary precautions were observed. Supervisor Wright gave timely information and instruction concerning inside and outside fire drills, according to the regulations and requirements of the Indian Office. The boys forming the fire company showed themselves so proficient and quick in their drills and movements that Mr. Wright did not hesitate to say that they were the best of any he had seen in any Indian school, which was greatly owing to the thorough practice and precision they had previously acquired in other drills, by which they were prepared for exact and prompt execution.

In fine, I express my appreciation and sincere thanks for the efforts of our worthy agent George H. Bingenheimer, to help us in our work, for his ready cooperation on all occasions and for any favors and courtesies received from him, from his chief clerk, Mr. William Dobson, an old and tried veteran in the service, from Mr. Edward Forte, the agency carpenter, who assisted us in many ways, from Dr. Ross, who answered our calls promptly, and from other agency employees.

Very respectfully,

MARTIN KENEL, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through the United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GRAND RIVER SCHOOL.

GRAND RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL, *August 17, 1899.*

SIR: The sixth annual report of the Grand River Boarding School is herewith respectfully submitted:

The total enrollment for the fiscal year 1899 was 126; for 1898, 88; the average attendance for 1899 was 109.434; for 1898, 71.09. This increase proves us an exception to the average reservation schools for 1899.

Four pupils were transferred to the Chilocco Training School during the year, and others are already evincing a desire for more extended training in nonreservation schools. Perhaps the survey of the reservation lands and the gradual shrinkage of rations and annuities have set the young Indians to thinking of their inevitable future and to make a better preparation for meeting it successfully. No opportunity has been lost by the management of the school to stimulate the pupils to thought in this matter. While the transfer of the larger pupils works a great hardship to us by curtailing our help, which, at the best, is very limited, none have been retained that showed special aptitude for further advancement and were willing and ready for transfer.

The literary work of the school has been conducted similarly as indicated in last year's report, but with increased knowledge of the pupils, has been more carefully graded and the course more elaborated and closely followed. If the large attendance continues, an additional teacher should be supplied to make the work most effective. Our two teachers have proved exceptionally earnest and conscientious workers.

The industrial work has also been carried on as last year. The boys, under the direction of the industrial teacher, cut, hauled, prepared the logs, and constructed a log barn 50 feet long for the school cattle. This was a valuable object lesson to them, demonstrating what they might accomplish themselves if necessity required. The school garden is excellent this year, furnishing a large variety of vegetables for table use.

As stock raising will continue to be the principal business of the Indians on this reservation, special instruction has been given to the management of cows and calves at the proper time. Our herd, which numbered 17 two years ago, now consists of 41 head, conclusively showing to both pupils and patrons what careful attention will accomplish in this industry.

As close organic connection as possible has been maintained between the industrial and literary departments.

The social side of school life has not been neglected. Parties, lawn socials, entertainments, and picnics were held at intervals, in which valuable lessons in social ethics were learned and much interest and life infused in the school. The organization of a band proved a valuable factor in sustaining the interest of the older pupils and entertaining the younger ones. No runaways occurred throughout the year.

An epidemic of measles visited us in October and November and another of whooping cough in May and June, involving each time about 60 pupils. The children, with one exception, remained in school during their illness, and by the extraordinary exertions of the physician and employees no fatalities

REF0073575

occurred during the epidemics. However, the deaths of four pupils, one of spinal meningitis and three of tuberculosis, have to be reported, though not occurring at the school, they having been previously excused. Great confidence was reposed by the parents in the care of their children at the school throughout.

The needs of this school have been earnestly presented to you in previous communications, and we are anxiously awaiting your consideration in our behalf. The water question, on account of which appropriations have been continually withheld, was settled by the boring of two wells, which promise to furnish an abundance of as potable water as can be found in this region.

My sincere acknowledgments are due to my employees, who have proved so loyal to me during the year, toiling early and late, often under great difficulties, resulting from lack of facilities and sufficient help, for the advancement of these children, and who subscribed liberally toward the land and other objects; to the Cambridge Indian Association of Massachusetts for a very liberal check to aid in the purchase of land instruments; to many friends in the East, who kindly remembered our children at Christmas time; to the agency clerks and employees for courteous treatment at all times; to Maj. Geo. H. Bingenheimer, agent, for his continuous and substantial support accorded me in the management of the school, and to the Indian Office for favors granted.

Very respectfully, H. M. NOBLE, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through George H. Bingenheimer, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. ELIZABETH SCHOOL.

OAK CREEK, STANDING ROCK RESERVE, *July, 1899.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request the following is a glimpse of our boarding school mission work, which closes our ninth year of service in this field:

Last fall, as in previous years, there were more applicants for admission than it was wise to receive. We have ample room for 50 pupils only, but were constrained to enroll over 60 in order to appease our people who claimed the school as their children's by right of baptism in the Holy Catholic Church.

The course of training being of a homelike nature in connection with our mission work, much pains have been taken by the principal and her three faithful associates (the two matrons and teacher in the recitation department) to instill in the children right principles. Our aim has been to instruct them in the most practical way possible—to teach them the value of carefulness, true economy, and thrift in household matters, cutting out garments, outside work, and all industries generally.

The work in each department has been varied. The teachings of the sciences have been of a practical character, domestic science being deemed especially important for the future welfare of the people. The speaking of English and observance of little courtesies have been pressed daily. All the older and middle size girls have learned to use the sewing machine.

The recitation work was in some respects advanced and promising, but not what we most desired.

Considerable progress has been made in the use of the cabinet organ by those who have been instructed regularly, some pupils being competent to take the music for the church services.

The older boys have been taught to take care of the live stock. Some attention has been given to training in working in iron, to carpentering, and painting.

Each month the children have received badges of merit for the work done well assigned them.

Last October two first and three second premiums were awarded on exhibits sent from our school to the Mandan County Fair of North Dakota.

Over 40 girls and 22 boys have been enrolled since September, 1898. A first year's pupil has had the position of assistant a part of the year.

One of the pupils was made a member of the church by baptism, and 11 were confirmed when Bishop Hare made his visitation. Seventeen of the pupils were communicants. Over $150 have been contributed through the school by our Junior Auxiliary Missionary Society, the babies' branch (of which there are 25 members), and our Sunday-school toward educational and religious purposes. This summer we were privileged in being permitted to enjoy a special course of training in Bible study, conducted by Miss Dickson, our traveling missionary.

Of our number during the year three of these withdrawn, who developed pulmonary trouble, died.

The happy disposition of our children generally, their quiet demeanor, especially in adverse circumstances, have been a source of cheer and encouragement to their superiors who have watched with deep interest their every effort to do well.

Thanking you heartily for your interest in our school, and the privileges kindly extended through your office, I am,

Yours, very truly,

MARY S. FRANCIS, *Principal and Missionary.*

GEORGE H. BINGENHEIMER, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN OKLAHOMA.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO INDIAN AGENCY,
Darlington, Okla., October 4, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my seventh annual report of this agency.

The agency is located on the North Fork of the Canadian River, near Fort Reno, and is also near El Reno, the county seat of Canadian County, Okla. It is accessible by two railroads and has daily mail, telegraph, and telephone facilities. The post-office is Darlington, so named from the first agent of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. The agency was established in 1870. The reservation was set apart by Executive order in 1869, and contained about 4,000,000 acres.

Condition.—In 1891 allotment of lands in severalty was made, each person being allowed 160 acres, and the remainder of the reservation relinquished and sold to the Government at the estimated price of 40 cents per acre. Five hundred thousand dollars was paid out in cash to the tribes, and $1,000,000 retained in the United States Treasury at 5 per cent per annum.

Of the cash payment very little was expended to good advantage; it might have served a most useful purpose had it been used to improve the allotments on which these people might now be living in comfortable homes. Their principal source of revenue now is the interest payment, which amounts to about $10 per capita annually. Many of the allotments of the minor children and those incapacitated from manual labor are leased at prices ranging from 20 cents to $1 per acre. There are about 850 allotments so leased or for which applications are on file and for which leases are now being drawn.

During the past year all able-bodied Indians have been required to perform manual labor for their own support, on penalty of having gratuitous issues withheld from such as would not work. Of course there has been a strenuous "kick" registered against the agent by the lazy ones, who are content to live in idleness, roaming from place to place, preying upon their neighbors, and sharing in the issues made to the more deserving. Among the nonprogressive Indians all eatables are held to be common property. The hardest thing that they could do would be to say "No" to a hungry visitor. Nothing is saved for the morrow or the next week; everything to eat is free as long as it lasts, and then gaunt hunger stalks among them until the next issue.

Citizenship.—There is no denying the fact that the issue of rations to allotted Indians prolongs the date of their independence of Government aid. They will not believe that the day is near when all rations will be cut off. Even though their treaty has expired, they still expect a continuance of such issues; they hope to be able to make another treaty, even though they are now allotted Indians and declared to be citizens.

Citizenship to them carries with it no appreciable benefit; they look upon it as a detriment, for it entails taxation, and they rail at being taxed, since they can not understand why they should be. They were unprepared for citizenship, and will continue to be until their tribal relations are dissolved by the strong arm of the Government.

There are just as many so-called chiefs among them to-day as there ever was. As a rule, chiefs are opposed to progressive methods; they want to be let alone, and do not want to be coerced into the adoption of the "white man's ways." They maintain tribal customs that militate against all progress; their influence generally is bad for the advancement of their people. They encourage dancing and tribal visiting and the practice of medicine men, the plurality of wives, and marrying according to Indian custom. Among allotted Indians there should be no chiefs, and anyone who attempts to exercise authority as a chief ought to be punished. The practice of counseling and deferring to the opinions of chiefs among reservation Indians should cease just as soon as they are allotted lands in severalty. After that time individual independence of tribal authority ought to be encouraged and cultivated. Allotted Indians should be instructed that chiefs have no control over them, and that each one is privileged to present his own ideas and assert his own opinions, regardless of the chiefs. At this agency chiefs are ignored, but leaders among their people are recognized for their progressive habits and for the good influence they exercise over them in their respective farming districts. Such persons are helpful to their people and the agent.

Experience teaches that making citizens of reservation Indians without other qualifications than being allotted lands in severalty, is one of exceedingly doubtful policy. More rapid progress and better results would, in my opinion, accrue if the Government still maintained its authority over them, and by compulsion required them to adopt civilized habits, and labor for their own maintenance until they became self-supporting.

Sanitary.—During the past year an unusual number of deaths have occurred, chiefly among the children, and due to lack of proper observance of sanitary rules. As a matter of fact, the children in school are remarkably free from disease, except such as have scrofulous taints, but when they return to their homes at vacation the change of diet and use of impure water causes much sickness among them.

Among the old people there are many cases of blindness, due to the old custom of painting the faces and the incidents of camp life in smoky tepees. In a great measure the use of paint has been discarded of late years, except as ornamentation at dances. This is due to the fact that no Indian who comes to the pay table with a painted face was allowed to receive his annuity check until he washed the paint from his face.

Tribal visiting.—A serious question presents itself as to what extent may allotted Indians be restricted in the matter of tribal visiting. They are quick to cite the fact that they are citizens, and consequently have the right to go when and where they please. If confirmed in such belief, they will claim immunity from all interference in this respect on the part of their agent. They are content to take anything the Government provides for them to promote their civilization, but they want to be

REF0073576

allowed to do as they please, and generally they please to cling to tribal customs and live in idleness and go when they please.

In my candid opinion, compulsory management is a sine qua non in their civilization. It is doubtful whether they can ever become civilized if allowed to follow the bent of their own will. They need a strong hand to control them in the way they ought to follow; not necessarily harsh nor unduly severe, but firm and unyielding, to the extent of permitting no departure from the established rules adopted for their guidance by their agent and indorsed by the Department.

Marriages and divorces.—Through my instrumentality a law regulating marriages and divorces among allotted Indians of this Territory was passed at the third biennial session of the legislature. With rare exceptions, all marriages between allotted Indians are now solemnized in the same manner as among the whites. It became necessary to punish violation of this law in a few cases only, which served as a wholesome lesson to the others.

Medicine men.—No individuals exert a more retarding influence than medicine men, who play upon the superstitions of their people to the extent of creating belief in the efficiency of their treatment of the sick, and superhuman power. As long as these medicine men are allowed to practice their incantations and impose upon the credulity of the ignorant they will not apply for treatment by regular physicians nor use the remedies they prescribe.

Last summer the school physician was sent 40 miles to attend a boy at the Whirlwind day school who had broken his leg. When he arrived and prepared to set the bones and apply the necessary dressing the old Indians objected, and no persuasion could induce them to have the boy's leg treated by the school physician. They insisted on calling in a medicine man of their own choosing.

At the last session of the Territorial legislature I procured the passage of a law prohibiting medicine men from practicing their incantations among allotted Indians under penalty of fine and imprisonment. It is estimated that a large per cent of the deaths among the Indians is due to the malpractice of these medicine men. It is in evidence that they also practice immorality and instances can be cited where women have been debauched by them. With the abolition of medicine men and the adoption of legal marriages, these people will have taken an advanced step in their civilization.

The use of the mescal bean was also declared to be unlawful.

Farmers.—The allotments of these Indians are divided into eleven farming districts, a white farmer in charge of each. He enforces the rules and regulations, gives instructions in farming, reports the names of those who do not work, and encourages all to labor for their own support. He knows every Indian in his district by name, keeps a roster of births and deaths, marriages and divorces, reports all violations of law, prosecutes timber thieves and trespassers on allotments, makes bargains for his Indians, prevents unauthorized sale of timber, looks after the leases on allotments, and compels prompt payment when due. He makes issues of rations and farming implements, keeps a record of the farming operations of every Indian, number of acres cultivated by each one, and of crops harvested and how disposed of; the number of cattle, horses, mules, and other stock owned by each family.

He knows the character of every Indian under his charge; whether he is industrious and progressive or otherwise; whether he sets a good example to others, or whether he exercises a retarding influence over his people; whether he encourages schools and educates his children, or whether he opposes the same; whether he profits by the example of his white neighbors in the cultivation of his crops, or whether he avoids their contact and ignores the object lesson set before him; whether he clings to tribal government and tribal customs, or whether he is inclined to abandon them for better methods of daily life. The farmer is the greatest civilizing agent which the Government employs among the Indians, and men who possess all the necessary qualifications are rarely found holding such positions.

Population.—The results of an enumeration on June 30 last are as follows:

Cheyennes	2,071
Arapahoes	976
	3,047
Males	1,449
Females	1,598
	3,047
Of school age: Males, 394; females, 439	833
Births	177
Deaths	258

Schools.—There are 5 boarding boarding schools, 1 day school, and 1 mission boarding school in this agency, viz:

	Capacity.
The Arapaho Boarding School, located at Darlington, Okla.	150
The Cheyenne Boarding School, located 3 miles north of agency	150
The Mennonite Mission School, located at the subagency, 70 miles distant from agency	60
The Cantonment Boarding School, located at the subagency, 70 miles distant from agency	100
The Red Moon Boarding School, located at Hammon, Okla., 90 miles distant from the agency	50
The Whirlwind Day School, located at Fay, Okla., 40 miles distant from agency	25
The Seger (Bonded) School, located at Colony, Okla., 65 miles distant from agency	125
School accommodations for	660

All children between 5 and 18 years who are not incapacitated by disease are required to attend school. The Arapahoes uniformly exhibit a willingness to educate their children, but the Cheyennes reluctantly place their children in school. The withholding of rations does not always effect the desired result. About 2 per cent of the children attend the public schools, and about 10 per cent attend nonreservation schools. (See reports of superintendents herewith inclosed.)

Farming.—Nearly all the Indians of this agency have cultivated crops of corn and kafir corn, and many of them have grown wheat, oats, millet, sorghum, cotton, and vegetables to a greater or less extent. During a recent personal inspection of the farming districts, I saw fields of corn that would produce 40 bushels to the acre. This has been a good crop year, and with the limited acreage in cultivation these Indians have made a better showing than in any previous year. Of course the "vagabonds" and those who have gone away with "Wild West shows," and the others who went off to make tribal visits to the Utes and other tribes have done nothing in the way of farming.

Field matrons.—There are 3 field matrons allowed this agency—a number altogether inadequate to furnish the necessary instruction to so large a number of Indians. The necessity for others, one to each of the eleven farming districts, will upon reflection be clearly apparent. The sphere of a matron's usefulness is limited; she can not possibly give the necessary and proper attention to more than forty families in their present widely scattered condition, involved by residence on their allotments. Even with such a number of families to look after she must be almost constantly on the move to be useful and effective.

Larger appropriations are necessary for these most useful adjuncts to Indian civilization. Where could field matrons be more usefully employed than among allotted Indians who are being taught civilized habits? It is quite evident that the Indian women are the least progressive; they cling more tenaciously to primitive customs than the men; they are wedded to old-time methods and their influence is retarding in many ways; they hold chiefs and medicine men in awe and are thoroughly superstitious. The young women, even though educated, have no immunity from the sarcasm and ridicule of the old squaws when they attempt to adopt better habits in housekeeping, cooking, bread making, and preparation of food for the sick. The old-time ways are good enough for them, and in their opinion ought to be good enough for their daughters. This applies to the care and nursing of children, as well as to dress and cleanliness of person and premises. These women have no other or better means of learning how to acquire better habits of daily life than through the instruction of field matrons. It is indeed rarely the case that returned school girls can influence their mothers to discard the old ways for the more modern and better methods, try as they may; but when their efforts in that direction are supplemented by the assistance of the field matrons, better results are obtained.

Improvements.—During the past year many of the Indians have been furnished with comfortable houses built partly from the proceeds of their own labor and partly from material furnished them by the Government. The greater number of these houses are supplied with good furniture and home conveniences.

A complete water and sewer system has been furnished for the Arapaho Boarding School and a gasoline gas plant has also been installed there. An iron truss bridge has been built across the North Canadian River at the agency, for which all material was furnished by the county and the greater portion of the labor by the agency employees and without other expense to the Government. This bridge is a great convenience and supplies a long-felt want.

A water and sewer system has been completed at the Cantonment Boarding School.

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from which an excellent quality of water is obtained. A new barn to accommodate the agency work stock, with granary, harness, and feed room, has been built during the year. Also a new barn, a laundry, storeroom, and stock shed at the Red Moon Boarding School.

Crops.—This has been a successful crop year, and the agency farm has yielded an abundant supply of grain forage sufficient to last for the next two years, if not sold or issued to Indians. There has been harvested on the agency farm:

Wheat	bushels	1,000
Oats	do	4,000
Rye	do	100
Barley	do	500
Corn	do	3,000
Hay	tons	200

The schools, except the one at Cantonment, which is a new plant, have all harvested a sufficient supply of grain and other feed for the ensuing year.

The business of this office has largely increased during the past year, necessitating the employment of an additional clerk to keep the leasing accounts. All moneys received from leasing the allotments are placed in the subtreasury at St. Louis and paid out to the allottees semiannually by check. Agents are made responsible for the same on their bonds and account for the money in the same manner as Government funds. Proper record books are kept showing the condition of each allottee's account as well as the lessee's.

The employees of this agency have been faithful, efficient, and industrious.

Very respectfully,

A. E. WOODSON,
Major, U. S. A., Acting Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHEYENNE SCHOOL.

CHEYENNE SCHOOL,
Darlington, Okla., September 22, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor, in accordance with your instructions, to submit my first annual report of the Cheyenne Boarding School.

The average attendance during the year has been 140, but we had as many as 165 for the greater part of the year. The seating capacity of the dining rooms and schoolrooms is only about 125, and for the healthfulness of the school no more should be accommodated.

The work in the schoolrooms has been most satisfactory, and has been conducted by as efficient and agreeable teachers as I have ever met in the service.

The farm, dairy, and stock work has been most efficient, the good crops and fine condition of the herd being the best evidence of the character of the work done in these departments. The garden, under the care of the able management of the industrial teacher, has been very fine, and the quantity and quality of the vegetables raised has been a great help to the school. I am informed they have not had such a garden for years.

The carpenter has given entire satisfaction. In fact, the industrial department's work has been eminently satisfactory.

I found the buildings in pretty bad shape when I arrived, very much in need of paint, kalsomining, and cleaning of all kinds. As far as possible I have endeavored to remedy these faults, though there is still a great deal needed. I found the furnaces in a most deplorable condition, grates burned out, fires with holes in them, in fact utterly inadequate to the wants of the buildings. We actually suffered from cold the entire winter. These furnaces are still unrepaired, but I hope before cold weather begins my earnest appeals may induce the Department to have them put in good working order.

In the matron's department she has had most excellent assistants, the baker, cook, laundress, and sewing room showing most satisfactory results.

I take great pleasure in stating that after a great many years in the service this has been the most agreeable and harmonious I have ever spent, and I most earnestly thank my whole force for their able and efficient support. They have endeavored to anticipate the needs of the work and under no circumstances ever had to be driven to it, but cheerfully hunted it up and did it well.

I also take great pleasure in acknowledging the able and constant aid extended by the agent and the office force to my efforts and thank them for it most earnestly.

Very respectfully,

THOS. M. JONES, *Superintendent.*

MAJ. A. E. WOODSON, U. S. A.,
Acting Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ARAPAHO SCHOOL.

ARAPAHO BOARDING SCHOOL, *September 29, 1899.*

SIR: In reply to your request for a report of the year's work at the Arapaho schools, I respectfully submit the following, dating from February, 1899, when I took charge.

On account of the shortness of the time that I had charge, it would be difficult to fully ascertain the progress that was really made, and I shall be compelled to confine myself more particularly to facts and figures.

During this period there was an average attendance of 116. Measles and other diseases which were prevalent last year in the Indian Schools cut down the attendance some, though there was but one death in the school. During this epidemic of measles the school physician, the matron, and her assistants showed marked faithfulness.

The parents of the children have shown loyalty to the school, and the children have been faithful and regular in attendance. There were only two runaways.

Farming is the most important industry. There are about two thousand acres of pasture and two

hundred acres under cultivation. The increase in stock, grain, and provender of various kinds that have been raised this year, if sold at the present time, would amount to at least $3,000. The following were raised: Five hundred and twenty-five bushels of wheat, 2,750 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of rye, 10 tons of millet, and 50 tons of cane. About seventy-five tons of hay were cut for the school. Fifteen tons of alfalfa was cut from a small piece, thus proving that alfalfa can be profitably raised in this part of the country. There was an increase in the stock of 21 calves, 2 colts, and about 50 pigs. The herd of cattle now numbers 100 or more well-bred cattle. While the school is in session the farmer and his helpers milk from fifteen to twenty cows.

The gaslight plant was completed the latter part of June, and cost $2,500. Since that time the new waterworks, costing $6,400, have been completed. These are both great improvements to the school plant. The light plant has a capacity of 200 lights. The water tank is 80 feet high, and will afford fire protection to both school and agency.

The thousand and one repairs have been made by the carpenter and his boys, together with the engineer. Besides these 1,500 shingles have been replaced with new ones, the boys' dormitory painted, and some addition made.

The school band is composed of sixteen pieces, including some outside of the school, and is led by the industrial teacher. It received and accepted several invitations to contribute to the entertainments in the neighboring towns.

The literary work of the school culminated in two closing entertainments that were greatly appreciated by both the employees of the school and the agency.

Very respectfully,

JAMES J. DUNCAN, *Superintendent.*

MAJ. A. E. WOODSON, U. S. A., *Acting Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY.

KIOWA AGENCY,
Anadarko, Okla., September 1, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to state that, in compliance with instructions of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, I assumed charge of this agency July 1, 1899. Owing to press of important duties, well known to the Department, very little time has been given to obtain material for the annual report, and no collection of such material has been found in the agency office; consequently but a meager report can be made.

Location of agency and reservations.—The agency is at Anadarko, on the Anadarko Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, and has supervision of the affairs of the Indians located upon the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache and Wichita reservations.

The Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation, inhabited by three tribes bearing respectively the same names as the reservation, is bounded on the north principally by the Wichita River, on the east by the ninety-eighth meridian or the Indian Territory, on the south and west by the North Fork of the Red River, and comprises an area estimated at 3,000,000 acres.

The United States military reservation of Fort Sill is located in the central part of this Indian reserve, and comprises an area of 50,000 acres set apart for military purposes. It is garrisoned at the present time by two troops of Sixth Cavalry, and is commanded by Capt. G. L. Scott, of the same regiment.

The Wichita Reservation, estimated as containing 750,000 acres, is bounded on the north by the South Canadian River, on the south by the Washita River, on the east by the ninety-eighth meridian, and on the west by the Cheyenne and Arapaho lands. It is inhabited by the Wichitas, Caddoes, Delawares, Towaconies, Keechies, and Wacoes.

Tribal population.—From the last census of the tribes of this agency the total number of Indians is 3,690, as follows:

Kiowas, male, 520; female, 554		1,074
Comanches, male, 698; females, 792		1,490
Apaches, male, 80; females, 96		176
Wichitas, male, 471; female, 485		956
Kiowas:		
Males above 18 years		281
Females above 14 years		345
Children between 6 and 16 years		231
Comanches:		
Males above 18 years		393
Females above 14 years		504
Children between 6 and 16 years		343
Apaches:		
Males above 18 years		45
Females above 14 years		62
Children between 6 and 16 years		39
Wichita and affiliated bands:		
Males above 18 years		253
Females above 14 years		286
Children between 6 and 16 years		244

REF0073578

Agriculture.—The lands of the reservations are not considered as remarkably well adapted for agricultural purposes. Excellent farming lands are found along the river bottoms only. The rainfall is irregular and uncertain. Corn and wheat are raised with fair success. Spring rains are generally excessive, and unless corn is matured before the season of drought, which usually sets in by the middle of July, the yield is light and the crop often a failure because the root and stock of the plants are dried out by the hot winds of summer. Early vegetables mature well. Sweet potatoes do well. Melons, tomatoes, and all vines produce abundantly. The soil is well adapted for cotton; and it is believed with favorable seasons would produce good crops. Peaches and grapes of a fine quality have been grown at the St. Patrick's Mission School, close to Anadarko, and quite a number of Indians have young fruit trees growing, which promise for making good orchards. But, as has been said, all agricultural and horticultural ventures are made with chance that rainfall will not be seasonable for their development.

There are no industries among the Indians of this agency other than farming, and this in a very small way. The Indians who own houses and have fenced lands on the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation have made fair showing in field corn, and a few have good, general crops to harvest.

Those of the Wichita Reservation, known as the affiliated bands, for a long time dependent upon their own energies for the most part of their support, have worked hard as a rule and have crops creditable to their industry as a community.

Allotments.—No regular allotments of land have been made to the Indians of the agency, though very many have located on lands upon which they have expressed a desire to establish permanent homes, and have fenced portions of said lands. This applies especially to the Wichitas and affiliated bands of the Wichita Reservation. Scattered over both reservations are many of each tribe who have comfortable houses. Generally these houses have been provided by the Government furnishing the material and the individual Indians paying for the construction. The Indian first deposits $50 with the agent to pay expense of putting up the house, waiting the pleasure of the Government to furnish the material. Eighty Indians at the present time have deposited this amount to my official credit with the assistant treasurer at St. Louis for this purpose, and it is hoped the Department will at an early day provide the material so that this great want in the interest of comfort and civilization may be supplied.

Education.—Three Government boarding schools have been provided for these Indians, the Riverside School on the Wichita Reservation being located 1¼ miles from the agency. During the past year a mess hall and a commodious dormitory for schoolgirls and female employees, both of brick, have been added to the school plant. This school, when provided with a building for schoolroom exercises, will have capacity for 200 children and will readily be filled by the Wichitas and affiliated bands.

The Rainy Mountain Boarding School is located 40 miles from the agency and 10 miles from the present terminal of the Anadarko branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. The Rainy Mountain and Riverside School plants are closely alike. The want of schoolroom exercise building is the same at both.

The Fort Sill Boarding School is located about 4 miles from Fort Sill and close to the subagency of same name. This is the best equipped with buildings of the three boarding schools. Additions, however, are required to both dormitories at this school, and estimates for same have been forwarded to the Department. This school has a capacity at present for 150 pupils, but when additions named are made it will accommodate 200 and can be kept full.

So far as observed these schools are well filled and are very successfully conducted. The conduct and appearance of the pupils that have been under instruction furnish evidence of the latter fact.

Besides the Government schools referred to there are 4 mission schools. One, the Roman Catholic (St. Patrick's Mission), superintended by Rev. Father Ricklin, assisted by a competent corps of Sisters of St. Francis as teachers and coworkers, was founded by Miss Drexel and is admirably conducted, its pretty, well-kept farm and all its appearance being a fine industrial object lesson to the Indians. The average attendance of this school for the past year was 75.

In the same neighborhood the Methodist Church South has a mission school superintended by Rev. J. J. Methvin. It is one of the oldest of the mission schools and has a creditable record. The buildings of this mission need painting, and I hope this suggestion will reach the attention of its patrons. The school appears conducted with faithfulness and is prosperous. Its superintendent enjoys an excellent reputation in this community. The capacity of the school is 88 and is usually filled. The average attendance last year was 50, made this low on account of the measles epidemic that visited the school and prevailed throughout the reservations.

The Mary Gregory Memorial School (Presbyterian mission) is located 4 miles east from the agency. It is under the superintendence of Rev. S. V. Fait, an accomplished scholar, and reputed as a zealous worker. This school has an excellent reputation, and, as far as I can learn, is of great advantage toward the civilization of the Indians its influence reaches. Its capacity is 50, and it is well filled.

About 25 miles southwest from the agency is the Cache Creek Mission, under the patronage of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. It is superintended by Rev. W. W. Carithers, an able and zealous worker, whose school bears an excellent reputation and is considered successful and of great advantage to the Indian community in which it is located. Its capacity is 50 and is well filled.

The Baptist Mission School, on the Wichita Reservation, superintended by Rev. D. N. Crane, has been suspended, it is understood, and will be discontinued on account of the increased capacity of the Government Riverside School plant, which is supposed to have capacity for accommodating the pupils formerly attending at this mission. It is understood the Rev. Mr. Crane will remain and perform missionary work among the Wichita and affiliated bands.

Missionaries.—Besides the 4 mission schools referred to there are 14 field missionaries working on the reservations under the patronage of the Methodist Church South, the Baptist, Episcopal, and Evangelist churches. These missionaries go about and preach in the Indian camps, and, it is understood, meet with a good degree of encouragement in their work. The best that can be said of these mission schools and missionaries is that their work is carried on harmoniously, not a word of discord in it as yet having reached the agency under its present management, and it appears this has been their past history.

Field matrons.—The two field matrons, Mrs. Laura D. Pedrick, a Kiowa graduate of Carlisle, and Miss Lauretta E. Ballew, are considered faithful in the discharge of their duties and efficient, industrious workers. They report they are always well received by the families located in their districts, and it is believed excellent results have attended their efforts.

Grazing lands.—The country inhabited by these Indians and secured to them as theirs by treaty stipulations is peculiarly adapted for grazing, and large portions of it are now under lease to cattlemen for this purpose, the cash proceeds from these leases being divided and paid to the Indians in pro rata shares. If all the surplus lands—that is, lands not required for homestead—were under lease for this purpose it would yield ample means to supply these Indians with all necessities for comfort and good support outside of such supplies as they are reasonably supposed to provide for themselves.

Most of the lands of these reservations that are desirable for homestead will probably be located upon by the Indians. The remaining lands are well watered by small streams, but the soil is not suited to cultivation by irrigation. They are, however, naturally and thoroughly adapted for the grazing of cattle, and the interest of the food consumers of the nation will be best served if they are reserved for that purpose.

Minerals.—No mineral deposits of any extent are known to have been found upon this reservation. Unauthorized prospectors claim to have discovered traces of gold in the Wichita Mountains, but so far as can be learned these adventurers are unreliable and no credit is given to their stories. Gypsum is found in quantities that is believed it will be profitable to utilize.

Behavior of Indians.—The Indians of this agency are well behaved and very many are fairly inclined to be industrious. They are not addicted to vicious conduct nor the drink habit in any degree. They are naturally roamers and spend too much time in running about visiting. The towns bordering on the reservation have discovered this characteristic and gain considerable revenue from picnics, horse races, and similar amusements to which the Indians are invited when it is understood they have money. On these occasions the Indians are cordially welcomed and kindly treated.

In conclusion it is thought proper to state that my thanks are due to the efficient clerks of the agency for their earnest effort to assist in making the agency management acceptable to the Department.

Very respectfully,

JAMES F. RANDLETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF0073579

Report of Superintendent of Riverside School.

RIVERSIDE SCHOOL, *August 10, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to hand you this, my eighth annual report of the Riverside Boarding School, located at Anadarko, Okla., Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency:

The work of the school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, has been fairly good, considering the disadvantages under which we have been laboring. We have been in the midst of the erection of two splendid buildings. The mess hall is large enough to accommodate 200 children and all the employees. The girls' dormitory, with capacity sufficient to care for 100 girls in the best of style, has all modern equipments. This has all been a grand object lesson to the boys and girls, as well as all the Indians of the reservation, all of whom have watched the enterprise with great interest from beginning to end.

The farm work of the boys, both large and small, has been a success, and our harvesting and thrashing is all done. As a result, we have in our granaries 1,400 bushels of first-class wheat, 800 bushels of splendid oats, and 100 bushels of barley—by measurement. Besides the above, we have a corn crop of 50 acres, which we estimate at 1,500 bushels, together with straw and hay sufficient to winter all our stock, consisting of 100 head of cattle, 8 horses, and 75 hogs.

The work in the other industrial departments of the school has been carried on in a very gratifying manner by the employees in charge.

The work of the schoolrooms has been greatly impeded by sickness of the pupils. We have been bothered throughout the year more than usual with sore eyes, measles, and pneumonia. The health of some of the teachers has been poor, as has already been reported. Taking all these things under consideration, I think this a fairly prosperous year for the school, but hope for greater things in the future.

Sickness among the people of the reservation has done much to cut down our average attendance for the year. Two of our pupils have died during the year as a result of long protracted illness.

I hereby desire to extend many thanks to all the officials of the Department and the agent's office here for their kind support in the work of the year.

Respectfully submitted.

G. L. PEAIRS, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Report of Superintendent of Fort Sill School.

FORT SILL, OKLA., *August 27, 1899.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit the following annual report for the Fort Sill boarding school for the year closing June 30, 1899.

I returned and took charge of this school after an absence of four years, the 1st of July, 1898. I frankly and gladly state that on my return I found very decided progress and advancement had been made by the pupils during the four years I had been away from them.

Attendance.—The total enrollment during the past year was 121, with an average attendance of 105.5, which shows a small decrease from the attendance of the previous year, caused by the necessity of having to use dormitory rooms for schoolrooms. The stone school building was condemned as unsafe early last fall, and I was instructed by the Department not to use it, so the only thing to do was to crowd the dormitories and use two of them, the sick room and reception room for class rooms. The school was crowded throughout the year, and very few pupils ran away, most of whom were promptly returned by their parents.

Health.—During the spring measles prevailed in epidemic form in the school. There were also several cases of pneumonia and typhoid fever, which necessitated a suspension of class-room work for several weeks. The teachers were detailed to nurse the sick, and did the work faithfully and willingly. Dr. Shoemaker, our school physician, was untiring in his labors, and I am glad to be able to state that he did not lose a single patient at the school, while in the camps around the school the disease was almost invariably fatal. The parents gave us quite a good deal of trouble during the epidemic, coming and insisting on removing their children who were sick, but we succeeded in keeping all of them at the school until the doctor thought it advisable to permit them to go out home for a short time.

Employees.—The harmony among the employees was fairly good throughout the year—a few little unpleasant "scraps" but no serious breaches—and the work in the various departments was as satisfactory as it could well have been in our cramped and crowded condition.

We had no room large enough for a general assembly, and as a consequence the singing and drills were to some extent neglected. The boys and girls were assembled in their respective play rooms and a teacher detailed to give them talks on appropriate subjects, sing with them, and amuse them with games and parlor plays

Industrial.—One-half of each day each pupil of sufficient age and health was detailed to some department for industrial work; the girls were taught sewing and mending of clothing, laundry work, cooking, and general housework; the boys were detailed for all kinds of farm work, building and repairing fences, gardening, care of stock and poultry.

We built 5 miles of pasture fence and transplanted 300 fruit trees from our nursery, all of which are living and thrifty except 4. I also issued a large number of trees from our nursery to the parents of our pupils to transplant at their homes.

The rainfall was ample and seasonable during the crop season, and as a result we have raised enough corn and other feed to do our stock for two years. All crops are good except wheat, which was ruined by rust.

We have a herd of 70 cattle belonging to the school, and in a few years we hope to furnish our school with the majority of the beef used from our own herd.

The new "mess hall" and school building will enable us to increase the attendance to 160 pupils the present year.

The authorized holidays were observed with suitable exercises, and one hour devoted to Sabbath school every Sunday afternoon.

I feel justified in closing this report with the general statement that the work in the school was a success when the disadvantages under which we labored are considered.

Very respectfully,

J. W. HADDON, *Superintendent.*

Col. J. F. RANDLETT, *United States Indian Agent.*

Report of Superintendent of Rainy Mountain School.

RAINY MOUNTAIN SCHOOL, *August 28, 1899.*

SIR: In obedience to instructions I have the honor to submit my fifth annual report of Rainy Mountain School, Kiowa Agency, Okla.

A detailed account of the literary and industrial work of the school during the past year would be in many respects but a repetition of preceding reports, and it is sufficient to say that the high standard of excellence of former years has been successfully maintained.

Owing to unforeseen delays in construction the new buildings did not become available for use during the school term, and another year of discomfort, resulting from insufficient room, was added to the preceding four. The new buildings consist of a spacious dormitory, a mess hall large enough to seat 200 pupils, and a neat and convenient cottage for use of the superintendent.

While the school will occupy these buildings at the opening of the coming term, their use will be attended with great inconvenience until the water system now authorized is constructed and in operation. Until then the school will be without protection in case of fire except that afforded by the use of buckets. Under these circumstances it can not be urged too strongly that the construction of the water system be expedited in every possible way.

A building for school use exclusively is needed to complete the present accommodations, which will then be ample to meet all future requirements.

The hitherto remarkable health record of the school was broken in March by an epidemic of measles, though happily there are no deaths to record from this cause. Two cases of tuberculosis resulted fatally, both being in camp at time of death.

The farming season has been unusually favorable and the crops satisfactory, though it is doubtful if the farm products of this semiarid region ever fully repay the labor and cost of production. Stock raising will always be the leading industry of the country, and to disturb the nutritious grasses of nature's planting for the scanty crops produced by cultivation is questionable wisdom.

Without relaxing in any degree the discipline necessary to the successful conduct of the school the controlling idea of the management has always been to make a home for the children in which their affections and interests will center and which will be an important factor in shaping their future lives. To a great extent this idea is being realized, especially with the younger children, who are exceedingly responsive to civilizing influences.

The late generous outlay of the Government, in buildings and equipment, render it possible to put this school upon a basis second to none in character of work accomplished, and it will be the endeavor of all concerned to successfully meet the enlarged responsibilities and opportunities.

From an experience of more than a decade in reservation school work, I find the difficulty is not so much in securing satisfactory results as in retaining them. One of the greatest obstacles to permanent success encountered on this reservation is the Kiowa custom of early marriages. Girls are rarely permitted to pass their sixteenth year without being sold to some suitor, often a man already married. This is done by the parents irrespective of the girl's wishes. In the case of plural marriages, if the first wife proves tamely submissive, she is permitted to remain in the home doing the burden of the work, but if rebellious and disposed to resent the coming of the new wife, she is driven away with her children to find a refuge wherever she may. The new wife in turn is likely to experience the fate of her predecessor, and it frequently happens that a girl of twenty has been the wife of three or four men.

Four young girls belonging to this school were married the present vacation, two of them 16 and two 14 years of age. It is reported that one of the younger ones has already left her husband, a schoolboy in the incipient stages of consumption and on that account excused from school before the end of the term. This marriage was arranged by the girl's stepfather and against her own wishes. The other 14-year-old girl was sold to a married man, the first wife leaving with her children upon the advent of the new one. These iniquitous child marriages can not but result in the physical and moral degeneracy of the race, and if there is no legal remedy one should be provided.

Three of the girls I have mentioned were particularly bright and promising, and on that account were selected for instruction in instrumental music, in which they made rapid advancement. It is hoped the special training given them will not be wholly lost, but the present outlook is discouraging.

I personally favor keeping the schools open all the year round, allowing the pupils to make only short and infrequent visits home. In this way a watch could be kept upon them that is now impossible. This arrangement need not encroach upon the vacation privileges of employees, and I am convinced would be productive of far better results than the present system.

In conclusion, I tender my hearty thanks to my superior officers for the uniformly courteous treatment and cordial support accorded me, and trust that the future management of the school will be such as will merit their approbation.

Very respectfully,

CORA M. DUNN, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Col. J. F. Randlett, Acting Agent.)

REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF KICKAPOOS AND SHAWNEES.

MEXICAN KICKAPOO AGENCY,
Shawnee, Okla., August 25, 1899.

SIR: My post of duty is located on the North Canadian River, at the junction of the Kickapoo, Sac and Fox, and Pottawatomie reservations. The total number of Indians in my charge is 301. Of these 234 are Mexican Kickapoos and 167 are Shawnees, the latter being known as the "Big Jim Band of Absentee Shawnee Indians."

The Kickapoo Indians are divided into two bands, each having its own chief, one a man and the other a woman, and being known and designated respectively as "Progressive" and "Kicking" Kickapoos. The "Kicking" band constitutes more than two-thirds of the tribe. I have been in charge of the "Kickers" since April, 1890, and of the "Progressives" and the Shawnees for more than one year.

Prior to 1894 the Mexican Kickapoo Indians of Oklahoma were practically self-supporting. They had a magnificent reservation of 250,000 acres, well watered and

REF0073580

timbered, interspersed with wide stretches of prairie lands. The mast hog in the timber, and the abundance of game with which their reservation abounded, furnished their meat and lard, the "squaw patches" their cereal food, and the increase of their then large herds of ponies yielded them a revenue sufficient to purchase their other limited necessities. Thus, within the seclusion of their own broad domain, these wild, blanket Indians lived in contentment, without labor, and as they believed the "Great Spirit" had ordained.

Most of them left the State of Kansas in 1863 to avoid allotment, against which they had fought all their lives. They never did agree to take allotments and sell their surplus lands, and when, thirty years later the allotting agent came to allot them, they said: "We have not agreed to this," and a considerable majority, to avoid being allotted, moved in a body to Deep Fork Valley, a point now known as Wellston, about 10 miles north of the lands which were later forcibly allotted to them.

This enterprising allotting agent then established a store at a central point on the reservation, where the minority band were given credit to the amount of their surplus land money ($211), which the agent was to pay them later. They moved to this store, around which they went into permanent quarters, and here, in idleness and dissipation, they squandered their surplus land money, and having accepted their surplus land money and allotments, they became known as "Progressive" Kickapoos. The majority band refused credit at this store, and to take the surplus land money, and to have anything whatever to do with the matter of allotment, and became known as "Kicking" Kickapoos.

In May, 1895, the surplus Kickapoo lands were thrown open to white settlement. Neither band of the Kickapoos was in any way prepared to meet this new condition. The white settlers soon stole or robbed them of most of their property. They became the ready prey of dishonest deputy United States marshals, who upon false charges of selling whisky arrested and hauled them to the Federal jail by the wagonload. Later, an effort was made by the agent in charge to put their children in school. This the parents resisted, and for such resistance were maimed and beaten by the brutal deputy marshals, who then arrested them for resisting United States officers "in the discharge of their duty." Thus persecuted and harassed by the apparently inhuman policy of the Government toward them, they became so distrustful of the white man and his Government that they turned their backs to the agents who were sent to confer with them.

Huddled together in poverty and want, suffering that misery which could be born only of such conditions as enviromed them, I found them on Deep Fork, Oklahoma, occupying lands set apart for school purposes. The Territory had leased these lands and the lessees were demanding possession, and all efforts on the part of the Territorial officials and the agent in charge to remove them had been unavailing. The agent had asked the use of the military to remove them. By purely persuasive means I succeeded in moving them to their allotted lands in the North Canadian Valley.

At that time but two of them spoke any English, and that very imperfectly. None could read or write, or had ever attended school. But one of them wore citizen's clothes, and he only in part. To-day 50 of them can speak English enough for ordinary business intercourse; 20 can read and write; 19 are in school by their free and full consent; they have put 350 acres of their individual lands in a thorough state of cultivation, and have 3,500 acres under substantial barbed-wire fence.

During the year 1897 they earned and derived $6,240 from sources from which prior to my appointment they had never earned or derived one penny. During the year ending June 30, 1899, they erected more than 6,000 rods of standard barbed-wire fence, grubbed and broke 75 acres of new land, and made many other valuable and lasting improvements on their allotments; cut, baled, and sold 261 tons of hay, drilled wells aggregating 224 feet, cut and sold 450 cords of stove wood, prepared for use and hauled the lumber and assisted in erecting 7 permanent dwelling houses.

The habit of labor is well and thoroughly established. The able-bodied heads of families have almost without exception gone upon and improved their individual lands where it has been possible to provide them with the necessary equipments. Some families have fine orchards growing, and their fields range from 10 to 35 acres per family, some heads of families having put the allotments of the entire family under one inclosure.

It is due these Kickapoos to say that they are honest in their efforts for self-support. Perfect harmony has existed between all these Indians and myself from the beginning, to which fact can be attributed the high degree of progress attained by them, the system of reaching which was inaugurated by persuasive means. Force is the most repulsive of all things to the Kickapoo mind. It is against both his religion and nature, and no good has ever been or ever will be accomplished by its use.

At the time I took charge of these Indians, a most deadly and awful enmity existed between the two bands. I have succeeded in reconciling them to that extent that they have intermarried freely and are now living contentedly together. Each and every one of the Kickapoos has become identified with his allotment. The lands of the old, the infirm, and the orphans are under lease to reliable white farmers who pay a cash consideration in addition to placing improvements upon the land in the way of breaking, fencing, and the erection of comfortable dwelling houses, as required of them under the terms of their leases.

In 1894, 285 of the 315 Kickapoos were allotted 80 acres each, and 30 were left without land because the Department was unable to get an enrollment of them. The starvation and dissipation growing out of this changed condition have caused a rapid death rate, 81 having died since that time. During the past year there has been one more birth than death, and from this time I predict a rapid increase in the tribe.

During the past year an experiment has been made in the way of medical treatment. The services of the regular Government physician at $1,000 per annum were dispensed with, and physicians located nearest the Indians have been called as occasion required, with the result that the Indians have gotten more and better treatment at a cost of less than 25 per cent of the amount paid the regular physician.

When I took charge of the Kickapoos they were notoriously intemperate. Vigorous prosecution of whisky peddlers, and the temperance influences that I have brought to bear upon these Indians have wrought such a change for the better that it has long been a matter of public comment among observers. Twenty-one prosecutions for selling liquor to Indians have been brought by me during the present year, out of which number 4 have been sent to the penitentiary, and 17 indictments are now pending.

The Kickapoos are a devoutly religious people. Their religion is an ideal conception of the "Great Good Spirit" and a future existence, where the good will be rewarded and the wicked can not enter. There are no "squaw men" among them, and they despise the white man and are loath to come in contact with him, except as business association requires.

The affairs of this agency, so far as the Kickapoos are concerned, are in a most satisfactory condition. While I have but little help, a farmer and a blacksmith, they are honest, capable, energetic men, having the absolute confidence of the Indians.

The Big Jim Band of Absentee Shawnee Indians are in anything but a satisfactory condition. They are a thoroughly disaffected and discouraged people. They have not accepted their allotments, and I do not think they ever will accept them. Their religion is the great barrier. They believe that the earth belongs to the Great Spirit, and that man has no more right to cut it up and sell it than he would have to sell the air or the ocean.

When the Shawnees were allotted some eight years ago, this band left their well-cultivated fields and homes and settled where they now live, because they thought the country was so inferior that the Government would never attempt to allot them there. These lands are located in Cleveland County, Okla., along Little River and its tributaries. It was forcibly allotted to them, and is in no way suited to their use. The valleys are narrow and overflow annually. The uplands are mostly sand hills covered with scrub oak, and are of but little value for anything. The toughest kind of a border element settled around the allotments of these Indians, and has taken up their stock, overrun their lands with its cattle, stolen their hay, sold them whisky, and has kept them in constant trouble. The death rate has been a loss of at least 50 per cent of the tribe in the last eight years and since they were forcibly allotted.

Before these Indians were allotted they were the most industrious Indians. They had well-cultivated fields and orchards, and large herds of ponies and cattle. If these Indians could be located some place where their surroundings would be congenial to them, and upon land of such a character as to encourage them to labor, they would readily earn their own support.

During the past year 50 head of mules, 30 wagons, 30 sets of harness, and 24 plows and cultivators have been issued to them. They have made considerable use of this equipment by way of enlarging their fields and their better cultivation, and in hauling stove wood to market. They are located 20 miles from my post of duty, and should have a farmer with them to instruct and to protect them against the depredations of the white settlers.

To give them the personal attention that will be necessary to induce them to make any progress, and properly to take care of the work of this office, I should at least have one clerk. The payment of lease money and the leasing of lands in the usual routine of business here would keep one first-class clerk constantly employed.

Thanking you and the Department for the liberal support which I have received, I am,

Very respectfully,

MARTIN J. BENTLEY,
Special Disbursing and Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF0073581

REPORT OF AGENT FOR OSAGE AGENCY.

OSAGE AGENCY, PAWHUSKA, OKLA., *August 16, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of affairs at the Osage Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

The headquarters of this agency are located at Pawhuska, Okla., about 27 miles south of Elgin, Kans., and about 35 miles southeast of Cedarvale, Kans., which are the nearest railroad and telegraph stations. A daily mail is carried between Pawhuska and Elgin, but nearly all freight consigned to this agency is shipped via Cedarvale on account of its being a competing railroad point.

Tribes.—The Indians under the jurisdiction of the Osage Agency consist of two tribes, and number, according to a census taken June 30, 1899, as follows: Osages, 1,765; Kaws, 208, which is a slight increase over last year's report.

Area.—The Osage Reservation embraces about 1,400,000 acres of land, and the Kaw Reservation, adjoining it on the northwest, about 100,000 acres. These reservations lie between 36° and 37° north latitude, longitude 20° west, and are bounded on the north by the State of Kansas, on the east by the Cherokee Indian Reservation, and on the south and west by the Arkansas River.

Ownership.—The two reservations were purchased by these Indians from the Cherokee Nation for a cash consideration, and the title thereto is held by the United States Government, in trust only, for the use and benefit of these people.

Physical characteristics.—The physical characteristics of the two reservations are, in the main, similar to the lands in Kansas on the north and Oklahoma on the south and west. They consist of rocky, rolling or hilly prairies, with a thin soil, fair farming lands in the "second bottoms," and rich alluvial bottom lands along the numerous streams that flow through the reservation, often many miles in extent. Some good timber, consisting of walnut, hickory, oak, cottonwood, and sycamore, grows along the Arkansas River, but away from that river the timber is generally scattering and scraggy, and of no value except for firewood. The two reservations are well watered by rivers, creeks, and brooks, and, as grass grows luxuriantly everywhere, it is an ideal grazing country, and thousands of cattle are annually fattened thereon for market, the Indians deriving considerable revenue from the money paid for pastures.

Habits, dress, industries.—The Osage Tribe consists of 886 full-bloods and 879 mixed bloods. A large majority of the full-bloods still cling as near as possible to their ancient customs and traditions. Many of the males wear blankets, beads, leggings, coats, "a gee string," and moccasins, and shave the hair from their temples and sides of the head, leaving a crest about 4 inches wide on the top of the head. The females wear blankets, a short skirt, leggings, and moccasins, with their hair hanging loosely down their backs. The brighter and gayer the colors of their blankets the better dressed they imagine themselves.

The Osages are generally very quiet and peaceful, have no industries, and perform no manual labor. To eat, visit, dance, and recount their feats and greatness in former times constitute their sole employment, except "drinking." They drink intemperately, and herein lies their worst enemy. A cash annuity, now amounting to $200 per capita per annum, is paid them in quarterly installments by a paternal and benevolent Government, and the proceeds of the rent of their farms and pastures, paid them by white lessees, amply support them in idleness, "their next worst enemy."

Mixed bloods.—The Osage mixed bloods are as civilized and as competent to care for themselves as any community of white people of an equal number. All of them speak the English language and nearly all have received at least a common-school education. Many of them own large farms and cattle ranches and are wealthy. Others are engaged in mercantile pursuits, and lawyers, doctors, teachers, and preachers will be found in their ranks. With the $200 a year per capita annuity paid them, the same as their full-blood brethren receive, together with the proceeds of their farms, cattle ranches, etc., they are financially the most independent people in the land, or would be but for their indolent and prodigal habits.

The following statistical table, covering a period of twenty years of their history, illustrates the natural tendency of their exit from earth and that they will soon "be as much forgot as the Indian's canoe that crossed the bosom of the lonely lake a thousand years ago."

List showing the increase and decrease in the full-blood and the mixed-blood Indians.

Year.	Full-bloods.	Mixed bloods.	Total.	Year.	Full-bloods.	Mixed bloods.	Total.
1878	1,889	256	2,145	1889	1,001	497	1,498
1879	1,872	263	2,135	1890	1,009	503	1,512
1880	1,751	270	2,021	1891	991	510	1,501
1881	1,677	285	1,962	1892	934	653	1,587
1882	1,646	304	1,950	1893	928	709	1,637
1883	1,348	333	1,681	1894	902	721	1,655
1884	1,305	358	1,663	1895	929	753	1,682
1885	1,233	385	1,618	1896	933	801	1,734
1886	1,135	443	1,578	1897	902	850	1,752
1887	1,078	448	1,526	1898	897	871	1,768
1888	1,059	464	1,523				

Full-bloods, decrease, 52½ per cent; mixed bloods, increase, 240 per cent.

Pastures.—A considerable portion of both reservations is leased by cattlemen for grazing purposes, from which considerable revenue is received by individual Indians, as well as by the whole tribe.

Farming and pastures.—Nearly every Indian family has a farm or farms, but they are either leased to or worked by white men. Some of them claim and have control of thousands of acres of land on the reservations, but most of the larger claims and farms are controlled by intermarried white men, which they use for farming purposes or for pastures for large herds of cattle. The area used for farming and pasture purposes is constantly increasing.

Allotments.—No allotments have yet been made on either the Osage or Kaw reservations, and in consequence there is a great inequality in the possession of the lands. If the lands were allotted in severalty or pro rata, each Indian would receive an equal number of acres, and the land grabbing by the intermarried men and a few wealthy and more intelligent Indians, who monopolize vast areas without paying for their use, would be stopped, at least in a measure.

Education and schools.—There are four boarding schools on the reservations. The Osage Boarding School, located at the agency on the Osage Reservation, and the Kaw Boarding School, located at Kaw subagency, on the Kaw Reservation, are conducted by Government employees. The former is supported from "interest on the Osage fund," not by the Government; the latter from direct appropriations made by Congress for the support of Indian schools. The Osage school has a capacity to educate and care for 180 pupils. The largest enrollment during the year was 159, the average attendance 133. The Kaw school has a capacity to care for 60 pupils. The largest enrollment during the year was 41, the average attendance 40. The St. John and St. Louis schools are both contract Catholic schools, and are located on the Osage Reservation. During the year the highest attendance at the St. John school was 68, average attendance 53. The largest attendance at the St. Louis school was 70, average attendance 63.

All the schools, in the main, did good work the past year, and it can be truthfully said that the children on both reservations are gradually being educated and are improving in many ways over their parents, and also in a degree improving their parents. The detailed working of these schools are fully set forth in the reports of the superintendents appended hereto.

Private schools.—During the year two private schools have been maintained by the whites and Indians at Pawhuska, and also several "district schools" of this kind have been maintained at various other places on the Osage Reservation. A few of these private schools are excellent and do good work. Besides the attendance of Indian children at the above-mentioned schools, many of the mixed-blood Indians reside in towns and villages off the reservation in Kansas, Oklahoma, and elsewhere, and to some extent send their children to the public schools.

It is my opinion that many of this class are very dilatory about enforcing the attendance of their children at school and that they should be compelled to place their children in some reservation school, or other Government supervised school, as there is no way to compel parents living off the reservation to keep their children constantly in school. The almost universal aversion of the full-bloods against the education of their children is incomprehensible, and its extent can not be fully realized by anyone not charged with the responsibility of keeping in school the children of the untutored savages. And this aversion on the part of the old people to education, labor, and the white man's dress is the principal reason why so many of the educated Indian children return to the "gee string" and the mud-ring around

REF0073582

their eyes, and forget, or strive not to remember how to "talk English," soon after they return from school to the reservation and begin to mingle again with their people.

Scholastic population.—The scholastic population of the two tribes, between the ages of 6 and 18 years, is 601, of whom about 400 attended school during the past year. I am of the opinion that the attendance will be greater the coming year. Many of these children under 18 years of age, so-called school children, are married and some of them have several children of their own, as the parents insist on "marrying their children off," or rather selling them off, at 14 and 15 years of age and some even younger. Several children of school age have been permanently excused from school on account of scrofula and other maladies and a few are left in the camps to care for aged and blind and helpless relatives—though the decrepit and the blind soon become an uncared for burden to patiently await death unattended.

Missionaries.—The Northern and Southern Methodists, Baptist, and Catholic denominations are represented on the Osage Reservation, the Northern Methodists and Catholics having each a neat and commodious church, the missionaries in charge of the various denominations exert a wholesome and beneficial influence over the white people as well as the Indians and have given me their sympathy and cordial support in trying to better the conditions of the Indians under my charge.

Courts.—There is no court of Indian offenses at this agency, but a court is occasionally held by a so-called judge of the supreme court appointed by the Osage council, whose assumed jurisdiction is of an unknown origin. He hears but few trials, and his decisions are not recognized as legal or binding by any other court, or by any individual coming into this so-called "Supreme Court (?) of the Osage Nation."

A great portion of the agent's time is therefore unavoidably occupied in hearing and settling, or attempting to settle and adjust, family quarrels, estates, boundary lines to farms, pastures, etc., and controversies between the Indians themselves, and between the Indians and their white tenants or employees. In fact every conceivable complaint that can arise in a frontier country for settlement, and for which there is no law or regulation, is forced upon the agent for a hearing and adjustment, and in almost every case the contending parties on one side or the other become the enemies of the agent after his decision is rendered, however equitable it may be. If an intelligent and just Indian court could be established at this agency to adjust these and other more important differences it would give the agent much needed time in which to look after important affairs pertaining to the welfare and interest of the Indians under his charge.

There is held at Pawhuska a district court and a circuit court of the United States; two terms of each of these courts are held each year. These courts were established for the benefit of the Indians on the theory that as the reservation had been attached to Pawnee County for judicial purposes, it was an injustice to members of the Osage and Kaw tribes of Indians to have to be taken so far away for trial. A United States court commissioner also resides at this agency.

Police, etc.—The police force at this agency consists of a chief of police with a salary of $1,200 per annum, 4 constables with a salary of $600 per annum each, and 5 Indian policemen with a salary of $10 per month each. The chief of police and 3 constables are white men, the other constable being an Indian. The constables are in the classified civil service, but the chief of police and Indian police are not. A deputy United States marshal is also stationed at the agency, and is constantly busy.

Roads, etc.—The public roads on the reservation are not in the best of condition. I succeeded during the past year in getting some of the Indians and white residents to do considerable work on the roads—probably more than was ever done before—but it is uphill work to get many of the Indians to work or to hire men to work for them, as they are constitutionally opposed to any kind of manual labor, and especially to working on the public highways.

Marriages.—The agent at this agency does not issue marriage licenses nor perform the marriage ceremony, as is the practice at some Indian agencies, and consequently there is no record kept here of Indian marriages. Most of the full bloods are married according to their ancient ceremony, but the mixed bloods now marry according to civilized custom. Polygamy is still in vogue to a limited extent among the full bloods, but is rapidly dying out.

Divorces.—The judge of the Indian court claims to have authority to perform the marriage ceremony and to grant divorces, and in several cases brought before him during the year has exercised that authority. The legality of these marriages and divorces granted by him is very doubtful, and the practice should be stopped.

Liquor traffic.—The liquor traffic on the reservation has been greatly suppressed, and it is seldom that a drunken person is seen in the vicinity of the agency. It is easy, however, for an Indian to obtain liquor in the villages on the border of the reservation, and it seems impossible to prevent them from so doing, except by the slow process of teaching them better. I am confident, however, that there has been less indulgence in this pernicious habit during the past year than ever before.

Mescal Bean.—During the past year a few of the Osages have acquired the habit of eating the mescal bean, which produces delirium, visions, etc. They acquired this pernicious habit from western Indians, and it has not yet become a general habit and I do not think it will.

Tribal government.—The Osage tribal government consists of a governor, lieutenant-governor, a council of 15 members, a clerk, a treasurer, sheriff, and the judge heretofore mentioned. During the past year there has been so much bickering and strife over the possession of the offices and the consequent perquisites, that the tribal government has been a greater farce than usual. Many of the more intelligent members of the tribe urgently request that the "Osage National Government" be abolished as an impracticable experiment.

Permit tax.—The Osage law provides that it shall be unlawful for any person, other than an Osage annuitant and those who may be lawfully married to Osage annuitants, and those exempted by departmental order, to reside on the Osage Reservation without having first obtained a license so to do from the permit clerk of the Osage Nation, which must be approved by the United States Indian agent for the Osage Agency; and any person so offending is liable to removal from the reservation without further notice. I have endeavored to vigorously enforce this law, and during the past year have caused about $7,000 to be paid into the Osage national treasury from this source. The Kaws have a similar law, but I have not the amount at hand that they have collected from this source.

Disbursements.—During the fiscal year 1899 I have disbursed the following sums:

Per capita annuity paid Osages	$475,455.00
Per capita paid Kaws	16,481.00
Paid employees, open-market purchases, etc.	56,313.13
Total	$548,249.13

Improvements.—During the past year the agency and school buildings have been repaired, new fences built and painted, which were much needed; the school grounds cleared from stumps, rock, rubbish, and weeds, which adds greatly to their appearance; the steam pipes that heat the school buildings incased in stone conduits and packed in mineral wool and cement. I anticipate that on account of this improvement there will hereafter be a large saving of fuel. Stone pavements have been constructed between some of the school buildings, a much-needed tool and wagon shed built, the streets at the agency turnpiked and drained, the grounds surrounding the agency office fenced, leveled, grass seed sown, and sidewalks repaired, giving a thrifty appearance to the agency and school grounds heretofore unknown.

Health.—The general health of the Indians at this agency has been good during the past year. Although smallpox was prevalent on all sides of the reservations during the winter but one case of this disease occurred on the reservations connected with this agency. This case was at once isolated, and strict quarantine measures prevented the disease from spreading. As a precautionary measure the pupils and employees at the schools were vaccinated. There were a few cases of measles at the schools but the disease did not become epidemic.

In conclusion it may be said that with the exception of the election difficulties over tribal offices peace and harmony have prevailed during the year, and that a decided progress can be seen among the Indians of this agency.

Very respectfully,

WM. J. POLLOCK,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF KAW SCHOOL.

KAW SUBAGENCY, *July 24, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report of the Kaw Boarding School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899:

The school is situated 35 miles west of the agency. The enrollment for the year ended was 41; average attendance 40; average age, 9 years.

The school population numbers 65, and at least 50 should be in attendance at the school, and will be if parents of mixed bloods are made to send their children to the reservation school rather than to remove temporarily to the towns adjoining the reservation as a pretext for "better schools," which

REF0073583

they do not attend. This feature of the situation has been considered in an official communication heretofore, which I confidently believe, if favorable action is taken, will prove beneficial both to the school service and the children.

The health of the school has been remarkably good during the ten months' session—no deaths; not a serious case of sickness during the year. It was feared in the early part of the winter that there would be an epidemic of smallpox, two well-defined cases having developed on the Osage Reservation within 2½ miles of the school. Owing to a strict quarantine for weeks, which permitted neither ingress or egress, the school was spared a visitation from this dread malady.

A monthly system of details alternated with each other in the several domestic and industrial departments, giving to each pupil opportunities not provided otherwise. Housework, cooking, laundry and sewing room has provided work for the girls, who have really been taught in most of these domestic branches, while the boys have been taught to plant, cultivate and harvest, the care of stock, and the ordinary use of tools.

The school garden has supplied the table with an ample supply of vegetables, but owing to the excessive and continued rainfall, I was forced, in a measure, to neglect the garden in order to care for the corn crop, which required all the force I could command to keep down the weeds, which seemed determined to thwart the most persistent effort. I estimate the growing crop at not less than 1,000 bushels, which is sufficient for the needs of the school. The wheat has been harvested—is in the stack now; the yield is not so good as last year; there will probably be not more than 200 to 250 bushels. Too much rain in the spring, I suppose, is why the heads were not better filled. The fruit and berry crops were failures.

From the school herd 2,711 pounds of beef was obtained for subsistence of pupils, 360 pounds of butter made, while the children were supplied with milk at the table once and often twice each day except a short time in the winter. There was purchased for the school, from proceeds of sale of cattle, hogs, and wheat, an elegant Chickering piano. Authority has also been granted to purchase a surrey, which is much needed, from the unexpended balance from the same source.

I wish to emphasize the fact that for four years the herd has supplied quite largely the school with beef; that for that period at least, perhaps longer, not one bushel of corn, or pound of oats, or other feed, pork, or lard, has been furnished the school by contract, a sufficiency during all the time mentioned having been grown on the farm and fabricated by the school for its needs. This is virtually true also of butter, chickens, and eggs, except at Thanksgiving and Christmas, when small quantities of each have been purchased.

The sanitary condition of the school is fairly good. Estimates in minute detail have been made and forwarded for such improvements and repairs as were deemed necessary, and will doubtless be under way at an early date.

The literary work has progressed, probably but slowly, a decided lack of interest in the welfare of the school being painfully evident. Except in the kindergarten but little practical good has been accomplished. The earnest, everyday, practical side of life in the schoolroom has been subordinated to mere show. In other words, there is too little real life work done in the Kaw schoolroom; too much "fuss and feathers."

In conclusion I beg to acknowledge official courtesies extended by you.

Very respectfully,

W. H. ROBINSON, *Clerk in Charge.*

WILLIAM J. POLLOCK, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OSAGE SCHOOL.

OSAGE BOARDING SCHOOL,
Pawhuska, Okla., July 25, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting my fourth annual report of the Osage Boarding School.

The school is located on an elevation north of the village of Pawhuska, about 27 miles from Elgin, Kans., with which it is connected by stage. About 20 acres of this elevation are inclosed for use of the school. This ground has a good natural drainage and a good sewerage system making the location all that can be desired. A part of the yard retains its native trees, while on another part 85 soft maples were planted this year. These have a fair prospect of growing as the season has been favorable so far.

The school is supplied with water from Bird Creek, pumped into a reservoir sufficiently elevated to furnish plenty of pressure in case of fire.

Taking everything into consideration the school year has been a successful one. The total enrollment and average attendance were not as large as last year. The total enrollment was 159, and the average attendance 133.2. Ten of the regular pupils were transferred to nonreservation schools, which accounts to some extent for the reduction in attendance. The supposed attendance in the public schools along the borders of the reservation is a more important factor, for in those schools they are often irregular in attendance and the school term is short, and often when things do not suit the parents or pupils they quit and are out of school for some time before they are returned or reported. These are all important items in selecting those schools by the pupils.

The industrial work is always a problem on account of the opposition of the parents to work, and there is some reason for this opposition when the average age of the pupils at the close of the school year is less than ten years, and but four of the enrollment are under six years.

The industrial work among the girls was successfully conducted. The chore detail being divided into two divisions, one serving as dishwashers and kitchen detail and the other division as bedmakers and house cleaners. The chore detail changed places in the middle of the year.

The regular work was done in classes having regular lessons once or twice a week in cooking, housekeeping, sewing, and laundry work. A course running through six years was made the basis for these classes. In cooking the advanced class learned to do general cooking and baking for a small family, and the girls took pride in doing the work well. In sewing they helped to patch all the clothing and to make their own garments, and also the garments of the smaller boys. The more advanced class did considerable fancy work. The classes practiced in different kinds of sewing and in stitches, advancing step by step. They did some cutting, but none were advanced enough to practice successfully cutting and fitting. In housekeeping the pupils had regular practice and manifested special pride in keeping their individual rooms in order. In laundry work most stress was laid upon ironing, as many of the girls are not suitable in age or in health, to work at the washing machine.

The industrial work among the boys was not successfully conducted, partly from inconvenience—

the farm and garden are too far away from the school buildings. The boys had practice in taking care of horses, cattle, and hogs, and some work on the farm and in the garden. The garden was a failure, partly caused by unfavorable weather, but more by the indifference of the Industrial teacher, who took little interest in the work. One boy worked with the carpenter and made fair progress.

Improvements made during the year have materially added to the comfort and efficiency of the work. The hospital was thoroughly repaired, renewing the foundations, reflooring and repainting throughout, and making proper sewer connections. A stone walk leading from the school building to the girls' building and around it, and thence to the road, was constructed. A gasoline gas plant was added, thus removing the kerosene lamps. A tool and wagon shed was built. The old stumps and many of the rocks were removed from the yard. The hedge fences were trimmed and a wire fence put in the place. Last, but not least in importance, the stone steam-pipe conduits are in construction and will be a great saving in fuel and increase the comfort in the buildings.

Improvements needed will be painting of nearly all the buildings, and the fence around the school yard, a new fence on the northeast of the school yard; a shed for the cattle that can not be sheltered in winter; more grading of the yard, reroofing the boiler house; and building of a steam laundry, and constructing stone walks to the boys' building and hospital.

In the engineer's department the necessary repairs were made on the plant, and 109 tons of ice manufactured. This department worked under great disadvantage this year, having unseasoned wood for fuel, and the steam pipes poorly covered, so that the steam would condense readily on its way to the buildings. Several times during the coldest weather it was necessary to shut off the hospital and school building to keep reasonably comfortable in the other buildings.

In the literary department excellent work was done. Two changes of teachers occurred—one by resignation; the other through the death of Miss Mary S. Moore, who was a faithful and conscientious worker.

The school was more closely graded after a temporary gradation, and work was conducted systematically, all the teachers working in harmony and with an earnest desire for success. It was impressed upon the pupils that the object of attending school is not entertainment, and that interested application is required for development and power. The careless indifference commences to give place to ambition that strives for an education. English received its share of attention, both in conversation and composition.

In vocal and instrumental music much interest was shown and excellent progress made. The advanced vocal class sang three parts in music readily and the others made corresponding progress. Much credit is due the music teacher for thoroughness and the interest awakened in the pupils.

The health of the school was good. A case of smallpox was reported on the reservation and vaccination followed. This interfered with the school work for about two months and several cases were very sick, but none proved fatal.

In conclusion I desire to mention the faithfulness and efforts of the employees to work in harmony, and to thank you and the Indian department for the support given me in the performance of my duties.

Very respectfully,

S. L. HERTZOG, *Superintendent.*

WILLIAM J. POLLOCK, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR PONCA, ETC., AGENCY.

PONCA, ETC., AGENCY,
Whitecagle, Okla., September 23, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report as agent for this consolidated agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

On July 11, 1898, I receipted to my predecessor, Asa C. Sharp, for the public property and funds of this agency and assumed formal charge of affairs. The Indian agency business was entirely new to me, and I entered upon my duties with a great deal of trepidation, fearing that I would be a failure as an Indian agent, and I am not sure that my administration of affairs of this agency during the past year has been a successful one. It is comparatively easy for a man to perform the duties of agent by allowing the clerks to attend to the office work and letting the other employees attend to their duties without his taking the trouble to do much overseeing, but I find that without the agent's personal attention the outside work is done in a very slipshod and perfunctory manner; hence an agent who really attends to business properly has no time to spare, the multifarious matters he has to look after keeping him pretty busy.

In the matter of new business added since I took charge of the agency I will only mention the collection and disbursement of the allotment lease money, which involves an immense amount of work and entitles this agency to another clerk. Heretofore the rents on Indian allotments have been paid to the Indian agent and by him immediately paid to the Indian entitled to the same. The money thus received was not taken up and accounted for by the agent in his quarterly accounts. It was very little trouble to handle the lease money in this manner, but now the money is taken up and accounted for under the agent's bond just as carefully as money advanced to him from the Treasury Department. In some cases it is difficult to secure a proper receipt for the rental, as many of the lessors have died since leases were executed, thus compelling the agent to pay the money to heirs who are often difficult to find. There are now about 200 leases in force at this agency, and when the allotments made to

REF0073584

the Otoe Indians are approved there will probably be about 400 more leases added. Under the new arrangement, which went into effect last year, of collecting and disbursing lease money I received and paid to the Indians, all in comparatively small amounts, the sum of $23,069.31 during the first six months of the calendar year 1899.

Since I took charge of the agency that part of the Ponca tribe known as the anti-allotment faction have finally given up with but few exceptions and have accepted their allotments. This will add a large amount of leases to those already in force on the Ponca Reservation.

In connection with the subject of leasing Indian allotments I believe that it was a mistake in the first instance to allow such leasing. The Indian is not much inclined to labor at any time, and when he can get enough to live on by renting his land he will do absolutely no work at all. Most white men would act in the same way, and I can not blame the Indian much for doing so. It is very evident that the older Indians, at least those under my charge, will have to pass away before there will be much improvement in the way of getting the Indians to shift for themselves.

Mental and industrial education is essential to bring the coming generation out of the present savage state and eventually make such as survive the transition citizens of the Republic. The most discouraging feature of the business of an Indian agent is that such slight results in the way of improving the condition of the Indians are noticeable, even when the agent does his utmost in their behalf.

A serious obstacle to the progress and well-being of the Indians is their robust appetite for strong drink and the ease with which they seem to obtain it. The towns in the vicinity of the various reservations under my charge—Ponca, Pawnee, and Perry—have a great number of places where liquor is sold, and the administration of these towns is controlled largely by what is termed the saloon element. While the saloon keeper rarely sells direct to an Indian knowingly there are plenty of "boot leggers," who buy by the pint and quart and sell to the Indians at a good profit, and the latter, knowing no moderation, invariably gets drunk. The better element in the towns named is gradually getting control of affairs, and by such assistance as good city officers can give the drink evil may be reduced to the minimum. With the very cheerful assistance of Mr. C. H. Thompson, the United States marshal for the Territory, who has always readily responded to my calls, the courts have been able to secure about fifteen convictions for selling liquor to Indians during my term of office and more offenders are now under indictment.

With the employees at the agencies and schools at Otoe and Ponca I have been able to raise sufficient oats and corn to subsist the school and agency stock. This, I believe, is something that has never been done before. At Pawnee, where most of the land was rented by my predecessor to private parties, about 450 bushels of wheat and probably 700 or 800 bushels of corn will be produced, the latter by school and agency labor. It shall be my purpose so long as I remain here to produce by our own labor the necessary feed for the stock at both the agencies and the schools.

The schools of the agency have done very good work during the past fiscal year. I expect better results during the ensuing year, as I am sure that the change from female to male superintendents made at the schools at Ponca and Otoe will greatly improve the character of the work done there.

A number of improvements are very badly needed at the schools, notably a new water system at Otoe, a sewer at Ponca, and a gasoline engine to do pumping at Pawnee. Under your directions I have made the estimates for the water system at Otoe and the sewer at Ponca, but so far the Department has granted no authority to construct either. It may seem as though I have asked for more than is needed, but I am sure that I have asked for only such improvements as are absolutely necessary. I desire to say in connection with this subject that it is easier for an agent to do as little as possible in the way of making repairs and improving the school plants, as the purchase of supplies, employment of irregular labor, and overseeing work necessarily entails a great deal of vexation. For a detailed report as to the condition of the schools your attention is respectfully invited to the reports of the superintendents herewith submitted.

The health of the Indians has been very good throughout the year, with the exception of a measles epidemic which prevailed at the Ponca and Otoe schools—resulting in the death of about twenty children at Ponca and about eight at Otoe—and a serious epidemic of pneumonia at the Pawnee school.

One of the best employees at an Indian agency, in my opinion, is an efficient field matron. She comes in contact with the Indians in their homes and can do much in the way of preparing them to live like civilized people. I have efficient field matrons at Ponca and Pawnee, whose reports are submitted herewith. I strongly recommend the appointment of a field matron for the Otoe tribe.

A census of the Indians of this agency was taken June 30, 1899, and forwarded to your office August 14, 1899. This census shows a population as follows:

	Males of all ages.	Females of all ages.	Total.	Children of school age.
Poncas	273	294	567	135
Pawnees	508	356	864	195
Otoes	182	182	364	104
Tonkawas	27	29	56	9
Total number of Indians under my charge			1,851	

Any further information will be found in the statistics accompanying this report.

Very respectfully,

J. JENSEN, *United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PONCA SCHOOL.

WHITEAGLE, OKLA., *August 26, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of Ponca Boarding School.

Owing to adverse circumstances the average attendance for this year has fallen far below that of the past two years. When school opened in September the usual class was transferred to Haskell and Chilocco. Many of the pupils were ill with malarial fever and unable to enter. Others had been permitted to go with their parents on a visit to Nebraska, some of whom did not return till late in December. In May our school was almost broken up by an epidemic of measles of the most virulent form. We had about 100 cases, with a mortality of 21, 4 of whom died at the school. The mortality was increased, I think, by the pupils being taken out of school to their homes while in a very critical condition.

I considered it my duty to retain the children at the school during the sickness in order to give them every possible care and attention, but the Indians were so importunate in their demands for their children that Agent Jensen was prevailed on to let them go. I incurred the displeasure of many of the parents by refusing my consent, though my sympathy was with them at all times and they were shown every possible consideration. One member of each family was permitted to visit the sick each day. I am glad to be able to state, however, that some of the more intelligent Indians who took their children home and lost them, regretted having taken them, acknowledged that they had better care at the school, and that that was the proper place for them. In vacation after school had closed, I was sent for by parents to visit some of the pupils who still lingered in sickness. One little boy expressed the wish to go back to school to be taken care of.

Dr. Newman, agency physician, and the employees of the school were most faithful and untiring in their labors, watching and working night and day. I believe that everything possible was done to save the children. Our thanks are due also to Mr. and Mrs. Simms, Mrs. Steele, and Mr. Commons, who rendered valuable assistance.

More than 50 pupils were taken home during the sickness and but few returned, it being so near the time of closing when they had sufficiently recovered.

Aside from the epidemic the health of the pupils has been exceptionally good during the year.

Notwithstanding all the aforesaid hindrances the school has made excellent progress in all departments, the pupils showing a marked degree of interest and improvement in both class-room and household work, always seeming cheerful and happy.

A class of 9 has been recommended for transfer.

All holidays have been appropriately observed. School closed on June 23 with a picnic, which was enjoyed by employees, pupils, and parents.

Very respectfully,

KATE W. CANNON, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through J. Jensen, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PAWNEE SCHOOL.

PAWNEE BOARDING SCHOOL, OKLA., *August 22, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Pawnee boarding school for the year ending June 30, 1899.

School was opened September 1, 1898, and rapidly filled to nearly the full capacity of 130. An average attendance of 128 was maintained throughout the year—74 female, 54 male. All available children of school age were in school.

A serious epidemic of pneumonia during the months of January and February caused considerable anxiety. The skill, interest, and zeal of the attending physician and of the school nurse were rewarded in the fact that no cases resulted fatally, and that in spite of many adverse influences. In other directions the health of the pupils was above the usual standard.

In the literary departments the progress has been marked and the results promise permanency. Monthly entertainments and the usual programmes on holidays stimulated the pupils to greater effort, gratifying to all interested. The "closing" exercises were held on May 12—on that date to escape the intense heat of later June. As in the class rooms, the pursuits followed in industrial departments were general in nature, rather than calculated to foster special features.

REF0073585

A great deal was accomplished in the way of painting, general repairing, and improved facilities in several departments. Discipline has been well maintained in all departments.

The school lands promise a yield in excess of former years. I estimate the corn at 900 bushels, wheat 500 bushels, hay 30 tons, while the garden, orchard, and vineyard have yielded well.

Improvements needed are not many, but are deemed essential to the successful support and management of the plant. These will be made the subjects of later communications.

Supervisor Holland gave the school a helpful visit in January. It is with unusual degree of sincerity that I express appreciation of the helpful cooperation, support, and interest of yourself, as well as Mr. W. B. Webb, agency clerk.

Very respectfully,

J. JENSEN, *United States Indian Agent.*

W. H. HAILMANN, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OTOE SCHOOL.

OTOE BOARDING SCHOOL, *Otoe, Okla., August 25, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Otoe boarding school.

I assumed charge of this school February 15, 1899, and found opportunity for improvement. I set to work at once to bring about a more desirable condition of affairs, and was aided in so doing by most of the employees at the school. The Otoe children are obedient, intelligent, lovable, and affectionate. They acquire the use of English readily, and speak it without the reserve and timidity generally shown by Indian children.

The capacity of this school is 75. The enrollment from September to April did not exceed 69, and the average of attendance was not greater than 67. The enrollment was increased April 1 to 76 and the average attendance maintained for the three months following was 75.35. A number of pupils desire to be transferred to nonreservation schools, but the school can easily be filled to its capacity by selection of younger children just arrived at school age.

A very malignant epidemic of measles attacked the school in April. One employee and 25 children were stricken with it. No provision whatever is made here for a hospital, and the cases were treated in the dormitories. All trusted employees were worked almost to exhaustion in caring for the sick, all of whom recovered. Their recovery is due more to the careful nursing they received than to any medical attention given them. Nine deaths occurred from malignant measles among children at home in charge of their parents. Our success in handling this disease has given the school and employees a good standing in the estimation of the Indian patrons, and as a result no trouble will be encountered in filling the school this fall.

Instruction.—Thorough and practical work has been done in the schoolroom. Proper discipline has been established. Outside of usual school work much attention has been given to teaching correct use of English in speaking and writing, simple rules of hygiene, drawing, the use and value of money, and making change.

Sewing room.—Here have been fabricated all necessary articles for boys' and girls' wear not provided ready-made. The older girls are detailed for instruction and service to this department, and are apt scholars.

Kitchen and dining room.—Girls are detailed regularly to receive instruction, assist the cook, and care for the dining room. Boys assist in waiting on the table only. The kitchen girls have the care of the milk and the making of butter. More than 200 pounds of butter have been made by them.

Housekeeping.—The matron has exercised supervising direction over all departments of domestic economy, and has had immediate charge of the girls' quarters. She has taught housekeeping, care of the sick, mending, and such work. The older girls are quite proficient in these branches of housekeeping.

The assistant matron, with the help of a detail of boys, cares for the boys' quarters. The boys thus learn to provide for their own cleanliness and comfort. This training should be valuable to them throughout life.

Farm and garden.—The school farm consists of 110 acres, of which 60 acres are in corn, 30 acres in oats, 12 acres in millet, and 3 acres in potatoes and garden. This land was all prepared and planted by the school farmer, with the aid of two school boys. These boys got nothing for their work except the training they received, yet their services were more valuable than those of a paid employee of the school. I consider this very unjust. The industrial teacher had charge of the garden. The crops are all made and can be estimated quite accurately. I think the following estimate not too high:

Corn	bushels..	1,800	Pumpkins		1,000
Oats	do....	600	Turnips	bushels..	15
Millet	tons..	18	Other vegetables	do....	40
Potatoes	bushels..	50	Prairie hay made	tons..	40
Tomatoes	do....	80			

The production of this supply of excellent grain and hay will preclude the necessity for the purchase of feed for the school and agency stock for the next year. This is as it should be. The school farm is an excellent one, and if properly handled will repeat the above production each year.

The school orchard produced about 15 bushels of peaches. It has been properly cultivated, scarcely a weed being allowed to grow therein. One hundred and fifty apple, peach, plum, and cherry trees were planted last spring. These trees are in good condition. A few of them have died and will need resetting.

Stock.—The school is fortunate in having excellent work stock. No such showing in agriculture would have been possible without the splendid team of mules and the black horses that you purchased for us last spring. The school herd of cattle has increased in number and is much improved in appearance. Being grade Jerseys, they are not as valuable for beef as if they were of a beef breed. Your purchase last spring of a fine young Durham bull to head the herd is sure to improve the quality of the cattle produced on the school farm. All cattle were dehorned last spring.

The hogs have thrived and increased in number. They are of good quality. We have poor facilities for caring for them and are much in need of a large pasture where green forage can be provided. A small field of oats furnished them with green food for three months.

A summary of the number of stock is here given:

Horses		3	Cattle		40
Mules		3	Hogs		35

Ten head of good beef cattle and 20 head of hogs can be killed for subsistence from the school herds.

Necessary improvements.—A new water system is an imperative need at Otoe. The present supply is pumped by wind power a distance of 1,000 feet and raised to a height of 50 feet or more. A very strong wind is necessary to supply a sufficient power to operate the mill. For two months, since February, our supply of water for all purposes has been hauled in barrels and tanks. All parts of the plant are badly worn and out of order.

Our bathing facilities are limited to 4 old zinc-lined wooden tubs that are almost beyond repair. A new bath house with a system of spray or ring baths is a sanitary necessity.

The playground is dotted with covered cesspools, the result of digging vaults for water-closets for a number of years. This is a constant menace to the health of the children. I have constructed a system of removable boxes, which is an improvement over the old method, but is quite inefficient from a hygienic standpoint. Natural advantages for the construction of a sewer system are so favorable that all necessary labor can be done by school and agency employees. The cost of 300 feet of pipe and the necessary appurtenances will constitute the expense to the Government.

I appreciate the efforts of employees who labored in the interest of the children.

I thank you for your ready support, frank criticism, and valuable direction.

Very respectfully,

J. JENSEN, *United States Indian Agent.*

WM. A. LIGHT, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON AMONG PONCAS.

PONCA AGENCY, OKLA., *August 15, 1899.*

SIR: In making my third annual report as field matron of the Ponca Indians, I would like to call the attention of the Indian Office and others to some important facts.

An Indian girl enters school at 5 years, or less. She remains until she is 14 in most cases; then marries. In a few months she is the mother of a child; but as she has never within her remembrance seen an infant cared for, she knows much less on this subject than the older Indians, for she knows nothing at all. There is little time for the field matron to form the acquaintance of these girls each year, make them feel their need, overcome their reticence, and give them the large amount of necessary information. The task is harder with girls who have attended only a reservation school, for I have never known one of these where the training of the judgment was considered important. This is only one of many hindrances to civilization on the reservation.

The civilizing influences of ranchmen are not yet manifest on this reservation, although the swarms of flies and many other things prove that they are here, and make the task of caring for the children in Indian homes a greater one. * * *

There have been certain improvements all the way along. In several cases progressive Indians have been persuaded to keep their furniture on the death of friends, thus braving the displeasure of all the worthless members of the tribe. They yielded to authority in that most agonizing time when their children were dying of measles in the school, and ministered to them with patient sorrow who were sent to them too late to save. They buried their dead in silence, because I told them their wailing would disturb the sick ones, and have remembered gratefully my ministrations, and forgotten, apparently, the hard things I have so often found it necessary to say to them.

They give me greater confidence every year, and many of their cupboards would put to shame respectable white people's. Affectionate, ignorant children they truly are.

I have spent about one hundred days, eight hours in length, visiting this people the past year and have made no less than 800 visits. I have received about 1,500 visits from the adults and children, and have given them teaching, encouragement, and help in every way that I could devise.

There is a prejudice against the reservation school that has become intensified by the large number of deaths among the school children, and the feeble, nervous condition of many of the children on their return has made them subject to chills and fevers and caused some deaths.

A practical missionary with good common sense is one of the needs of this reservation.

Very respectfully,

J. JENSEN, *Agent.*

SARA E. MITCHELL, *Field Matron.*

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON AMONG THE PAWNEES.

PAWNEE AGENCY, *July 1, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor of making a report of my work among the Pawnees. I came here the 19th of April, hoping I might be able to lead the older people to leave their camping and stay at their homes. To this end I have made my home as attractive as possible (we have been furnished a pretty cottage by the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church), and the Indians are welcomed to our home.

At first they were quite shy, when I visited them, but I simply went again, and when they found I came as a friend they met me gladly. The children's faces are cleaner, and their clothes are mended. The bedding and pillows have been overhauled, yards cleaned, and refuse burned. I have had the pleasure of teaching many of the women to cut and fit garments for themselves and their children; also showed some of the larger schoolgirls how to cut and make shirt waists, while at home during vacation. I have not always found it pleasant, but it has been expedient for me to wash little babies, and care for the sick ones by preparing dainty food and palatable drinks for them. They crave light bread and butter and cool drinks, so I carry lemons and ice and fresh berries in their season, crackers, and candy; and I have been amply repaid by the gratitude of the patients for these favors. I have furnished a number of the poorer ones with material for clothing their children from my own personal funds.

Though reforms gain slowly, I can see an improvement in their manners and dress, and a decided change in care of heads and personal cleanliness. I have many object lessons in "the educated Indians who live like "white people;" for some of them return home and make homes and do as they were taught while in school.

Have had services in the mission chapel every Sabbath excepting one. I have a telescope organ which we carry in the buggy, and my husband and I go out to their feasts, by invitation, and hold a song service and explain some Bible story from a large picture of same. We have given several hun-

REF0073586

dred Sabbath-school papers and lesson cards to the large and small ones that attend Sunday school. Our attendance is from 40 to 60.

I have visited 120 homes; have cared for the sick; assisted in burying the dead; tried to comfort the bereaved ones, and in every way tried to make them feel I was a friend to them.

I would suggest that a way be provided for the care and education of the blind who are on this reservation. I desire to express my gratitude to our agent, J. Jensen, also to W. B. Webb, clerk in charge, at Pawnee, for the courtesy and kindness with which I have been favored.

Respectfully submitted.

MRS. SARAH E. MURRAY,
Field Matron, Pawnee Reservation.

J. JENSEN, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, OKLA., *August 31, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of affairs at this agency for the year ending June 30, 1899.

Location.—This agency is located on the SE. ¼ sec. 21, T. 14 N., R. 6 E., in Lincoln County, Okla. It is 6 miles south from the city of Stroud, Okla., on the line of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad. Stroud is a growing city of 2,500 population, and is the railroad station and telegraphic point for this agency, with which there is telephone connection.

The Sac and Fox Mission Boarding School of this agency is located on 640 acres of land adjoining this agency, the school buildings being about half a mile northeast of the agency proper.

The Absentee Shawnee Boarding School is located 1 mile south of Shawnee, Okla., on a reservation of 476 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 the post-office address is Sacred Heart, Okla.

These schools have been well conducted during the past year, and the relations between agent and superintendents are most harmonious; I would therefore recommend that no change be made in those positions. The farmers at the two boarding schools have produced good crops of oats, corn, and vegetables, which go far toward feeding the stock and supplying the school with extras during the season. The superintendents are in harmony with the agent to make the coming school year one of great benefit to the Indian children.

The following table shows the population of the different tribes under this agency:

Citizen Pottawatomies		1,618
Males above 18 years of age	572	
Females above 14 years of age	590	
Children between 6 and 16	408	
Absentee Shawnees		507
Males above 18 years of age	156	
Females above 14 years of age	187	
Children between 6 and 16	150	
Sac and Foxes		528
Males above 18 years of age	148	
Females above 14 years of age	155	
Children between 6 and 16	123	
Iowas		88
Males above 18 years of age	22	
Females above 14 years of age	35	
Children between 6 and 16	28	
Total number of four tribes		2,735

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.

In addition to their lands, the Sac and Fox Indians have on deposit with the United States $1,320,000, drawing 5 per cent interest, which is paid to them semi-annually. If this amount were divided among them pro rata they would receive

$6,600 each, which, in addition to their lands, makes them a wealthy people. This fact prevents the progress that might be secured if they were thrown more on their own resources.

As a tribe they are making some progress in civilization. They encourage their children to attend the reservation schools and are anxious to have them attend the nonreservation schools for a higher education. The present council is composed of two chiefs and eight councilmen, but one of the council being able to write his name, and yet they are a body of men that for sobriety, strict integrity, and morality would eclipse many a body of educated white men. They deplore the fact that more of their young men and women who attend the higher schools do not come back home with a higher sense of honor and moral obligation than they do. They are not afraid of an education of that kind, but welcome it. They have been duped by some of their educated sons who had no principle, and as a result the young man who may aspire to a seat in the Sac and Fox council must first prove that he is strictly honest and has the principle of integrity.

The Absentee Shawnee Indians received their allotments in 1890. They were allowed by treaty to sell 80 acres of their 160 to aid them in improving the 80 they retain. Many of them have used a portion of this money in making some improvements, and the bulk of the Absentee Shawnees have a place they can call home. These Indians receive no annuity, and their only source of income is derived from the rent of their lands and their own labor, and as a tribe I believe them to be further advanced in the knowledge of self-support than their more fortunate, or rather unfortunate neighbors, the Sac and Foxes. They encourage education among their children and have the promise of making fairly good 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 are scattered from one end of the United States to the other and working at all trades. Many of them are extensive farmers and set a good example for some of their white neighbors. They have no reservation schools, but their children are being educated at the nonreservation industrial schools.

This tribe of Indians were awarded a decision by the Court of Claims on March 21, 1898, of the sum of $29,329.10, on account of depredations committed upon their stock, timber, and other property during the civil war. The amount was appropriated at the last session of Congress and will be paid through the Indian Office on applications supported by sworn evidence of disinterested persons.

The Iowa Indians were allotted lands in 1891, receiving 80 acres per capita. They receive annuities amounting to about $80 per capita. Their lands are among the most fertile in Oklahoma and are much sought after by renters. The Iowas as a rule prefer to let the white man do the work. There are some exceptions and a few fairly good farms may be seen that they cultivate themselves. Their children attend the various Indian schools and are encouraged therein by the older ones. A larger percentage of the Iowas can sign their names than of either of the other three tribes.

Leasing.—There are now on the records of this office nearly 800 farming and grazing leases made by allottees of the four different tribes under this agency, paying an annual rental of $44,110. This is an increase of nearly 200 in number over those in force in 1898, and the amount received is nearly $13,000 in excess of the amount received in 1898. This comes from the fact that the new leases are made at a considerable advance over the first leases, and the good crops in the Territory for last year and the good prospects for this year make these leases much sought after.

The three years' lease works hardship to the lessee, and they can not be made on terms as favorable as could a five years' lease. There are lessees that would break out more land, make better improvements, and start orchards if they could lease for a term of five years. 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 leasing system has proved of great benefit to the Indians. It has brought white neighbors in their midst; it has been the means of getting their lands broken and cultivated; it insures them a farm fenced with a 3-barbed wire fence, a comfortable house, well, and outbuildings. These advantages are secured in addition to the sums received for rentals, which, as shown, are very considerable.

The band which is making the least progress among the Indians under the charge of this agency is the Mo ko ho ko band. At the time of the death of Mo ko ho ko he advised his band not to lease their land; to hold it all in common and to live in one community. These Indians are making no progress; they still wear blankets and live in a bark-hut village. The most of them refuse to lease their lands, which are among the best in the Territory. It would seem as though, for their good, that authority should be given the agent to lease those lands, with the consent of the

REF0073587

owners if it could be obtained, and without their consent if it could not be obtained. Responsible people stand ready to make leases of the lands, which are now in the state of nature.

The leasing of these lands, while entailing a vast amount of labor on this office in the way of clerical work and also of the time of the agent in settling matters between lessors and lessees, is shown to be a very wise course. If the matter of leasing were left to the Indians, designing men would secure the leases for almost nothing. As it now is it is generally understood that the Indians are securing more rent from their lands than a white man if he owned the same land could possibly secure.

Sales of Indian lands.—The Citizen Pottawatomies and Absentee Shawnee Indians, by act of Congress dated August 15, 1894, are permitted to sell all of their allotments in excess of 80 acres. The passage of that 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 two years many changes have been made in the rules to be followed in the conveyance of Indian lands, which has reduced the chances of fraud to a minimum, and the Indians are now receiving full value for their lands.

The effect upon the Indians of the sale of their lands has not yet been fully demonstrated. There are instances where they have made a very unwise use of the money, and again there are instances where they have used this money in purchasing a good team and other things that go to make up better conditions and surroundings for themselves, and there are yet others that keep their money and loan it to other Indians at the usual rates of interest, and are thus doing a banking and loan business. If this money could be held and given to the Indian as the judgment of the agent thought best, undoubtedly it would last the Indian longer and on the whole be better for him.

Since July 1, 1899, there has been paid to the Indians through this office, $68,012.05, representing the sale of 9,937 acres of allotted land, or an average of $6.83 per acre. These lands range in price from $2.50 per acre 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 to them as the allotting agent came to it, regardless of utility. The sale of this cheap land cuts down the average price very materially.

Epidemic of smallpox.—On January 26, 1899, in compliance with instructions from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I assumed charge of the smallpox epidemic in the Creek Nation. The Indians that had been exposed were collected in camps and a strict system of quarantine inaugurated. Nurses and guards were employed, and a physician was employed to take charge of the camps, as it was impossible for me to be on the ground all of the time. The camps were so arranged that the sick were in the hospital, those who did not have the disease were in another camp, and the convalescents in still another. About 350 Indians were maintained in quarantine and provided with subsistence supplies, and medicine. On May 17 it was deemed safe to raise the quarantine. The camps were burned and everything destroyed that would breed disease. The Indians were disinfected, supplied with new clothes and blankets, and allowed to depart.

A summary of the work shows as follows:

Number of Indians vaccinated	1,000
Number of smallpox cases treated	140
Number of deaths from the disease	76
Number of cases cured	64

Cost of caring for Indians during the epidemic was as follows:

Expense for guards, nurses, and physician	$4,663.50
Expense of subsistence and medicines	1,919.03
Traveling expenses	34.80
Total	6,617.33

On March 10, 1899, smallpox broke out among the Sac and Fox Indians under my charge at a point 18 miles from the agency. Steps were immediately taken to quarantine those who had been exposed, and, under direction of Agency Physician Wyman and Agency Farmer Tanksley, 233 Indians were placed in quarantine and were subjected to a thorough course of treatment. The Sac and Fox council met and appropriated $5,000 of their funds to carry on the work. Nurses and guards were employed and a system of camps established, so that those who had the disease could be separated from those who did not have it, and a camp was also maintained for the convalescent. Subsistence supplies, medicine, clothing, and blankets were purchased and a thorough system of vaccinating was enforced. These Indians were thus treated and held in quarantine until the 30th day of May, when the conditions were considered favorable for abandoning the camps. Every hut in the village was burned, all clothing, tents, and everything that would breed disease was destroyed and the Indian dogs were shot. The Indians were thoroughly fumigated, given new clothing and blankets, and were required to select a new site for their village.

A summary of the work done shows as follows:

Total number treated for smallpox	91
Number of deaths	43
Number of recoveries	48
Number exposed and vaccinated	475

The total expenses incurred were as follows:

Cost of subsistence and medicines	$4,304.84
Cost of labor, nurses, and guards	2,436.50
J. S. Tanksley, for use of team	142.50
Traveling expenses	21.50
Telephone messages	7.20
Total	6,912.54

This result could not have been accomplished had not the employees, and especially the agency farmer, J. S. Tanksley, done heroic work.

The Sac and Fox council, in session on June 1, 1899, very feelingly expressed the opinion that these same heroic measures saved the lives of many of their people and that the amount expended for that purpose was most gratefully contributed.

The selling of liquor to Indians.—There has been no less than 12 prosecutions for selling liquors to Indians within the bounds of this agency during the past year. Every case that has a genuine appearance of an infraction of the law is investigated, and the United States officers are diligent in prosecuting the same. This course has had the tendency to largely mitigate that evil.

Buildings.—The buildings at this agency are in a good state of repair. They received two good coats of paint during the past year and now present an attractive appearance.

Employees.—There have been numerous changes in the force of employees at this agency during the past year. As at present organized, with possibly three or four exceptions in the school force, the work is progressing very satisfactorily, and I think all show more than the usual amount of interest in the work committed to their care.

Missionary work.—The missionary work conducted within the bounds of this agency is as follows: The Pottawatomies are looked after by the Catholics, the Iowas and Absentee Shawnees by the Quakers, and the Sac and Foxes by the Baptists. More zeal should be infused into the work by the central bureaus of the various organizations.

The older Indians are closely wedded to the superstitions of their tribes. They will, however, attend religious services and are respectful listeners. The hope for the Indians, however, lies in the Sunday-school work, which needs help and encouragement from the parent societies.

I wish to thank the Indian Office for the hearty manner in which they have aided me in the work of this agency during the past year, and with a continuation of their hearty support I hope that the coming year will be one of progress and prosperity at this agency.

Respectfully submitted.

LEE PATRICK,
United States Indian Agent,
Per WILLIAM R. GULICK,
Clerk in Charge.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SAC AND FOX SCHOOL.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, OKLA., *July 25, 1899.*

SIR: In accordance with rules of the Indian school service, I have the honor to submit this the annual report of the Sac and Fox Mission School, Sac and Fox Agency, Okla., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899:

Location.—Parties wishing to visit the school should purchase railroad tickets reading to Stroud, Okla., via St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, from which place a mail hack makes daily trips to

REF0073588

agency and school, a distance of 6 miles, or a livery conveyance may be secured at very moderate rates.

Attendance and capacity.—During the fiscal year just closed the attendance has been 74, a decrease of 8 from the preceding year. This decrease is explained by the fact that from the middle of December until the latter part of May, with the exception of about a month, the school was under quarantine on account of smallpox existing in the vicinity of the school and in the school itself. Three deaths occurred, and in consequence several withdrawals and much difficulty was experienced in retaining many others. Our capacity is rated at 120, but under the rating of "Education—Circular No. 20," issued by the Indian Office November 11, 1898, this must be reduced to 75 until more dormitory space is provided.

Health.—The health of pupils, with the exception of two epidemics, one of smallpox and one of roseola, has been unusually good. We have had a few cases of chills and fever and two or three cases of pneumonia, all of which yielded to successful treatment by the agency physician. The epidemics deserve special mention. During the months of March and April, with over 90 pupils in attendance, over 40 cases of roseola developed. Added to this and at the same time confluent variola of a very malignant type, which existed in the vicinity, gained a foothold in the school and four cases developed. Three of these proved fatal, two from the disease itself and one from complications. The other recovered. It seems little less than a miracle that this second disease should have been so successfully combated as to confine its development to this limited number of cases. Especially does it seem so when we consider that roseola and variola in their incipient stages so closely resemble each other as to sometimes baffle the best of medical skill in diagnosing cases. Careful attention, rigid quarantine, and a generous use of disinfectants, together with the assistance of an agent and physician who understood the needs of such a time, is what accomplished this result, and it is to them that many of the Sac Indian children owe their existence to-day.

Too much credit can not be given Agency Physician Wyman for his prompt responses to duty, his careful and correct diagnoses of the troubles, and the masterly manner in which they were treated; nor to the matron at the school, Mrs. Dawson, who, although not an immune, when other employees were very much excited, some leaving the school between two days, others executing their last will and testament, others consulting legal authority and making threats of criminal prosecution, went about her work, coolly and calmly following the instructions of her superiors, and thus materially aided, where others were detrimental, in confining and stamping out the disease and in calming the fears and retaining the attendance of the pupils.

Sanitary conditions.—The sanitary condition of the school is good, and located as it is, on ground susceptible of drainage in all directions, the school should, as the surrounding country becomes more thickly settled and broken and in consequence there is less decaying vegetable matter, become one of the most healthy schools in the service. Our sewerage system, while not extensive, is efficient, as is also our ventilating system.

Industrial work.—Boys and girls have been regularly detailed to the different departments of the school, wherein the boys have had much instruction in diversified farming and the girls in domestic economy.

Literary work.—The schoolroom work has not been a success during the past year. Two of the departments have accomplished nothing. Smallpox and inefficient teachers have been their undoing. We hope, with the new blood to be infused into our teaching ranks this coming year, to show some improvement.

Improvements.—A new windmill for furnishing a water supply, all buildings repainted, new porch floors laid, some plastering done, new corrals and some new fences built, together with many other mit or improvements, have constituted our operations in this direction, until at present the plant is in fairly good condition. However, some improvements are still needed, which will form the subject of future communications.

Employees.—It would be difficult to imagine a school with a set of employees who were less competent and who took less interest in their work than the one I found here when I took charge last October. Only three could be rated as competent and conscientious. Two of these three still remain, the third having resigned on account of ill health, caused by a too zealous regard for the performance of her duties in the Indian work. Of the others, by voluntary resignations and the help of the Indian Office, all except one are gone or going. Those who have taken their places are giving good satisfaction. To these and to others who have been interested in the work and have tried to give satisfaction I am heartily thankful, and trust they will continue as in the past.

Conclusion.—I have to thank you for your assistance in many ways and at all times when requested, and for your approval and aid in securing, and the Department for granting, all requests except one, and that I expect will be granted in due time, made by me during the past year. To visiting officials my thanks are also due for favors received therefrom.

Very respectfully,

HORACE J. JOHNSON, *Superintendent.*

LEE PATRICK, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ABSENTEE SHAWNEE SCHOOL.

ABSENTEE SHAWNEE SCHOOL,
Sac and Fox Agency, Okla., August 25, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following brief report of the Absentee Shawnee boarding school located near the city of Shawnee, in Pottawatomie County, Okla. This school is 40 miles distant from the agency in the center of a large school population of Indians of the Pottawatomie, Shawnee, and Kickapoo tribes. The capacity of the school is but 75, based upon the rule for estimating the proper capacity of Indian schools as sent out by the Indian Office this year. One hundred and five was the highest enrollment during the year; 82 the year's average of attendance.

The health of the school has been exceptionally fine and the sanitary conditions are good.

The working force consists of a superintendent, three school-teachers, matron and assistant, industrial teacher and farmer, laundress and assistant, cook and assistant, seamstress and assistant. But few changes have been made during the year in the force, and none at the close.

The school farm comprises 450 acres, but 40 of which have been in cultivation until the present year; 50 more have been added and the preparation of 40 acres more begun. Rich farm land and splendid wood pasture is the character of the land. With a continuity of purpose on the part of its managers this could be made a largely self-supporting school plant, a credit to the service, and an object lesson to the Indians in whose midst it lies.

A small gasoline engine is the force for the supply of water for school and stock. The well from which the water is obtained is 174 feet deep and the supply is abundant and of most excellent quality.

To this water supply has been added a large pond, entirely the work of the school force and the boys.

The school cows and young stock are in excellent condition and bid fair to be of considerable value to the farm equipment. Forty acres of corn, which will yield 60 bushels to the acre, 40 acres of oats in the stack, 6 acres of cane, 5 of cotton, besides a large acreage of Irish and sweet potatoes, constitute the present status of farm products.

With the exception of the laundry, one roof covers the entire school. The building is very old and inadequate for the needs of even the present enrollment, but it is in fairly good repair and presents an appearance of neatness and comfort.

Much stress is placed upon the value of fine buildings and up-to-date improvements for the Indian school service, but a more enduring monument to the efficiency of the service would be greater earnestness, more self-surrender on the part of employees in the various departments of the school. As Garfield once said of his eminent instructor: "I would rather have chosen Mark Hopkins for my teacher, he on one end of a log in a forest and I on the other, than the best of colleges with the most excellent curriculum in the land without him."

Respectfully,

MARY C. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Lee Patrick, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN OREGON.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF GRANDE RONDE AGENCY.

GRANDE RONDE SCHOOL, OREG., *August 21, 1899.*

SIR: In compliance with official instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of this school and agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899:

Population of tribes (including pupils away at school).

Rogue River	52
Wapatoos	24
Santiam	27
Marys River	33
Clackamas	64
Yamhill	33
Lackamute	32
Cow Creek	30
Umpqua	87
Total	382

The sanitary reports for 1899 show number of deaths, 8; births, 5. Besides these, there were 3 deaths off the reserve, and 10 dropped on account of moving away, making a total decrease of 16 from last year's report. Of the 382, 5 are over 90, 12 over 80, 20 over 70, and 33 over 60 years of age.

The majority are industrious and self-supporting. A great many of the women make baskets, for which they find a ready sale in Portland at fairly good prices. This year quite a number have engaged in gathering chittem bark, for which they get from 2½ to 3 cents per pound, many of them gathering 100 pounds per day.

For crops raised, see statistics herewith submitted. From the looks of the grain and acreage sown I have estimated 35,000 bushels of oats and 7,000 bushels of wheat would be harvested, but am sorry to say that from the present outlook this will nearly all be lost on account of continued and unseasonable rains; also there were many ton of hay lost on account of these rains. A majority of these people farm their own lands, and quite a number farm land belonging to the old people. Nearly all have a garden; all have horses; a great many have cattle and hogs, and a few have sheep. All live on their own allotments in good frame houses; in fact, the Indians of this reservation are advancing toward civilization as fast as could be expected.

They all have a desire to see their children educated, all showing a willingness to send them to school. To encourage and help them I purchase all the wood, hay, and beef needed for school and agency from Indians, arranging it so that all have a chance, limiting the amount so that no one has the advantage over another. All those that are able are making their own living without any help from the Government except that obtained through the saw and grist mills, blacksmith shop, and medical attendance, which, of course, is a great help, and of which they all take advantage. To the old and infirm a little flour, beef, sugar, and coffee is issued during the greater part of the year.

REF0073589

There has been no disturbance during the past year, no quarrels or difficulties among them, but what I was able to settle without any trouble; in fact, the past year has been free from any trouble whatever caused by Indians.

The sanitary condition was about the same as in the past.

The agency employees consist of one sawyer and apprentice, one blacksmith and apprentice, all Indians. All faithfully discharged the duties of their several positions the past year. And right here I wish to say in behalf of the sawyer, who also runs the gristmill, that the Indians, as well as myself, are well satisfied with his work, many of them telling me that they now get more flour, and better, than they did under former millers, from the same amount of wheat.

Grande Ronde school.—This school for the past ten months has had an average attendance of 90 pupils. They have made good progress in their studies, have been industrious, and well behaved. The boys under the direction of the farmer and industrial teacher have been very faithful in their work on the farm and garden, taking care of the school stock, etc. The girls under the direction of the matron performed the different duties allotted to them cheerfully and well, taking into consideration that all of our pupils are small, averaging in age but nine years. I think we have had a very successful year. In the three years that I have had charge of this school I have transferred 22 of our largest pupils to the Chemawa Indian Industrial School.

The sanitary condition has been good, no sickness of a serious nature occurring during the year.

The land on the school farm used for grain had become so foul that I considered it best to summer fallow it, and it is now in good shape for sowing this fall.

The garden I estimate will produce of potatoes, 300 bushels; peas, 6 bushels; beans, 8 bushels; carrots, 60 bushels; beets, 4 bushels; turnips, 40 bushels; ruta-bagas, 30 bushels, and 700 head of cabbage.

Our buildings are all new with the exception of the school building proper. This building needs some repairs, which I hope to do this fall. I have just finished raising it, putting in new foundation and some new flooring, all the work being done by Indians. In my last year's report I stated that this building could not be repaired and that a new one was needed. This statement was made after having a competent carpenter examine and report to me as to what it would cost to put the building in good condition. This summer I had another carpenter examine the building, and from his report concluded that I would make the needed repairs. The worst trouble was the foundation and windows. The first has been remedied, the windows I will have to estimate for; then with a couple of coats of paint the building will answer for some time yet.

The employee force consists of two teachers, one matron, one seamstress, and one cook (whites), one industrial teacher, one farmer, and one assistant cook, all Indians, with three Indian assistants. All are capable and efficient and have worked in perfect harmony the past year.

I herewith submit statistics both as to school and agency.

In conclusion, I wish to express my gratitude to your office for the kindness and many courtesies shown me during the past year.

Very respectfully,

ANDREW KERSHAW,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR KLAMATH AGENCY.

KLAMATH AGENCY, KLAMATH COUNTY, OREG.,
September 26, 1899.

SIR: I submitted the annual report of this agency on August 30, last year. An effort to secure a more accurate census as well as a great amount of miscellaneous work has postponed the report this year until a later date. I am gratified to be able to report satisfactory conditions on the Klamath Reservation and a year of good progress and faithful labor on the part of the Indians and employees.

The Indians are more and more becoming an agricultural people and devote very little time to their former methods of providing food. Little hunting is done except in the fall of the year when the annual incursion is made into the Cascade Mountains in search of wild fruits and game. This usually consumes the greater part of the month of September and a portion of October and is participated in by a large number of both whites and Indians.

A police force is maintained in the huckleberry country during this season to preserve order and prevent the spreading of fires. No party of Indians is permitted to go on these excursions into the forest reserve without being duly instructed as to our game laws and fully impressed as to the importance of preventing the starting of fires. I am quite certain that the destructive fires which annually devastate large areas of our timber lands are not usually traceable to our Indians; nor are they responsible for the ruthless slaughter of deer for the hides and hams. In fact, hunting is no longer habitual with them, and they devote the major part of their time to labor upon their farms and stock ranches, in teaming or laboring for white employers about the reservation.

Haymaking is now being pursued with great vigor throughout the reservation. The wild grasses about our lakes and along our streams make excellent hay, and the Indians are determined to prepare an ample amount of forage for their animals for the ensuing winter. The season of 1898 was cold and dry and hay not abundant, and as a result, the loss of cattle last winter was considerable. The present summer has again been very frosty and grain is almost an utter failure on the reservation. The Indians had a considerable acreage sown to wheat and oats, but have again been disappointed. The wheat was only fit for hay on the agency farms, but we have a field of oats, approximating 30 acres, which has so far escaped a frost and from which we hope to realize a fairly good yield. Timothy sown last fall is looking nicely and promises to make excellent meadow; but we shall not be able to realize the full value of either our school or agency lands, nor, indeed, of the arable lands of the reservation generally, until by a proper system of irrigation they can be improved. The Klamath Reservation is an ideal stock country. All grasses cultivated in temperate climates will flourish on our alluvial lands, and with a rational system of irrigation hay enough could be produced not only to winter all the stock the reservation lands will provide pasture for, but thousands of animals in addition. The irrigation of our sandy uplands, now too dry for successful culture, will enable us to grow alfalfa and domestic grains, as such lands will undoubtedly prove less frosty than the lowlands hitherto cultivated by the Indians. The season has not been cold enough to prevent a luxuriant growth of wild grasses, and a careful estimate of the amount of hay put up by the Indians for their own animals amounts to 8,000 tons.

As a great stock ranch the Klamath Reservation, with its more than 2,000 square miles of alluvial bottom lands and highland pastures can hardly be excelled. The present problem is how to get rid of 3,000 or 4,000 almost worthless ponies and to substitute for them the cattle which would soon make the Indians prosperous. I am confident that the cattle industry is worthy of every possible encouragement, and that a liberal percentage of the indemnity the Indians are hoping to receive from Congress for their erroneously excluded lands could well be employed in the purchase of cattle and the necessary machinery for use in taking care of them.

Irrigation.—Authority having been granted to begin a preliminary irrigation survey of the reservation, Eugene B. Henry, a competent engineer, was, under your authority, placed on duty May 20 last with two assistants, and has been almost constantly in the field since that date laying out an irrigation system which when completed will add hundreds of thousands of dollars to the value of the lands on the reservation. Some extensive areas, as the Modoc Point country, embracing 15,000 acres of as fine land as there is in southeastern Oregon, and another favored locality of some 40,000 acres of bottom lands lying on Sprague River between our two agencies, will be included in the areas covered by ditches Mr. Henry is now surveying. The last-mentioned locality, of some 40,000 acres or more, will be irrigated from the Siacan River, or north branch of Sprague River, and will necessitate the digging of a ditch several miles in length, which the engineer is now engaged in surveying. On extensive works like this some assistance may be needed from Congress, but on the minor ditches, and in much of the work in excavating the larger ones, I think the Indians, properly organized and directed, will do much of the work.

The first ditch surveyed by Mr. Henry will convey the water of Crooked Creek from its source within 4 miles of the agency across several sections of rich bottom lands, upon which a number of Indians have allotments, into the school and agency farm, through Council Grove, where the great treaty was made with the southeastern tribes of Oregon in 1864, and over the highlands of the farm now much in need of irrigation. Notwithstanding the lateness of the season, I yet hope to get this ditch under way this fall, so that it can be completed in time for use next spring and so that its prompt completion may prove a salutary object lesson to the Indians.

Roads.—Only a multiplicity of matters needing attention have prevented me accomplishing much road work with the Indians throughout the reservation. Most of the essential features of the road regulations as to enrollment, setting apart districts, etc., have been done, and the ground work has been laid for a very efficient road system.

REF0073590

Taking personal charge of a varying force of from 25 to 40 men, a half month's time was consumed in the improvement of the Modoc Point road, by far the worst road on the reservation. The substantial improvement made evinced the industrious spirit of the sons of a warlike race and proved the practical character of our road regulation. This work was assisted by generous donations of food supplies by white people of Wood River and Klamath Falls, white settlements near the reservation, and by the county court in furnishing powder and fuse and two practical men to use them.

The bridge over Williamson River on the road between Klamath and Yainax agencies, also some small bridges, should be repaired this fall, and lumber and some other material will be required in this work, as well as the assistance of mechanics from the agency.

Klamath boundary question.—Paramount to other questions affecting the treaty Indians of this reservation, and which is hoped may soon be brought to a final adjustment, is what is known as the Klamath boundary question. I will very briefly refer to some of its principal features. By the treaties of October 14, 1864, and of August 12, 1865, these treaty Indians relinquished to the United States an area embracing approximately 20,000 square miles, lying in southeastern Oregon and northern California (see Revision of Indian Treaties, pp. 432 and 805), in consideration of the reservation to them of an area approximating 3,500 square miles, the description of which will be found in the Klamath, Modoc, and Yahooskin Snake treaty of October 14, 1864, one of the treaties above referred to. The boundary, as natural to Indians, was largely designated by the mention of physical features, and in this case by mountain chains and peaks not generally difficult to recognize. A survey of the boundary was made by a Government surveyor in 1871, but his boundary line only conforms to the treaty description at a few points and largely ignores the natural features, preferring direct lines of survey to the angular and difficult mountain summits.

The Indians for years complained of the injustice of this boundary, which excluded approximately 1,000 square miles of their reservation, and on June 10, 1896, Congress, with a desire to do justice to these people, made an appropriation to defray the expenses of a commission which was charged with the duty of investigating this matter upon the ground and of reporting fully the result, with recommendation for Congressional action. This commission (see Senate Doc. 93, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session) ascertained the area of excluded lands to approximate 617,490 acres, which they determined to be worth 86.36 cents per acre, or $533,270. The commission recommended that one-fourth of this sum, when appropriated, should be paid to the Indians per capita for the purchase of cattle, wagons, and mowing machines, and that the remainder be placed in the Treasury until such times as the Indian lands become alienable, and to draw interest, the interest to be paid annually to the Indians per capita.

As a result of this report the Secretary of the Interior, under date of January 26, 1897, submitted to the Senate a copy of the report of the commission with the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that a portion of the funds when appropriated should be made available for irrigation and drainage purposes for the benefit of Indian allottees and the schools, in addition to their disbursement in part for the purchase of cattle, wagons, and mowing machines, and that $350,000 should be placed in the Treasury to draw interest at 5 per cent, the interest to be paid to the Indians annually per capita.

When this matter came up for Congressional action it was suggested that a survey should be made to ascertain with more certainty the area of the excluded lands, and Congress promptly appropriated $10,000 for this purpose. This survey commenced too late last autumn for completion before the mountains were blocked with snow, but was finished by W. C. Elliott, the contractor, during the present summer, and is now being examined in the field by Mr. McLeod, a Government inspector of surveys. Mr. Elliott is not yet able to submit data showing the actual area of the excluded lands, but will do so at an early date. He states, however, that he had no difficulty in following the boundary as described in his instructions, and that he is confident that the area as given by the commission is approximately correct.

The McConnell treaty.—On December 27, 1898, under the authority of Congress, W. J. McConnell, United States Indian inspector, completed a treaty with the Klamaths, Modocs, and Yahooskin band of Snake Indians on the Klamath Reservation, by the terms of which the Indians agree to relinquish their right to the erroneously excluded portion of their reservation, the actual area of the excluded lands to be determined by the survey just completed, in consideration of a payment to them of 86.36 cents per acre, the value fixed by the boundary commission. It is stipulated that the amount due them, after the payment of legal fees of attorneys, and until

Congress further provides, shall be placed in the Treasury of the United States, drawing interest at 5 per cent, the interest to be paid to the Indians annually per capita. It is further provided that the Indians shall from time to time, through the United States Indian agent and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, ask to have such sums paid to them per capita as their needs may require.

Twenty-eight years have elapsed since the survey was made which excluded from the Klamath Reservation probably not less than 600,000 acres of land justly belonging to these Indians, and certainly a generous Government ought to render them justice without further delay. On their part they have proven faithful to their treaty and are industriously developing the area left to them, which is but a small tract indeed in comparison with the vast domain they gave up when they entered into treaty stipulations with the Government.

The Indian police and judges.—Through an acquaintance with Indian tribes, embracing almost the entire period of American settlement upon the Pacific coast, I have been personally cognizant of no system of reservation control so effective as that afforded by an active force of Indian policemen and a court of resolute and intelligent judges. During the year many cases have been tried, usually of the character known in our regulations as "Indian offenses," and I am confident that not one decision has been rendered which was not equitable and judicious. These men, though Indians, are business men of character and standing among their people, and their work is a great help not only in the progress of their people in civilization but to the government authorities who are charged with the care and elevation of our Indian tribes, and $8 a month in the way of salary, without either clothing or food, is a small compensation. Fifteen dollars a month, with clothing and subsistence, the same as the police officers receive, would certainly be a more appropriate compensation for them.

On or about June 16 last, Dr. George Modoc, an old Indian medicine man, was murdered within about 20 miles of the reservation, near the town of Bonanza in the white settlements. The position in which the body was placed and other evidences indicated that the homicide was not committed by a white man. However, a careful investigation, intended to supplement the work of the State authorities, was promptly made, but nothing really tangible as to the identity of the murderer was in evidence. Considerable feeling has been aroused at times in regard to this matter, especially between the Pitt Rivers and Modocs, the latter suspecting that certain members of the other tribe were responsible for the murder. I do not anticipate any serious trouble over the matter and feel that through the measures we have on foot the truth will yet be known.

Undoubtedly the murder was a result of Indian doctoring, a reprehensible thing but hard to stamp out; especially when tribes outside of the reservation, subject to no agency control, practice it with impunity and are only too glad to influence their friends on the reservation to do likewise. All the authorities on our reservation, including of course our Indian judges and policemen, are charged to vigilantly guard against this evil and to bring promptly to trial any person accused of practicing the nefarious work of the medicine man.

Klamath boarding school.—The capacity of the buildings of this school, according to the rules, is only sufficient for 110 pupils, although at times during the last several years the number has been largely in excess of this. During the last year the enrollment for the first quarter was 122; second, 102; third, 102; fourth, 110. Average attendance for the same periods 41, 80, 95, and 104. Having sent a class of 10 to Chemawa from this reservation, graduated 10, and had during the second quarter much sickness, the average ran down toward the end of the calendar year. This was about made up, however, before the close of the term. We are now rapidly filling up the school and I confidently expect the attendance to pass the maximum during the month of October.

On account of the decrease in attendance last year we lost our industrial teacher, but as the maximum was so near reached in the last half of the year, and because we shall exceed it easily this year, I hope we shall have the place restored, or the place of disciplinarian instead. There are so many large boys and so much work for them around the grounds and on the farms that an efficient and practical man to be with them is a necessity.

The improvements needed in this school heretofore mentioned, i. e., two flues and other needed improvements in boys' dormitory; a cow barn sufficient to contain hay for 50 cows; a water system for use and fire protection, and an electric-lighting system, are all important. The improvement of the boys' building is a necessity, as it leaks badly and smokes dreadfully, the single chimney being required to convey the smoke of 12 or 14 stoves. Water is so abundant that fire protection and electric

REF0073591

lighting could be provided without great expense. The approximate figures furnished by the new superintendent for the improvements mentioned are as follows:

New buildings	$1,013
Repairs	455
Water system	3,300
Electric-lighting system	3,009
Total	7,998

Detailed estimate carefully made by competent mechanics can of course be submitted if desired.

Yainax boarding school.—This school, which is an extremely promising one, is situated 40 miles east of this agency, at Yainax, near the lands of the Pintes and Modocs and the Sprague River band of Klamaths. The authorized capacity of its buildings is 100. Enrollment, first quarter, 89; second, 98; third, 111; fourth, 105. Average attendance for same period, 29, 88, 93, and 101.

This school has but one ancient building for dormitory, school rooms, and boarding purposes, and its greatest need is a good dormitory building for girls. Having that, its present building could be improved so that it would afford ample room for school rooms, boys' dormitory, and for some other purposes. The attendance could be easily increased to correspond with increased capacity. At the suggestion of the Commissioner I submitted estimates last year for a building of this kind, and I suppose construction was not authorized on account of insufficient funds. Two sets of estimates were submitted, one upon a plan furnished by the Commissioner and the other upon a plan similar to that of the girls' dormitory in the Klamath school. The estimates aggregated $5,274.25 for the first and $6,148.21 for the second plan mentioned.

A spring, evidently coming from a great depth, as it is not affected either in volume or temperature by surface conditions, and furnishing about 50 inches of water, supplies the school with water for all purposes. A pressing need is the elevation of this water into a tank, with necessary appliances for its use in the buildings and for fire protection.

The steam sawmill at Yainax, which was an ancient and well-worn structure, was destroyed by fire on June 16 last. As per your telegraphic order, a careful investigation was made of the matter, but it did not appear that the fire was the result of carelessness on the part of the employees. This was a serious loss to the school, as a large amount of lumber was destroyed which was required for buildings in process of construction, and much more was desired for improvements contemplated. The Indians, just beginning work on their newly allotted lands, had a number of frames of barns and houses up and were in great need of lumber to inclose them. I have already written you more fully on this subject, and hope to be called upon to submit detailed estimates for a portable steam mill which can be removed from place to place on the reservation where pine forests will afford lumber adjacent to the various Indian settlements.

Industrial apprentices.—I was much gratified that the Indian Office so promptly authorized the appointment of three paid apprentices in each of our Indian schools. The plan works admirably, as our practical working force is increased by the plan, and deserving young men are encouraged to remain with an instructor long enough to become proficient. I would like very much to have the number in each school increased to five or six. The expense at $5 a month would not be much, and I believe the benefits would much more than justify the outlay.

Pitt River question.—I have heretofore called attention to the fact that approximately 1,000 Pitt River Indians, along the course of Pitt River in California and not far southeast of our reservation, are without agency control, and their 300 school children practically without school facilities. The Indians contributed toward the erection of a building for a day school in their country several years ago, and a school of that character was opened and conducted for a time. It was not successfully managed, however, lacking perhaps in its remoteness the supervision of an agent or superintendent.

I think good results would probably be secured by placing these people, as far as practicable, under the supervision of an agent, and by the establishment of a boarding school at Hot Creek, which is a central point in the Pitt River country. In suggesting this I would not disparage the success of the independent school at Fort Bidwell, which is too distant from the home of the Pitt River tribe to make it generally available to them, and which might be eventually developed into a training school for the advanced pupils of many of our schools in the vast region between the Rocky Mountains and Cascades.

The Piute question.—On August 12, 1865, a treaty of peace was made with the Wallpalpo Snakes (or Piutes), at Yainax Agency, by which these Indians were to receive at once a payment of $5,000 in supplies and goods of various kinds and an annuity of $2,000 for five years and $1,200 for ten years. Subsequently, in the autumn of 1869, the warlike Piutes under Ocheho were also located at Yainax to partake jointly with the other Piutes of the meager provision made for them in consequence of their relinquishing to white occupation a domain extending from Nevada to the Blue Mountains, in Oregon.

Being nomadic and uncivilized, they could not make a living on the reservation, having neither subsistence, implements, nor instruction sufficient to enable them to accomplish anything in the way of cultivating the soil. At first 500 people or more, they gradually drifted away from the reservation to pursue a precarious living on the sage plains of Oregon and Nevada, so the number remaining on the reservation is much less than it was twenty years ago.

Some provision has been made for a small band of them at Camp Bidwell, Cal., where some lands have been allotted to them, and their children are in school. There are numerous other stragglers about Camp Harney, in Oregon, and even as far east as Fort MacDermott, in Nevada, who ought to be returned to the reservation, at least in the event of the tribes finally receiving the sum claimed by them for their excluded lands.

Fort Bidwell Indian School.—Although not subject to the supervision of this agency, this school is mainly attended by pupils who belong to Chief Ocheho's band of Piutes, who were orighally located at Yainax, on this reservation. The location of this school is a good one, the land fertile, and the climate admitting of the cultivation of fruits and garden vegetables. A number of Pitt Rivers are in attendance, and there is a good prospect of increasing the attendance from the same tribe. The location of this school is rather remote, and it is seldom visited by inspectors or supervisors.

The Old Chiefs.—Out of the 26 chiefs and headmen who signed the great treaty of 1861, only 5 remain. These men are in every case old and poor, and need care and support. They have always been loyal and true, and were our allies in the days of trial and danger incident to the Piute and Modoc wars, and are justly deserving of some measure of relief from the Government. If means can be provided to afford them food and a small gratuity of, say, $10 each per month, it would certainly be generosity well bestowed.

Beneficiary appropriation.—Congress appropriates annually $5,000 for the benefit of the treaty Indians of this reservation. This sum, which amounts to less than $5 per capita, must suffice for the payment of farmer, sawyer, clerk, blacksmith, and for various tools, implements, and supplies furnished these Indians. In view of the fact that many of these people, whose lands have been lately allotted to them, are very poor and that a little assistance to enable them to improve their lands, and thus sooner place them in a position to be independent of governmental help, would be desirable, I would suggest that their appropriation be increased to $10,000, especially if Congress fails at its next session to make an appropriation to compensate them for their excluded lands.

Census.—The census lately made of the reservation Indians, not including the treaty Piutes referred to as not now residing on the reservation, is as follows:

Whole number, males 523; females 622	1,145
Males above 18 years of age	285
Females above 14 years of age	306
School children between 6 and 16 years of age	281

The whole number exceeds the aggregate of last year by 73, a result mainly due to more careful work in taking the census and to the returns of wanderers from the reservation. As to the tribes, the following list is only approximate, as these are rapidly changing in relative number by intermarriage. The Klamaths and Modocs, naturally of the same blood and speaking the same language, are now practically a single tribe:

Klamaths	731
Modocs	217
Piutes	103
Pitt Rivers	94
Total	1,145

Hospitals needed.—No provisions have yet been made at either of our schools for hospital facilities, and these are much needed. The buildings are already so crowded that there are no suitable sick rooms in any buildings we have, and in cases of epi-

REF0073592

demies especially we are at a great disadvantage. A plain building at each school, with only four or five rooms, would be a great help, with a suitable attendant at each to keep the house in order and assist the physicians in taking care of the sick.

Visitors.—We have had the pleasure this summer of having with us for brief periods Dr. Merrill E. Gates, secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners; Maj. R. H. Pratt, superintendent of the great Carlisle Indian School, with Mrs. Pratt and daughter; Miss Estelle Reel, national superintendent of Indian schools, and Col. A. J. Duncan, United States Indian inspector, all friends of the red man and champions of our Indian schools. Their personal observation of conditions on this reservation was gratifying to those charged with the conduct of affairs here, and will no doubt result in promoting the well being of the service.

I submit herewith the reports of the superintendents of the Klamath and Yainax boarding schools.

Respectfully,

O. J. APPLEGATE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF KLAMATH SCHOOL.

KLAMATH AGENCY, KLAMATH COUNTY, OREG., *July 1, 1889.*

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to submit the following report of the Klamath boarding school for the year ending June 30, 1889:

This school is located near the Klamath Agency, and is about 30 *miles north from Klamath Falls*, the county seat of Klamath County, and about 85 miles from Ager, Cal., the nearest railroad station. The cool dry atmosphere, the clear bubbling springs and rippling streams, the beautiful silvery lakes, the large pine forests, and the lofty snow-capped mountains make this a most delightful place in summer.

The industrial training in this school consists of *farming, gardening, stock raising, carpentering*, shoe and harness making, lumbering, blacksmithing, tailoring, laundrying, and general household duties.

Farming and gardening.—On account of the *cold, dry climate, farming and gardening are not very* profitable. This can be materially improved by irrigation, which will assist crops in maturing in much shorter time than without irrigation. There are about 70 acres under cultivation this year on the school and agency farm, but the *prospects for a crop are poor on account of having frosts* nearly every week to the present date. Nearly all garden vegetables have been killed by the cold weather and there will be a very small crop raised this season *for next winter's use.*

Stock raising.—The school herd, which consists of about 80 head of cattle, is a credit to this reservation. A large part of these are thoroughbred Durhams, which have been well cared for and kept in excellent condition.

Shops and sawmill.—In these departments the usual amount of instruction was given and some of the boys became very efficient workmen.

Sewing room.—A large amount of work was done in the *sewing room, where more than 1,500 arti*cles, including about 220 dresses, were manufactured. Material for about 25 dresses was purchased by parents and brought to the sewing room to be manufactured into dresses of the latest style, to be worn by their daughters on special occasions *during the summer vacation. More than the usual* amount of mending was done, but it was necessary in order to properly teach economy in clothing.

Laundry.—A large amount of work was accomplished in this department under rather unfavorable conditions.

Schoolroom.—Efficient work has been done in this department, and I believe but few reservation schools can show better trained literary workers. I here insert the report of Frank G. Butler, the *principal teacher.*

"The attendance for the past year has not been so good as the preceding year, but judging from the number of children just becoming of school age *the prospects for the coming year are better.*

"The same course of study has been pursued and steady progress noted. Æsthetic development has been prominent in all grades, and especially in the primary department, where a great deal of kindergarten work was done. *Several pupils attended the Chemawa school this year*, and others desire to enter a training school.

"All holidays have been observed with appropriate exercises. Current events have furnished unlimited object lessons of patriotism and devotion to our country. Sunday school and church services have been maintained throughout the year, and a literary society part of the time."

The health of the *school children has been good, with few exceptions*, and this assisted us in retaining most of the children until the close of school, which made the work more profitable than it could have otherwise been. *Though the general attendance was not as large as last year*, yet the increase of the average attendance even to the last month shows the work to have been appreciated by the children and parents.

General management.—Considering the short time that I have had charge of this school, I leave this subject for the agent.

Needed improvements.—A complete system of waterworks is very much needed, and could be put in for a *small sum. A large hay and cattle shed* is very much needed. A general system of *irriga*tion for the farm is an absolute necessity to assure profitable farming and gardening. An electric-light plant, though not an absolute necessity, would in my estimation be a saving of funds and a great insurance against loss by fire.

The school year closes with a general good feeling between employees and children, and much of this is attributable to the untiring, conscientious zeal of our agent and united efforts of the school employees.

Thanking the Indian Department for its assistance, I remain,

Very respectfully,

G. V. GOSHORN, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through O. J. Applegate, United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF YAINAX SCHOOL.

YAINAX BOARDING SCHOOL, *Yainax, Oreg., July 1, 1889.*

SIR: I hand you herewith the report of the Yainax Boarding School for the year ending June 30, 1889.

Attendance.—Supplies were allowed this year for 100 pupils and estimates made for the same number next year. The capacity of the school determined by the rule laid down in Circular No. 20, 1886. Something over 100 were accommodated last year, but the average attendance this year was only 96, although 66 girls and 55 boys were enrolled during the year. With proper accommodations an attendance of 115 or 120 could be secured.

The decreased attendance is due to a considerable amount of sickness throughout the year on school and on reservation, transfers to Chemawa, runaways to Bidwell, the habit of many families roaming over the surrounding country and delaying their return.

The Piute tribe.—A number of the Piute children came in in the fall half starved and demoralized. It is the custom of most of this tribe to roam over the country for 50 or 60 miles to the east during the summer and fall, some of them in search of work. Two years ago there were some supplies to issue to them and they remained nearer home, but last year nothing was issued and there is a growing tendency to spend very little time here. For this reason some school children remained out of reach of the police. Some of this tribe ran away and were taken into school at Bidwell, where a larger percentage of the pupils is of their own tribe. Most of the children are bright and industrious.

The influence of the summer vacation is against progress, and in my opinion but few of the Piutes should ever be allowed to take their children away from the school except for a few days at a time. It is my intention to give passes to these people with greater care, and I think now that we have two policemen of this tribe the practice of leaving the reservation without a pass can be limited.

The Piute Indians of several bands have connections in California, but their habits are more settled. Many of the Modoc families spend a portion of the year 30 miles to the south of Yainax (Tule Lake), and in some cases there is delay in getting pupils into school, but no unusual trouble this year.

Accommodations.—Employees have comfortable quarters; the pupils are crowded, but an effort has been made to render their quarters more pleasant. Before the loss of the sawmill it had been planned to relieve the pressure in the boarding house by the erection of one or two small schoolhouses this fall and winter. The boys are much in need of a good clothing room, and the smaller ones should have a play room by themselves. The best way to secure more room for all purposes would be to erect a dormitory for the girls where drainage could be secured from the kitchen. Good discipline by acceptable means bears a relation of dependence to the sufficiency, healthfulness, and pleasantness *of the quarters furnished.*

Some means of raising water to the height of the building should be provided. A hydraulic ram was estimated for. If, as Governor McConnell suggested, this should prove to be an artesian country, a deep well might furnish the water. All the water available is not first-class for drinking purposes.

As a precaution against fire, the old roof, which is rough and full of holes, should be replaced by a new one which could be painted often. Two of the flues are defective and an additional flue is needed in the boarding house.

Subsistence.—The school table has been improved by carrots and beets raised in school garden. A large amount of ruta-bagas was raised as usual, but the cooked carrot is much more palatable. The school herd now contains 26 cows, and during the spring sufficient butter was made to supply the table.

It is to be regretted that the area of the school farm has been decreased by the allotment of 200 acres of pasture land to an Indian. Sufficient land should have been left to support 200 head of cattle, so that during the winter months, when the difficulty of getting good beef through the contractor is great, the school could supply itself.

The farm.—Enough lumber was sawed this spring for 2 miles of board fence, but most of it was destroyed by fire at the mill. A new garden was laid out and the fence partly made when this occurred. A total of 11 acres was carefully planted to hardy garden crops. The garden suffered much from severe frosts during June, but some of the crops promised to do fairly well; it is conveniently irrigated with water from the spring, which has a temperature 62° F. at all times.

Farm work is hindered by lack of sufficient good horses. The present season there will be 150 tons of hay to cut, an increase of 35 over last year and 50 over the year before. Most of this is native grass. The fall-sown rye did poorly because not sown early enough. The spring-sown rye did splendidly because sown almost in the mud of early spring. Wheat and oats sown this spring are not so good. A small plat of blue grass sown a year ago is doing better than timothy alongside of it. A patch of Jerusalem artichokes is in their second year, and promises to make a good hog feed. They resist all but the severest frosts during the summer.

The water furnished by the numerous springs in the meadow has been carefully spread out over the dryer portions and the ditches cleaned out, so that the land can be dried when cutting time comes.

In the old barn a shed has been fitted up with stanchions, so that the cows can be milked more satisfactorily. A new barn 56 by 96 feet was begun, but the loss of most of the lumber makes it impossible this year to build anything but a narrow hay barn (24 by 96 feet) without the cattle sheds. To accomplish even this, several employees will have to sacrifice a portion of their vacations.

A milk or dairy house, 14 by 18 feet, has been built.

Sawmill.—The loss of the sawmill by fire on June 16 has interfered with progress in many ways. A guardhouse had been planned and a good beginning made on its construction. This structure is very necessary in order to secure discipline by approved means, both to the school and reservation, and lumber and nails for its completion during the month of August should be allowed.

There are patches of good timber in several places at this end of the reservation and a number of fair locations for a sawmill with water power, but a large amount of labor would be required to make a dam, and a portable mill would be preferable. The old mill consumed a vast amount of time in repairs and required a large number of men to run it, so that lumber often cost the Indians more than it was worth. A little mill that can be moved from place to place would be desirable. Lumber is essential to the progress of the Indians. They can not haul it from the agency.

Education.—Some of the time of the superintendent has been consumed in work of construction and for renovating the old building. An effort has been directed toward rendering the course of instruction in and out of the schoolroom more practical by introducing laboratory methods. This should be a continuation of the kindergarten work into the higher grades with more design to it and a closer relation to their practical needs after leaving school. Facts and words learned by actually doing work remain in the possession of the pupil longer than when obtained from print.

Very respectfully,

KNOTT C. EGBERT, *Superintendent.*

O. C. APPLEGATE, *United States Indian Agent.*

REF0073593

REPORT OF AGENT FOR SILETZ AGENCY.

SILETZ, OREG., *August 14, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report at the close of the fiscal year 1899.

Population.—The census roll accompanying this report shows a population of 492, an increase of 7 over last year. This is accounted for by including the returned individual Indians and families that have been absent, some of them for many years.

Number of males over 18 years of age	165
Number of females over 14 years of age	152
School children between 6 and 16:	
Males	48
Females	42
Number of births	17
Number of deaths	41

The cause of this excessive mortality is fully explained in the physician's report attached hereto.

Education.—We have only one school on the reservation, the Siletz Boarding School, located at the agency. The progress of the school has been materially interfered with by so much sickness among the children during the past year, running the average attendance down to 51, and the constant and continued nursing has been correspondingly hard on the employee force, yet I am pleased to say the conditions have changed for the better. The health all over the reservation is good and with the new hospital building completed and the contract let for a large and commodious dining hall and kitchen with domitories on the second floor affording ample accommodation for all our school children, and the betterment of the water system which now gives an abundance of pure spring water, we are confident of making a better showing for the coming year.

Indians.—The condition of these Indians is very good. They are intelligent and reasonably industrious. The following table enumerates their principal earnings for the year, with annuity added:

Beef and salmon sold to school	$626.55
Earned picking hops	2,100.00
Fish sold to cannery	3,250.00
Wood sold to school, agency, and employees	869.00
Hauling supplies and merchandise	512.11
Sale of hay, grain, stock, and wool	1,900.00
Sale of chittum bark	2,500.00
Lumber sold to Government and others	1,581.27
Laboring for white neighbors, making shingles, etc.	230.00
Annuity	5,856.06
Total	19,454.99

The peeling, preparing, and sale of chittum bark (cascara sagrada) is growing into quite an industry among these people. It is found all over the reservation and the price, 3 cents per pound, makes the work of preparing it very profitable.

The oat and hay crops now coming on look well, but the acreage is much below last season, due partly to the late spring and partly to the trouble they experience some seasons in getting it thrashed. The two thrashers that are owned by them are very old, badly worn, and often poorly managed. The fault is not wholly with the machine, for the majority of the Indians are so anxious to go to the hop fields about the close of the harvest that it is difficult to keep enough here to finish up the thrashing. For these reasons we do not raise near the quantity of grain on this reservation that we should. The soil is very fertile, and with a little work produces large crops. All raise potatoes enough to supply their families, and many of them market hundreds of bushels every year. Other vegetables, such as carrots, turnips, beans, and peas are raised in abundance. In fact, the home life of the most of these people is very similar to that of a farmer in moderate circumstances. They have a reasonable pride in their dress and general appearance.

Missions.—The missionary work is carried on at this reservation by the Methodist Episcopal and the Catholic churches. Each maintains Sunday school and holds services nearly every Sunday. During the past year their expenditures have been:

Catholics	$370.00
Methodists	300.00

Public roads.—The roads on the reservation are kept in very good condition for mountain roads, comparing favorably with those on the outside.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court has done a good work the past year in maintaining law and order. The bitter fight that was waged against it the previous year has about subsided and all cheerfully obey its mandates, which in the main are very just, and without which it would be impossible to maintain order and enforce the payment of small debts.

Improvements.—I have been enabled the past year, through the liberality of your office, to make some improvements of a substantial character. A hospital has been constructed with all the modern conveniences, at a cost of about $2,200, and is sufficiently large for our purposes. Six hundred dollars have been expended on the betterment of the water system. A 4,000-gallon concrete tank has been placed at the spring. The pipe is laid 18 inches under ground, except where it crosses ravines, and there it is properly trestled and boxed in sawdust. It now gives an ample supply of pure spring water for all purposes.

The contract has been let for a two-story building, 30 by 60 feet, the lower floor to be used as kitchen and dining room, the upper as dormitories; cellar, 27 by 30 feet, rock foundation, and modern throughout. When completed, this will give us ample room to accommodate all the children of school age on the reservation.

Besides these, we have built over 2 miles of new fence and repaired others on the school farm. A cottage has been constructed for the agency clerk, a small jail built, and an old house moved to a more fitting location and fitted up for a court-house. Repairs to the school barn have been made, a vegetable house built, and 200 loads of gravel have been hauled onto the roads around the agency and school.

Needed improvements.—Now that we have plenty of water, a system of water mains should be laid around the school building for fire protection. A small building is needed near the dormitory to house the steam engine while heating water for bathing purposes. The rooms in the old dormitory building that are used for dining room and kitchen, etc., will require some change when the children are moved to their new quarters. The agency buildings all need more or less repairing and painting properly to preserve them, and it will require about $1,500 to make these improvements.

In general.—There has been a noticeable improvement in the moral tone of these people the past year. Their intense, bitter opposition to the Indian court has been reconciled in a large measure. There is also much less whisky drunk and brought onto the reservation. The gambling or Indian game of schy is not indulged in so extensively.

They are all very much interested in the measures now before Congress to pay them their annuity in full, to give them the right to lease their lands for five instead of three years, and to allow them to probate the land of deceased relatives and dispose of the same if they wish to. In my judgment all of these measures are for the best interests of these people.

My thanks are due your office for considerate and liberal treatment during the year just past.

T. JAY BUFORD,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SILETZ SCHOOL.

SILETZ, OREG., *July 5, 1899.*

MADAM: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Siletz boarding school.

Attendance.—The enrollment for the year reached 80, an increase of 3 over last year. The average attendance has not been so good, owing partly to the fact that 12 of our pupils were transferred during the year. It requires much tact and some force to keep pupils constantly in attendance here.

Health.—The health in the school and on the reservation has not been good. The winter was unusually long and severe. Early in the year we had an epidemic of fever and influenza, which was later followed by whooping cough with complications of pneumonia, thus giving us a full year of sickness. It was necessary for the employees to act as night nurses during the greater part of the year. One fatality occurred at the school and four children were withdrawn and afterwards died. This long-continued sickness decreased our attendance very much. The agency physician, Dr. Turner, gave the school special attention.

Industries.—The industrial departments have made good progress. The sewing room turned out a large amount of splendid work. The success in this department is due to the untiring efforts of the seamstress and the industry of the girls placed in her charge.

In the kitchen the girls have had good training in all that pertains to cooking, dairying, etc. We have taken care of the milk of 18 cows, and during the year we have made 951 pounds of butter. The last few months the tables have been furnished with butter at each meal and much is being packed for winter use. The children also have all the milk they care to drink. The kitchen was supplied all year with lard from our school hogs.

We are not as well equipped for the training of the boys as of the girls, as we have no shops of any kind. Under the industrial teacher the farm and garden have been well cultivated, and we have

REF0073594

been well supplied with feed from the farm and with vegetables and fruit from the garden and orchard. The boys are also trained in the proper care of the stock. This spring we planted a large amount of rhubarb, small fruits, and some ornamental trees, all of which are growing nicely. We have had but few large boys and have had difficulty in getting our work done and in making improvements. The Indian assistant allowed us the last part of the year took charge of the cattle, and, beside assisting in other ways, he has reconstructed the fences of the farm and garden so that our fields are now well arranged for crops, pasturage, and summer fallowing.

Literary.—The progress in the schoolrooms has not been satisfactory. Sickness has interfered and interest has been lacking. Our school is English-speaking and our work should rank higher. Constant change of teachers in the lower room has impeded the progress there.

Improvements.—A new water system has been completed and the new hospital is nearly finished. We also expect to have a new dining hall the coming year.

Needs.—Our buildings are lighted with lamps, which give a poor quality of light and are more expensive and dangerous than a good acetylene gas plant, and I recommend that such a plant be located here when the new dining hall is completed.

An engine and boiler are needed very much. We have been constantly troubled the entire year with our wood sawing on account of having no engine, and we have been unable to use our system of ring baths, as we have no means of heating the water. This need should be supplied before the beginning of the next school year.

In connection with our new water system the sewer from the hospital should be connected with the main sewer. This should be done at once, and provision should be made for the sewerage of the new dining hall so that the entire system may be completed when the building is finished. We have an ample supply of water and we need a system of large pipes with hose connections, so placed in each of the principal buildings—hospital, schoolhouse, main building, and dining hall—that in case of fire we could draw directly from the main with a good pressure.

With our present improvised system our hose is connected on a complicated 1-inch pipe and the pressure is insufficient.

I have called the attention of the Indian Office to the fact that we need more male employees to maintain good discipline with the boys. I gave the boys' discipline special attention and was ably assisted for a short time by male teachers, and I hope my recommendation in this matter will not be overlooked. . were fortunate in having a good assistant matron this year.

Employees.—Many difficult tasks have been laid upon our small employee force this year chief of which was night nursing. I am glad to say that the employees generally responded cheerfully to these extra duties and were found to be responsible in the discharge of the same. There were many changes in the positions of matron and teacher this year. This has been detrimental to our work. The present matron is a woman of ability and refinement and her influence for good has been materially felt. The sixth change in the teacher of the lower room was made July 1.

Conclusion.—In general the school has made good progress during the year. The boys and girls have worked faithfully and have been very trustworthy. A spirit of good will has pervaded our work the entire year, and has generally made pupils and employees cheerful in the discharge of their duties. The department of the children has improved very decidedly.

In closing I wish to thank Agent Buford for the advice and support he has given me in the work, and the Indian Office for the liberality accorded us.

Very sincerely, yours to serve,

BERT R. BETZ, *Superintendent.*

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.
(Through the agent.)

REPORT OF AGENT FOR UMATILLA AGENCY.

UMATILLA AGENCY, *Pendleton, Oreg., August 17, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

Census.—The following is a summary of the census which I have just taken of the Indians upon this reservation:

Cayuses:		
Males	164	
Females	205	
		369
Umatillas:		
Males	69	
Females	119	
		188
Walla Wallas:		
Males	238	
Females	291	
		529
Total		1,086
Males over 18 years of age		283
Females over 14 years of age		451
Total		734
School children 6 to 18 years of age		253

Agency buildings.—The residence building occupied by the agent is a very old frame box structure which is now in a dilapidated condition, apparently dangerous to life.

The sills, underpinning, and porches have completely rotted and it is feared at each succeeding high wind the building may collapse. Temporary protection has been afforded by bracing the building throughout.

The buildings occupied as residences by the agency physician, clerk, and carpenter can, by a small outlay for repairs, be put in good condition. The two small inclosures in the commissary building now used as office rooms by the agent and clerk are dismal, inadequate, and unsuitable for such use. In response to recommendation of Inspector Nesler, authority has been given to estimate for a new office building.

The agency barn, originally a log building, erected probably thirty or forty years ago, to which has been added low sheds on three sides, is also unsuitable for the proper care of stock, and being located in such close proximity to the railroad (60 feet), constant care and watchfulness is necessary to prevent fire and its dangers to live stock.

Lumber has been purchased for the erection of a new jail building. This is a much-needed improvement, the old guardhouse being too small to accommodate the number of prisoners necessary at times to be confined. Other buildings are in a passably good condition for the purposes used.

A quantity of lumber is badly needed for general repairs. The fence around the agency grounds is in a deplorable condition and continually being blown down by the winds and broken through by stock. The posts have all rotted away in the ground, and an entire new lot and a quantity of barbed wire will be necessary to properly inclose the grounds.

Condition.—There is a noticeable improvement in industry during the year. Many who have previously lived in idleness have put in small gardens and seem to be endeavoring to imitate their white brothers. The purchase of large American work horses, wagons, hacks, and buggies, as well as mowing machines, hay rakes, and other farming implements is being freely indulged in. I am sure that more of these things have been procured by them in the past year than previously in a number of years. Owing to the loss of many horses last winter for lack of hay, the Indians are guarding against a similar occurrence next winter by putting up large quantities of this stock necessity. Improvement in the Indians is slow of consummation, but I have noticed a marked tendency of late in a number of them toward bettering their condition. A few frame houses have been erected, women have purchased sewing machines and other household furniture, and families generally are endeavoring to get in the line of civilization.

I find that it is imperatively necessary first to gain the confidence of the Indian, after which it is an easy matter to get him to do your bidding and attempt to carry out the advice given him. Considerable persuasion is requisite to the accomplishment of much physical exertion from him, but withal he is an apt scholar. The male children have ever been taught by their mothers that it was not their province to do work, but that when they become grown they were to do the fighting in war and the fishing and hunting for game in times of peace, while the young female has been taught that she must do all manner of drudgery, even to the putting on and taking off the moccasins of her husband and master. These early teachings being instilled in the bucks, it is difficult to get them to break away from their early training and realize that they must commence now to till the soil of their own lands and become self-supporting, because the day is not far distant when they will awake to the full realization of that fact. My endeavors and advice to them have been along this line, and I have succeeded in getting a number of them to farm their own lands, while many have hired out by the day with whites and Indians. The females are naturally industrious, probably attributable to their early training, and while not engaged in cooking, tanning, hunting for roots and berries, bringing firewood, etc., are constantly employed doing bead work, making grass bags and baskets, besides the family sewing of every description. The value of money does not enter into the red man's thoughts. The act of spending what he has is a pleasurable experience never regretted. Putting away and saving it is as hard a proposition to him as being compelled not to lease his lands.

Conduct.—As a whole, the general demeanor of the Indians has been good. A few cases of theft of saddles and horses have been brought to my attention during the year. Sometimes complaint was made that other red men had taken them, but in a majority of the cases the crimes were attributable, circumstantially, to certain disreputable white men and mixed bloods, who remain unconvicted for lack of substantial proof.

Reservation tramps.—Frequent visits of white and mixed-blood squaw men are made to this reservation. These persons seem to have no sense of honor, and are continually going or being driven from one reservation to another, living with and on the Indians. They are smooth talkers, and seem to be familiar with all persons

REF0073595

and matters pertaining to crimes committed in the Northwest. Their sole ambition seems to be to create discontent and dissatisfaction among the Indians. I have compelled a number of these fellows to seek other fields, and at this time we are free from their demoralizing influences.

Health.—The agency physician has been untiring in his efforts to promote the sanitary condition of the people of this reservation. Consumption and scrofula cases are numerous, which death only is a potent factor in allaying. While no epidemics have laid siege, one case of measles and a few cases of whooping cough have been attended by the physician.

Whisky.—This traffic I find to be the greatest curse and drawback to industry and improvement in the Indians, and it appears next to impossible to suppress it. Those who do not use liquor are becoming more industrious, while the reverse seems to be the case with those who continually loiter in the towns bent on incessant drinking. I estimate that of these Indians about 25 of them are habitual drinkers, while about 40 others drink occasionally. The greatest assistance I have had in trying to check this bad habit among them has been through the efforts of Young Chief, the chief or head man of the Cayuses. This Indian fully realizes the harm it is doing his people, and his life work seems to be to plead and entreat with them to follow in his footsteps as a total abstainer. He is untiring in his efforts, and his large following naturally feel the good results of his labors. No assistance in suppressing this traffic is rendered by the civil authorities, and the Indians can not be induced to testify against the dealers, nor will they assist in the collection of proof. The vexed question of citizenship seems to enter largely in the matter in this section.

Three sudden deaths are reported during the year, each attributable to effects of liquor. An Indian by the name of Roan Coyote was found dead in the wagon road near town; another, known as Grover Cleveland, choked to death, while the body of the third, a Yakima Indian named Wheesha, was found on the railroad track. Appearances indicated that this man had been murdered and his body afterwards placed on the track. An Indian named Black Horn, who had been in company with deceased the night previous, was arrested and examined for the crime, but was acquitted.

Trespassing.—A few trespass cases have been brought to my attention. Sheep and cattle belonging to nonresidents have been brought within the reservation lines, but by prompt orders and action of the Indian police, who are ever on the alert to look out for their grazing lands, they were immediately driven off, occasioning no further trouble or annoyance. The Indians still complain of squatters on the unsold ceded lands, cutting timber for which they (the Indians) have not yet been paid. This is their main cause for complaint at this time, in connection with which a visit-to-Washington desire seems to occupy their minds. Upon every occasion I strenuously endeavor to dispel this desire.

Umatilla boarding school.—The work at this school has been exceptionally successful during the past year, the enrollment and attendance being larger than ever before. The superintendent, Miss Gaither, and her able corps of assistants, deserve much credit for the manner in which the affairs of the school are conducted. The employees being faithful and competent, and working together harmoniously, much valuable and effective work is accomplished. The premises are being made particularly neat and attractive, and everything about the institution seems to bear out the idea of a model school.

Kate Drexel contract school.—This school, under the supervision of Father Cataldo, is located 6 miles from the agency. The able and efficient corps of teachers are doing good work. Two brass bands, composed of the Indian scholars, are novel attractions at this institution. Exceedingly well have they been trained in the short time they have had to perfect themselves and show to advantage to interested visitors. Those in charge receive no pay for their work, which seems to be a labor of love.

Court of Indian offenses.—The Indian judges take great interest in their work, and their labors are attended with good results. Monday is court day at the agency, and I fail to note the absence of either judge in the past year on that day. While the fines imposed in many instances have been heavy, I believe the same has had a good effect in checking to a great extent misdemeanors. The main source of trouble and expense is the care and feeding of prisoners. It is unusual that a prisoner desires or is able to pay his fine, but he much prefers to remain in custody and work out his time. I will endeavor to remedy the matter the coming year, and make this branch of agency affairs self-sustaining.

The Indian police attend to their duties promptly, and are always eager to obey instructions, even though their lives be endangered. Shom Keen, as captain of police, deserves special praise for strict attention to his duties.

Allotments.—A number of allotments referred to me for completion have not yet been definitely acted upon owing to parties interested being absent and others being unable to select satisfactory lands. Those which have been agreeably placed will at once be reported to the Department.

Scholars transferred.—I have sent eight male pupils to the Chemawa Industrial School at Salem, Oreg., and two female pupils to Carlisle, Pa., Training School. It is my desire to send others to these schools in a few weeks.

Climate.—The climate upon this reservation is equable and all that could be desired for healthfulness and comfort. While the days in summer may for a short time be very warm, the nights are always pleasantly cool. Extreme cold in winter is not of long duration.

Interest money.—This subject is a continual source of controversy among the Indians. Their main argument seems to be that many who are entitled to trust-fund interest money, if not given to them now will have soon died, and therefore then be deprived of that which is justly due them.

Leasing.—The limit for which a lease can be made should be extended to four years. The custom for the preservation of the soil is to summer fallow, which requires two years to get a crop; that is, the land is plowed in the spring and allowed to remain until the following fall, when it is seeded, and not harvested until in the succeeding year. By farming in this way the yield is as great as if obtained each year, while the soil has a rest of one year in producing a crop.

Roads.—Highways on the reservation are generally in a good condition. I have had Indian prisoners at work improving the roads near the agency and they have accomplished much good. Of course during wheat-hauling time the roadways are badly cut up, but this is unavoidable. Upon the advent of rain the soil again becomes packed and affords smooth traveling.

The report of the superintendent of the Umatilla Boarding School and annual statistics accompany this report.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES WILKINS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF UMATILLA SCHOOL.

UMATILLA INDIAN SCHOOL, *August 18, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my sixth annual report of this school.

Location.—The school is located in a fine wheat section and is 5 miles from Pendleton, a thrifty place of 5,000 inhabitants. The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's railroad goes through the reservation and within a quarter of a mile of the school. The Umatilla River also runs through it and is a rapid and beautiful stream of pure mountain water.

Attendance.—Our attendance was better last year than in any previous year of my incumbency, but, as I have stated in other reports, our general average is kept low because of the Indians remaining in the mountains and elsewhere until late in the fall, thus keeping their children out of school, which is a great drawback to it.

Filling the school.—During the last year we were able to get a number of children into school through the influence of their brothers and sisters. Three Indian women brought their little children, under 4 years of age, without any influence except that of seeing the other children so happy and well cared for. The agency physician, Dr. Perkins, was also very helpful. A great number of these Indians live in tepees along the river. In visiting them the doctor would find out the small children who had never been in school and report them to me. I visited a number of their homes and induced them to come to school. Our assistant cook, who is a full Indian and a former student of this school, was instrumental in bringing in four small children.

Health of school.—Last winter was cold, wet, and severe. We had much sickness among the children, many cases of colds and pneumonia, and in spite of every care and attention which was bestowed upon them, and the faithful services of the physician, four of our little ones died—all from consumption or tuberculosis. When I took charge of the school, six years ago, it was almost impossible to keep the children here during sickness, parents insisting upon taking them home as soon as they fell ill, in many cases against the doctor's protest. I am gratified to be able to state that usually now they are willing for their children to remain at school during sickness, and when a child is extremely ill the mother will come to the school and assist in nursing it. This occurred a number of times during the past winter.

School-room work.—The school-room work has upon the whole been very satisfactory. As we have a great number of very small children kindergarten material would be very helpful in instructing the little ones.

Gardening.—Our garden of ten acres, cultivated by the boys, supplied the school with plenty of vegetables. We raised 400 bushels of potatoes, 50 bushels of carrots, 30 bushels of onions, and 2,000 heads of cabbage, besides winter squash, parsnips, turnips, and all the early vegetables we could use. I never saw finer vegetables than were raised. The garden now looks promising and will yield equally as well as last year.

School cattle.—We have a good herd of cattle, which we have raised, furnishing plenty of milk and butter. We hope to sell ten or twelve young steers this fall. The boys take great interest in caring for the stock under the supervision of the efficient industrial teacher.

Improvements needed.—Nothing of consequence has been done for the school in the way of improvement for six years, consequently much repairing and painting is needed; also some outbuildings and a back porch to the girls' building. However, this work will probably be done soon, as the money from the sale of wheat from the school farm amounts to $2,000, and Mr. Charles Wilkins, our agent, has the necessary authority to use this money for the needs of the school.

Transferred.—May 30 two of our girls were transferred to Carlisle training school, and during the year three were sent to the Athena public school.

REF0073596

Religious services.—Our Sunday school grews in interest each year, and the ministers from the different churches in Pendleton continue to hold services for us about every two weeks.

Official visitors.—During the past year Inspectors McConnell, Nesler, Duncan, and Supervisor Bauer visited us, all of whom made valuable recommendations and suggestions, which have been very helpful to us.

In conclusion I will say I have had the cooperation of the agent, Mr. Charles Wilkins, and of nearly every employee. They have been faithful and conscientious in performing their duties, and I desire to thank them for their interest and good work.

Very respectfully,

MOLLIE V. GAITHER, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Charles Wilkins, United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF AGENT FOR WARM SPRING AGENCY.

WARM SPRING AGENCY,
Warm Spring, Oreg., August 15, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, together with census tile, statistical, and annual reports:

Location.—This agency is 75 mile south from The Dalles, Oreg., and is in Crook County, Oreg. The Dalles is our nearest shipping and telegraphic point, the northern boundary of the reservation being 25 miles north from the agency and 50 miles south from The Dalles.

Population.—The census return herewith shows the confederated tribes and bands of our reservation to number 968, an increase of 6 over the report of 1898, and they are classified and apportioned among the various tribes as follows:

Wascoes and Tenimos	360
Warm Springs	512
Piutes	96
Total	968
Males	441
Females	527
Males over 18 years of age	275
Females over 14 years of age	386
Males and females between the ages of 6 and 16	233

Climate.—The climate is temperate and healthful, severe weather seldom occurring during the winter months, and though during two months of the summer the temperature is high, the heat is not oppressive, the air being dry and rare, and sunstrokes are unknown.

Character of land.—The land of the reservation is much better adapted to stock raising than to farming, being mainly rough and mountainous. The grasses produced are strong, and fatten all classes of stock rapidly. While the greater portion of the land is unfit for successful farming, there is much good land situated on the various water courses of the reservation, and this land is very fertile and productive, all kinds of grain, grasses, and vegetables growing to perfection thereon. The first table or flat higher land in ordinary seasons yields good harvests of rye, barley, and wheat. Sufficient good land exists, if properly cultivated, to more than support the population belonging to this reservation.

Agriculture.—The acreage sown to grain this year was larger by 10 per cent than in any former year, and the harvest results have been most satisfactory. The season has been most propitious, abundant moisture during the winter, with copious spring showers, insuring a harvest of one-third more hay and grain than has ever been gathered in one season, which result has greatly benefitted and encouraged the Indians, who have carefully garnered their crops.

School plant.—Within a campus of 10 acres we have 1 double dormitory, 1 school and assembly hall, 1 mess hall and kitchen, 1 hospital, 1 laundry, 1 employees' quarters, bakery, oil house, 2 outhouses, 1 combination band stand and bell tower, 1 large wood shed, 1 carpenter shop, which compose our school plant. Our lawn is nicely set to grass, and can be maintained in such condition by the application of water, which is abundantly supplied from a reservoir. The school has over 700 yards of sidewalk, but needs more. All the buildings are in comparatively good repair, except the dormitory, which is sadly in need of repairs, the building having been completed during the winter season, when it was impossible to do the plastering properly.

Water and sewer system.—This system is as near perfect as it could, with ordinary expense, be made. The water is forced through well protected 4-inch cast-iron pipe, with 2-inch laterals leading to the buildings. The sewer system covers the entire school plant, and flows by means of an automatic flush tank, through 6-inch "vitrified" pipe a distance of 1,600 feet, depositing in a rapid stream, below all agency and school buildings. The power operating this entire system is water, ample, safe, and inexpensive.

Character and habits.—The Indians of this reservation are mainly industrious; in fact, they are tenaciously competitive when any Government work is to be let, such as hauling freight, cutting cord wood, or selling grain or beef. At such times they throng the agent's office, and are sorely disappointed, such as do not secure employment whereby they can earn some money. They are anxious to secure good houses and to imitate the ways of those who are recognized as prosperous and advanced in civilization and agriculture. They are deficient, however, in properly taking care of their households, economizing their supplies, and to cure this defect I have repeatedly asked that a competent field matron be allowed this agency. I urge it now.

The sad side of the Indian character is their neglect of the aged and poor and their careless marital relations; they seem to think that the Government should take care of such unfortunates, and entail thereby great hardship upon the agent. This neglect extends even to their own families.

Self-support.—While the Indians here are mainly self-supporting, there still exists some 70 or 80 old and poor men and women unable to work, who are destitute, and since they are neglected by their own race, I can see no other way than for the Government to assist them in beef, flour, etc.

Missionary work.—This work has been done under the jurisdiction of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, with Rev. J. A. Speer and Rev. J. A. Morrow as local pastors. Their zeal for the welfare of the Indians has been commendable, and their efforts in such a direction fairly successful. Three churches and two parsonages have been built by the above organization. The teachings and examples of these missionaries have been most valuable to me in maintaining order and morality and in 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 police force at present is efficient. During the past year I have had occasion to dismiss two of the force for grossly immoral conduct. It is now composed of young men who speak English, are courageous, and promptly execute the orders of the agent and the Indian court.

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. 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.

Whisky and gambling.—Being far removed from any city, I have comparatively little trouble in dealing with the whisky problem, very little of the poison finding its way onto the reservation. The other vice, however, gives me more trouble, most all of the younger men showing a mania for gambling. Having made an order that where any tangible property, such as cows, horses, saddles, etc., won at cards or other gambling methods, shall be returned to the rightful owner, I am able to suppress the evil to a degree. Still the young men who acquire cash will seek the brush and indulge in the practice, and I acknowledge my inability to entirely suppress the vice.

Educational.—During the past year the enrollment of pupils at our boarding school has increased from 129 in 1898 to 149, with an average attendance of 130. I think commendable progress has been made, and hope to maintain the standard of attendance as well as the efficiency of the school during the present year. There are some improvements necessary to the more perfect efficiency of the school, which have been more specifically solicited. The employees in the main are industrious, courteous, and efficient, entering zealously upon their work. For the ensuing year I hope to be able to report a successful and prosperous school at the Warm Spring Agency. The school farm has been well managed, and has brought in a good return of hay and vegetables.

Stock.—The Government stock carried at this agency is as follows: Twenty-two head of cattle, including 4 yearlings taken up present quarter; 8 head horses; 1 head pony; 2 head mules; 10 hogs.

The cattle and hogs are carried as school property, and the horses and mules as agency. Among the horses is an old and broken-down team, of which I have authority to dispose at public auction. This supply of stock is ample for both agency and school purposes. I have set aside for the use of the school 2 teams and 2 wagons;

REF0073597

1 team large sorrel horses; 1 team of mules. These teams are under the direction of the superintendent and immediate control of the school farmer; they are ample for all school requirements, except when gathering in school pupils, when any and all stock, if needed, is utilized, and we have an ample supply for all purposes. The agency horses are cared for by the school farmer and his assistant, there being no agency employee for the purpose nor is one needed. While the school employees render this small service as to agency stock, the agency employees, to wit, carpenter and physician, are most wholly employed in school work, while no little work is performed by the blacksmith for the school; thus we harmoniously carry on all the Government work at this agency, and nothing further is required on this line.

Needs.—The assistance that the Indians here require is in the way of wagons, harness, plows, and agricultural implements to enable them to properly cultivate their allotments. Being in no instance required to pay for such articles in labor, they are made to appreciate their value, and are rendered more careful and selfish of their holdings.

In conclusion I am gratified at the bounteous yield of the harvest for the present year, and thankful to the honorable Commissioner for furnishing these poor people with seed grain by which they could receive these present benefits, and for all of his official forbearance to myself and for the material aid furnished me in behalf of the people in my charge.

Respectfully,

JAMES L. COWAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WARM SPRINGS SCHOOL.

WARM SPRINGS, OREG., *August 17, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report for the Warm Springs Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

I took charge of this school March 15 last, exchanging places with Mr. W. P. Campbell.

Attendance.—The pupils were exceedingly slow in coming in last fall, indeed the year was pretty well half finished before the school was filled.

The report of the agent for 1898 shows that there are more than enough children of school age on the reservation to keep the school crowded to its full capacity during the entire year.

Buildings.—According to the space allowed each pupil the dormitories were found inadequate to accommodate 145 pupils, hence a portion of the play or sitting rooms was utilized, which proved very annoying, inconvenient, and unsatisfactory.

The entire dormitory building is in a state of much needed repairs; the doors and windows have greatly shrunken; in many of the doors the panels have cracked, often one-half of an inch, some of the doors show a space from one-half to three-quarters of an inch between door and frame. There are great cracks in the halls, caused, no doubt, from the building settling. In many of the corridors the plastering is off clear up to the ceiling. In the two play rooms the plastering is off all around from 2 to 5 feet high, and much has fallen from overhead, rendering it unsafe and dangerous for the children to play in said rooms. The play rooms should be wainscoated and ceiled.

The bathrooms are located in the dormitory building; 14 in all—7 each for boys and girls. It is the shower-bath system with cement floors. The shower-bath apparatus is provided with only two compression valves instead of three as it should have been. Cement floors are nearly all cracked, some are so badly out of repair from cracked and crumbled floors that they are not used.

The present school building is too small—only three school-rooms for four teachers. During the year the assembly hall had to be used as schoolroom, causing much inconvenience. I strongly recommend that a room for the kindergarten be built near or adjoining school building. The school building is in good condition.

Laundry.—This department is operated on the ancient plan, the washing being accomplished by hard labor over the tub. The heater is entirely too small and the laundress is therefore compelled to heat most of the water on the outside, in an unprotected place from the heat and cold. There is a drying room in the building, but no proper arrangement for drying the clothes, rendering it almost impossible to dry the clothing, etc., in the winter.

I strongly recommend that a large hop-stove be purchased for the drying room, also a small steam mangle and portable engine to drive the same and to be used in sawing wood for the entire school plant. Much time and hard labor are spent in furnishing wood to the different departments under present arrangements, namely, a small saw being driven by horse-power. This is quite a hardship imposed on our boys, only a few of whom are large. They have been required not only to saw and deliver wood to the school, but also to the agency employees.

Hospital.—This building has been used during the year for sewing room and Indian employees' quarters. The building and a nurse were much needed during the year.

The kitchen, dining room, and bakery are quite satisfactory in size and present state of repair.

Employees' dining room.—This room is entirely too small. At present some of the employees are forced to wait until others have finished their meals before they can eat. Seventeen people (employees and their wives and children) have to eat in a little room 10 by 14 feet. The person farthest in has to wait until those nearest the door pass out. This condition of affairs is made much worse in winter, when we have to eat in a cold room without a stove. This could be remedied by building an addition to the present dining room, which could be done without much trouble and no extra expense. It would only require a small amount of lumber (of which an abundance can be secured on this reservation at the Government sawmill), a few nails, and the use of a carpenter for a few days to build the addition enlarging the dining room, thereby giving the employees seating capacity, room for a waiter to pass among them, and space for the stove in winter. I have made several appeals for this most necessary enlargement of said dining room.

Water system.—The water for the plant is pumped from the creek into a large reservoir on the hillside. The water is unprotected from the great heat in summer and from the constant drift of loose dirt (thrown out on the upper side of the reservoir while excavating) into it, caused by the hard winds. There certainly should be an inclosure of our drinking water. In winter the water wheel driving the pump freezes up and causes much trouble. This wheel is also unprotected from the severe weather in winter. If a fire should occur while the power to drive the pump was frozen up, our buildings would certainly be at its mercy. This should be inclosed so, in extreme cold weather, a stove could be put in if necessary. I believe, however, that the inclosure would be sufficient protection.

There are but two fire hydrants, only one could be used successfully to fight a fire on the roof of dormitory, hospital, and employees' quarters. The buildings are so located as to make the two on extreme end of grounds over 300 yards apart. Therefore, with the present number of fire hydrants, I do not think we could manage a fire of any consequence. If there were two more hydrants placed properly, there would be but little danger of damage by fire.

Health.—Several children have died during the year. Some sent home are still sick, and in most instances will not return this fall. The school was very poorly equipped for caring for its sick. Having no nurse, they were in most instances cared for in the dormitory. We will be much better prepared in the future, the school having been allowed a nurse for another year. The general sanitary condition of the school is good; however, there is room for improvement.

Live stock.—There are sufficient swine to eat the slops. Pork made from slop-fed hogs is not a desirable food, and especially has it proven the worst of all meats to feed to the Indian youths. Therefore I recommend that hereafter the hogs be exchanged for beef, or sold and the latter purchased.

The school has quite a mixture in its band of cows. There are some very old cows that are not worth their feed as milkers, and should be disposed of this fall, while fat, and replaced with younger ones. The cows did not have sufficient food during the winter, hence were not in condition to produce suitable or healthy milk for children. There are several nice heifers that will be milkers within the next year, and if the older cows were sold and other similar stock to the heifers purchased, the school would possess a very desirable band of milkers.

The agent informed me that the school owned no horse stock. There are 11 head of horses and mules carried as agency stock. The agent, when in his judgment it is necessary, sets aside 4 of these for farm and school purposes.

There are 7 horses that render the school no service, neither do they perform any farm or garden work for the agency whereby the school is benefited, yet the school boys and school employees are required to feed and groom all of the horses (1 pony possibly excepted). The hay made and saved by the school is largely fed to agency stock instead of to school cattle. At this place there are ample cow and horse barns for both school and agency. In my opinion it is imposing a hardship on the schoolboys to require them to look after agency stock, saw and haul wood to the agency employees. As I understand it, the schoolhouses were not built to make servants out of these people, but to make good, loyal, and liberty-loving citizens.

The school has no mower nor hayrake. The school was forced to the necessity of borrowing a mower to cut the hay crop this year. This school should certainly have a mower, hayrake, wagons, and horses to operate them harmoniously and successfully. No school can reap the greatest good when it must look to another or the agency to borrow the implements to operate its different branches.

Farm.—The school has about 10 acres of cleared land that is used for farming and gardening. Our hay crop will be several tons, while the garden gives every evidence of great success.

Industrial.—The girls are taught housekeeping, dressmaking, cooking, baking, and laundering; the boys, farming, gardening, stock raising, and how to saw and split wood.

Literary.—The schoolroom work has been thoroughly graded and is divided as follows: Kindergarten, first, second, third, and fourth grades. The pupils in each grade are required to pass a satisfactory examination before promotion.

The pupils and most of the employees attend Sunday school every Sunday morning and services at the mission church in the evening. I am very much gratified with the great interest shown by the teachers in the church and Sunday-school work. Monday and Tuesday evenings are devoted to the study hour; Tuesday evening music is taught the entire school; Thursday evening chapel exercises are held. Friday evening, sociable.

The schoolroom work accomplished since my coming has been very satisfactory. The teachers have been very much interested in the children, and exceedingly zealous in guiding them every day along that rugged path over which every boy and girl must travel to attain a cultivated mind.

There are several boys and girls, owing to their peculiar make-up, that would receive a more lasting benefit if they were sent to some nonreservation school.

The school is very much in need of a piano and music teacher; especially is the piano desired for chapel exercises, Sunday-school service, and general use in teaching. The only musical instrument the school can now boast of is a small organ of ancient pattern, that was saved from the fire by being thrown out of a second-story window when the old school building burned several years ago.

Very respectfully,

SAM B. DAVIS, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through James L. Cowan, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, S. DAK.,
August 30, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year 1899, as follows:

A census taken at the close of the last fiscal year shows the population of full and mixed blood Indians to be 2,552; of the following ages there are:

Males over 18 years of age	666
Females over 14 years of age	900
Males between 6 and 16 years of age	336
Females between 6 and 16 years of age	272

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Agriculture.—As has been stated in previous reports, this reservation is not adapted to farming. The usual effort, however, has been displayed in this direction and with the usual very meager result, consisting of a small quantity of corn and a few vegetables.

Stock raising is the pursuit to be encouraged among these people and the only one that will afford them any profitable returns for their labor. The Indians now sell at the agency 1,000,000 pounds, annually, of beef cattle, for which they receive the contract price. With proper care and interest in this direction it should be but a few years till they can supply the entire amount of beef cattle required for issue at this agency.

Allotments.—The survey of this reservation not being completed, no allotments in consequence thereof have as yet been made.

Education.—There is one Government boarding school, located at the agency, and three day schools upon the reservation, all of which have had a full attendance and a successful year's work. Besides these schools there are three mission boarding schools, which obtain all of their pupils from this reservation, and their work is also deserving of special commendation.

With all these schools and an increased attendance over former years, and with a large number of pupils transferred to nonreservation schools, yet there are not more than two-thirds of children of school age of this reservation who have attended or were enrolled at any school during the past year. Of those not in school there is of course a certain per cent of them who are physically incapacitated, leaving the balance practically without any school facilities. The Indian, quite naturally, does not object to this, as he is always loth to send his children to school, and this condition of affairs affords quite a number of them an opportunity much desired.

With so many children practically unprovided with school facilities at their own reservation, I think the agency boarding-school plant should be enlarged so as to properly accommodate at least 200 pupils. If, however, a new plant is not provided, two new buildings, to be used for employees' quarters and schoolroom purposes, should be erected, to avoid the practice of overcrowding the dormitories.

Missionary work.—In addition to the three missionary schools, with their corps of teachers and employees, there are 27 other field missionaries and catechists in this field of the Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Congregational denominations. They have expended during the year, for the benefit of these people, for educational purposes $3,526.15, and for religious purposes $4,273.42. There are 19 church buildings and chapels on the reservation, in which 1,269 communicant members attend divine services. It is evident on every hand that a great deal of good has been and continues to be accomplished by these faithful workers, and too much can not be said in their praise.

During the year the residence of Rev. T. L. Riggs, missionary in charge of the Congregational church work, was destroyed by fire, and in which nearly all of his records were consumed, thus entailing an irreparable loss.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court has tried 108 cases during the year, and in most instances the proper judgment has been rendered and punishment commensurate with the offense meted out to the offending party. The court consists of three Indians, who command the respect of their people, and whose decisions are obeyed without much inclination by those who are punished to find fault. I think the existence of this court a very helpful and beneficial factor in maintaining peace and order upon the reservation.

Police.—The police force consists of 2 officers and 25 privates, some of whom have been in the service a long term of years. They are, as a whole, very faithful in the discharge of their duties, and, as has been many times previously stated, their compensation for the services rendered and, oftentimes, danger encountered in the discharge of their duties, is very meager indeed. New revolvers and metropolitan police clubs have been furnished them during the year, of which they were very much in need and are justly proud.

Sanitary.—As to the sanitary condition of these Indians, the agency physician states that is not such as could be desired. There have been two epidemics during the year—one of measles and one of whooping cough. There were 95 deaths and 104 births. About 1,000 Indians were treated by the agency physician, and a distance of over 6,000 miles was traveled in visiting them at their houses.

Concerning the sanitary condition of the agency boarding school, the school physician states that he has treated since his arrival here, March 2 last, 60 patients, affected with the following diseases: Eczema, scrofula, ulcer of cornea, keratitis, conjunctivitis, phyctenular opthalmia, la grippe, pneumonia (catarrhal), two of consumption (one of which died away from school after being sent home); laryngitis, 1; leucorrhea, 1; fever, 1; accidents, 2, and poison (oak), 18 cases, which latter added to the above makes 78 cases in all, besides a number of minor cases.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation and extend to your office my thanks for the prompt attention and consideration given my frequent requests during the year.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

JAMES G. REID,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR CROW CREEK AGENCY.

CROW CREEK INDIAN AGENCY,
Crow Creek, S. Dak., August 30, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to forward you the annual report pertaining to the affairs at this agency for the year closing June 30, 1899.

Improvements.—In September last the school cow barn and corral were destroyed by fire, necessitating the erection of a new barn, which was completed this spring, or as soon as the weather would permit. As soon as the fire occurred your office promptly granted authority for the building of the new barn, but the work could not be commenced until winter had passed, and this fact, of course, caused considerable inconvenience in furnishing the school milch herd a shelter against the severe winter weather; but now it can be said that a very substantial and convenient building is finished.

The old sod-roof implement shed at the agency was destroyed by storm during the year, and a frame shed 120 feet long by 20 feet wide has been built in its stead. It is a neat structure and makes an agreeable change to the appearance of the agency compared with the one destroyed.

The old hotel building referred to in my previous report as being under repair is now completed. A neat barn and outhouses have also been built on the hotel premises. The hotel is now occupied by an employee and is open for accommodations, thus filling a long-felt want; for there had not been, in previous years, a place where a traveler or anyone visiting the agency on business could be accommodated. A new picket fence incloses the premises, and it is now a comfortable hotel.

The school plant has nearly all been painted outside and repaired inside, the hospital especially being a much more desirable building than heretofore. All the school buildings now, with the exception of the girls' dormitory, are in very good repair, and this building, with the labor already authorized, can be made much more convenient.

Two new buildings for this school—a brick warehouse and a frame laundry—have been contracted for and will soon be erected.

At the Grace School there has also been quite extensive repairs done—a hallway for the passage of pupils along the east side of the main building and a skylight in the dormitory, together with painting and repairs inside, being the most important. Contract has also been entered into for a new barn at this school, which has been a necessity for a long time.

I might add again, at this time, that the matter of furnishing this school with a water supply should be given early consideration by your office. The necessity for the same has been reported upon by both officials visiting the school and myself, and some consideration has been given the matter, as is shown by correspondence with your office; but up to date no definite action has been taken. The drilling of an artesian well is considered the best means of furnishing this supply, and recommendations have been made accordingly. The water for the school, in the meantime, has to be hauled by a wagon a distance of about 2 miles, and in the spring, during high water, it is quite unfit for use, the same being taken from a creek.

The agency buildings have been partially painted and the fence inclosing them. With the labor now authorized they will soon be completed, and then the entire school and agency plants will present a most tidy appearance.

As is more fully set forth in estimates and recommendations already sent your office, more employee's quarters are sorely needed at this agency. An employee who recently reported for duty was obliged to move into Indian quarters on account of the inadequacy of the present employees' buildings. I have recommended the erection of three new ones, with plans and estimates accompanying, and I would be glad if they can be allowed at an early date.

A new jail and police barracks have also been estimated for and are much needed. There are now no decent quarters for the Indian police and their families while on

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duty. They now have to live in an old log building that should have been long ago torn down.

The matter of the erection of a farmer's house and subissue station in the Big Bend, together with blacksmith's shop and barn—more particularly the two former—has been under advisement by your office. Government officials and a former agent recommended the same and I have further urged it. Blue-print plans and an estimate of cost of same will soon be sent your office, when it is hoped the matter will be favorably passed upon.

Agriculture.—Your office last year, upon my earnest solicitation, granted the purchase of field seeds for issue to Indians. They were equally distributed among them, and an effort put forward to have them properly put in the ground. I am sorry to report that owing to climatic conditions the season has not been a successful one. Neither Indians or whites have raised a good crop this year. The corn crop was an entire failure, and wheat and oats in many instances not being cut by the Indians at all.

I am now convinced that this reservation is a country more adapted to the raising of stock than for agriculture, and in furtherance of this project, it is my belief that the department should purchase and issue to these Indians 1,000 stock cows and a proportionate number of bulls, from their funds available and now held in trust by the Government. There is naturally some objection to this idea by some of the older Indians, who believe they should have the money to spend while they live, but the majority of the Indians and those inclined to see ahead, favor this plan. This stock proposition is the only one that will ever work the salvation of the Crow Creek Indians.

The Indians during the past year have sold about 500 horses, which has benefited them immeasurably, but it took considerable persuasion to make them believe it was best. They are not quick to believe but what a horse is their most valuable acquisition, cattle not excepted. As a result of the sale of these horses they have been able to add very materially to their means of living and their condition generally, not a few of them having bought material from the proceeds with which to improve their dwellings.

Indian houses.—Three new Indian houses have been erected during the year past, the first complete homes built for them in about twelve years, the labor on each having been required to be performed by the Indians themselves, the Government furnishing in this case all the material. Thirty-eight houses have been repaired substantially by making new roofs and floors, and in each of these instances the Indians have been compelled to furnish part of the material themselves, and all of the labor. I have required that where new floors were issued to them they must remove the old sod roof and furnish the building with a good hip roof. A considerable number of good, substantial homes have been made as a result. They could not understand at first why they were called upon to help themslves in the matter of buying material and furnishing labor, but they are now inclined to look upon it differently, but not without considerable forced action upon my part.

Roads.—Two substantial suspension bridges, one 120 feet and the other 70 feet in length, have been erected the past year at a cost of about $2,000. The former was erected over Crow Creek, and the latter over Elm Creek, both on the traveled wagon road and mail route to Chamberlain. Both have substantial stone piers, and will prove valuable when the spring freshets come, and which have heretofore cut off our mail and outside communication for days. The Indians in helping to make these improvements have been required to work on the road in accordance with Department regulations, and under the direction of the farmers have done good service, having put in over five hundred days total in grading up to the bridge approaches, and in making and improving roads. This work is not yet all complete, and they will be required to perform more of it this fall.

I met with much remonstrance, and not a little derision, in asking the Indians to help on this work. The idea of their doing it without compensation struck them as being quite ridiculous. They did'nt consider it their duty, and thought it would lead up to their paying taxes and becoming citizens. But after no little labor and persuasion the start has been made and a valuable lesson been shown to them. We now have, or will have when the additional labor has been performed, a very good road to travel and haul freight over from the agency to Chamberlain.

Allotments.—I have been asked by heads of families almost daily to have children allotted now who were not born when the original allotment was made. I have told them that I had no authority in the premises, my understanding being that it will require a special act for such allotments.

Surveys of the whole reservation belonging to this tribe should be retraced, for if corners were ever properly established, township, range, or section corners defined, they are now quite obliterated, causing some friction and dissatisfaction among the Indians as to the location of their lands. This last would require the expenditure of a considerable sum, and will be the subject of a later communication to your office.

Indian offenses.—The habit of selling liquor to Indians has gained some foothold on this reservation. An extraordinary effort has been made to break up this disreputable practice, and one white man has been convicted in the United States court and sentenced to jail for sixty days and to pay a fine of $100. Since that time only one complaint has been made that Indians have brought whisky on the reservation. I think the matter is quite thoroughly under control, and I apprehend but little trouble in the future.

The Indian court the past year has had but little to do, there having been but few differences among the Indians requiring the court's attention. The judges have equitably settled all such small difficulties.

Fences.—The matter of the erection of a line fence along the eastern border of this reservation has been taken up with your office. Authority has been granted for the purchase of the posts from Indians and the work will soon commence. The Indians have agreed to do the work necessary to erect the fence without compensation, and the building of the same will prevent much complaint that has reached me in the past on account of the encroachment of stock belonging to the Indians and white settlers.

Schools.—A report of Superintendent F. F. Avery, of the industrial boarding school, is transmitted herewith, relating in detail the affairs at that school for the past year. This school is well equipped with almost every kind of stock, and the practical, everyday lesson gained by the pupils in the care of the same is not the least valuable feature connected with this well-organized school.

The Grace Boarding School, for the year closed, has made a satisfactory showing. The health of the children has been particularly good, and the progress made has been noticeable. The attendance was fully up to the capacity, and as the parents of the pupils live within short range from the school, it has been most convenient and agreeable to all.

The Immaculate Conception Mission School is conducted under the care of Father Pius Boehm, and is supported by missions from the Catholic society. The school has enjoyed a favorable year, and much progress has been noted both in the class-room and agricultural departments. The large farm connected with the school, operated in the best possible manner by the Brothers, is a good object lesson to the pupils. The only aid rendered this school by the Government is such rations and annuities as the children would be entitled to were they at home receiving their usual benefits. If your office could supply fuel and bedding for this school it would be a worthy step and money well expended.

Missions.—The Rev. A. Burt, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the past year in his report to me states that encouraging work has gone steadily on and he feels that progress has been made by his efforts to advance the Indian in Christian civilization. He has under him one white and one native clergyman, together with four native lay helpers. Other data connected with Mr. Burt's work is furnished in the annual statistics accompanying this report, all of which are most encouraging.

The Presbyterian Church is represented here by Rev. Daniel Renville, a native clergyman. He reports a notable year's progress and has a membership in his church of 56 Indians.

The Catholic Church is conducted by Rev. Pius Boehm, in conjunction with the Immaculate Conception Mission School. The membership has increased the past year by 15 baptisms. Three formal marriages were performed, and the Right Rev. Bishop O'Gorman made his first official visit to the mission in September and confirmed 45 persons.

Field service.—The work performed and progress made along this line have been quite fully set forth in the quarterly reports made by the female industrial teacher. "An outline of the year's work," states the teacher, "would largely consist of the care of infants and the aged sick. The condition of these two classes are truly pitiable, not because the Indian is cruel at heart, but because of their dense ignorance of the peculiar need of the very young and the very old. To try and better these conditions I have given instruction by precept and practice in general home making and housekeeping. I have impressed upon them that not only an occasional cleaning up must be undergone, but that they must be kept clean. I am glad to note many instances of painstaking devotion to duty along the above lines." The teacher further reports that the improvement and repairs made to numerous Indian houses have been the source of much help in keeping the houses neat and homelike.

Sanitary.—There have been 39 births among these Indians the past year—21 males and 18 females. There were 50 deaths—25 males and 25 females. Three of these

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deaths occurred on other reservations. Fifty per cent of the deaths were due to tuberculosis in its various forms.

During the winter a severe epidemic of measles provailed among the Indians of this State and finally reached this reservation, in spite of stringent efforts to prevent it. Both of the Government schools and the Catholic mission school were placed under strict quarantine. But notwithstanding the greatest vigilance, the disease reached the agency school, resulting in 58 cases, one of which was fatal. The health in the other two schools was very good.

Employees.—A number of changes have been made in the force of agency employees during the past year, and I am pleased to note that the present force are all painstaking, efficient, and industrious employees. I think the affairs in general at this agency at this time are in a very satisfactory condition.

Thanking the Indian Office for its most indulgent and consic'rate treatment of all my requests, I beg to remain,

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. STEPHENS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CROW CREEK SCHOOL.

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak., August 28, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report concerning this school for the year ended June 30, 1899:

Enrollment, attendance, and health.—There were enrolled during the year 71 boys and 64 girls; total, 135. The average attendance for forty weeks was 121.7. The considerable discrepancy between total enrollment and average attendance is to be explained, as in former years, chiefly by the fact that pupils who were enrolled had later to be excused on account of health. And, in evidence of the fact that they were not unnecessarily excused, it may be mentioned that six who were enrolled and excused during the past year are now dead, though the one epidemic through which the school passed (58 cases of measles) occasioned but one death.

I care to explain further in this connection, that under constant pressure and temptation to keep up the average attendance of the school, we habitually enroll pupils whom, in my judgment, it would be better to excuse—both for their own sake and for the general welfare. After we have taken all who are physically and mentally fit and of appropriate age, we also enroll many who are conspicuously scrofulous, and others who at least very quickly develop tubercular lung trouble; also, as a rule, some whose age or character should exclude them. There is no other way to reach the desired enrollment. And we necessarily put these pupils, sound and unsound, into dormitories and class rooms together. Nothing else is possible. Yet there can be no question that we thereby seriously menace the health of those who are well. In this tribe the death rate slightly exceeds the birth rate nearly every year, and regularly more than 50 per cent of the deaths are due to tuberculosis, as is shown by the medical records of the agency. At least the first of these facts necessarily affects school attendance, and it is also barely possible, at least, that school attendance has undesirably affected the ratios in question. I would urge that even in reservation schools we be allowed to confine our enrollment to those who are reasonably fit in every way to be enrolled.

Buildings and equipment.—The buildings here, though most of them are old, are in good condition, and are fairly appropriate and adequate for the needs of the school. This statement is less true of the girls' dormitory, however, than of the other main buildings. During the past year a substantial barn to accommodate 20 milch cows was built, and a contract has been let for the erection of a laundry and a warehouse. All of these were much needed and will be valuable additions to the school's equipment. Authority has also been received to build several porches and to make other minor improvements and repairs which will add much to the sightliness and convenience of the various buildings.

Industrial training.—The industrial training given by this school is under the supervision of the matron and other domestic employees, a manual training teacher, and a farmer. In all domestic departments the results obtained have, I think, been especially praiseworthy. All branches of domestic work are thoroughly taught, and girls who have gone from the school into homes of their own have, practically without exception, been creditable housekeepers and home makers.

The school has no shops and no equipment for technical manual training. The industrial education of the boys is therefore chiefly in farming and gardening, the care of live stock, and in the miscellaneous work included in care of the buildings and premises. Especial attention is being given to stock raising, as being the most profitable industry for this section of the country. If our older boys when they leave this school or return from nonreservation schools could go into the stock business on their own and other available land here they could very rapidly solve the Indian question so far as they are personally concerned, and particular effort is made to interest and instruct them on that line.

Classroom work.—The classroom work is done in four grades, beginning with a kindergarten. The work in this department during the year was somewhat uneven and has been made the subject of special reports. It closed with an entertainment which greatly interested and pleased both the pupils and their parents.

Thanking you for your interest and assistance during the year, and with acknowledgments also to Supervisor Rakestraw and Inspector Tinker for valuable suggestions and kind reports,

I remain, very respectfully,

FRANK F. AVERY, *Superintendent.*

JAMES H. STEPHENS,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

LOWER BRULÉ INDIAN AGENCY,
Lower Brulé, S. Dak., August 21, 1899.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter of June 17, 1899, I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, together with statistics pertaining to school and agency, and a complete census of the Indians of this reservation.

Location.—The agency is located on the west side of the Missouri River, 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 is Lower Brulé, S. Dak., and the telegraphic address is Chamberlain, S. Dak.

Census.—The census of these Indians as appears from the detailed roll taken June 30, 1899, shows the population to be as follows:

Males over 18 years of age	120
Females over 14 years of age	152
School children between 6 and 16	109

The transfer of that part of the Lower Brulés living south of White River to Rosebud Agency under treaty concluded by Inspector McLaughlin, March 1, 1898, and ratified by Congress March 3, 1899, nearly reduces this tribe by one-half.

During the fiscal year 1899, these Indians have furnished the Government with 59,440 pounds of gross beef, for which they were paid $2,424.30; also 100 cords of wood, for which they received $500; 74 tons of hay, for which they were paid $367.57, and they have transferred with their own teams 317,087 pounds of freight, and were paid therefor $1,271.95.

Allotments.—The work of reallotment under section 3 of the treaty of March 1, 1898, was commenced about May 1 by Special Agent J. H. Knight and his assistants, and is progressing very satisfactorily; 90 allotments were made up to June 30.

Schools.—The Government boarding school has been run to the full capacity during the year and its success sustained by the efficiency and zeal of the school employees. The school was visited during the year by Supervisor Rakestraw, who spoke encouragingly of the progress made. During the year an epidemic of measles broke out in the school, but the prompt support of teachers and all other employees in ministering to the sick children, prevented, no doubt, the death of many of them. The school buildings have been painted during the year and present a very neat appearance. The report of Superintendent Crandall is herewith respectfully submitted.

Agriculture.—Results at this time show that nothing of any consequence has been accomplished in this direction during the year, as no seeds were furnished the Indians, though some have purchased a few garden seeds and planted them with little success on account of the drought. Many have planted corn in the face of repeated failures, only to be again disappointed at reaping time.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of these people seems to improve each year. An epidemic of measles swept over the reservation during the year, though but few deaths were recorded from that fact.

Stock raising.—As this country is mainly suited for stock raising, I have tried to instill into these people the importance of this industry, and quite a number of them have small bunches of cattle, of which they are very proud.

Police.—The police force consists of 1 officer and 14 privates, and the force is to be commended for the highly satisfactory manner in which it has performed the duties during the year.

Missionary.—The missionary work of this reserve is under the charge of two churches, viz, Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic, and their representatives have labored in a faithful manner for the Christianization and civilization of these people.

Buildings.—The buildings at this agency are in a good state of repair, but need a good coat of paint.

Conclusion.—I take pleasure in acknowledging the efficient cooperation of all employees under my charge. Thanking you for the many courtesies extended during the year; statistics and census roll herewith forwarded.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

B. C. ASH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LOWER BRULÉ SCHOOL.

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Lower Brulé, S. Dak., August 7, 1899.

SIR: In this my second annual report of the Lower Brulé Industrial Boarding School, I take pleasure in recording a very successful year's work. From the opening of school in September until the close in June the attendance was up to the full capacity. Little or no difficulty was had in getting the children in school, and, as stated, all were in at the beginning, thus making it possible to properly classify and arrange for the work at once.

The character of the schoolroom work has been of the best, and results accomplished gratifying to all concerned. This does not mean that pupils have done more than may rightfully be expected of the average intelligent Indian boy and girl. In the kindergarten classes the little ones coming from Indian homes and peculiar surroundings have shown remarkable aptitude in learning the English language, polite manners, games, and simple songs. In the higher grades progress has been steadily noted. The more advanced pupils have been taught to think some for themselves, so far as possible or practicable to make a proper application of knowledge gained in school.

A due observance of legal holidays, a proper respect for the flag, and frequent lessons or talks on current events, especially those of national importance, has tended toward making our Indian charges feel a pride in citizenship and their country. Occasional entertainments, in which music, drills, s soaking, etc., have been introduced, has been beneficial to pupils and entertaining to visitors.

The social side has not been neglected, and the parties for children have been properly conducted and supervised by teachers and others. The moral effect has been good, and the social and moral purity has been better than is often found in schools of this class.

For the first time in the history of the school music has been given a prominent part. A class of bright and intelligent Indian girls has been regularly instructed in instrumental music by a competent instructor, and the progress of the class has been very commendable. Vocal music and singing has also been a part of the daily exercises.

In the industrial line all that is possible has been done to teach both boys and girls to work and to form industrial habits that may cling to them when they leave school. How well we have succeeded can only be told hereafter. The girls, for the most part, are more promising in this direction than the boys. They readily learn to sew, to operate the sewing machine, to cut, fit, and make their own clothing, to make bread, to cook, and in fact become good housekeepers. I am also satisfied that they make a good application of their accomplishments in their homes. On the other hand, the boys have been taught to milk, to care for stock, to garden, to make shoes, and do simple carpentry. I am sorry to say, however, that as a rule they make very little application of this knowledge in their home life.

The general health of the school has been fair. The new hospital has added much to the comfort and health of the school. During the severest weather in midwinter measles broke out in the school, and for a time it required the attention of teachers and all employees to care for the sick. As might have been expected, a number were incapacitated the balance of the year for school. Only one death occurred at school, but four others excused afterwards died in camp from the after effects of measles.

The children have for the most part attended religious services and Sunday school at the respective churches. A Sabbath school has been regularly conducted at the school for those not affiliating with the established churches.

Only two pupils from the school have been transferred to nonreservation schools during the year. A number of others are ready for transfer, and every reasonable argument has been used by myself and teachers to influence parents to consent to transfer of pupils, but all to no purpose. This may be too strongly expressed, however, for I learn that one of our most promising pupils is now making arrangements to go to an Eastern school, and possibly others may follow her example.

The coming school year is near at hand, and the prospects for filling the school are not encouraging. Owing to the division of the tribe, which took effect July 1, about one-half of our children went to the Rosebud Agency, and it will not be possible to enroll above 100 scholars, and possibly not that.

To the loyal support of teachers and employees, and the valuable assistance you have given me in the discharge of my official duties, is due much credit in making the school what it has been during the fiscal year past.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

C. J. CRANDALL, *Superintendent.*

B. C. ASH, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, *August 21, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make report regarding the affairs at this agency during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, as follows:

The year has been one of slow but appreciable progress among these Indians, who have been quiet and law abiding. When troops were being mobilized at the commencement of the Spanish war, there was an effort on the part of a few malcontents to make trouble and to induce the Indians generally to believe that the United States was certain to lose and that the country would be attacked from Canada. These men refused to credit reports of success, and claimed that all such were lies. Nothing serious resulted, however.

The condition of these Indians is not as encouraging as could be wished. But one more year of the thirty-year treaty remains, after which these people will be subject to the changing policies of Administrations and officials who succeed each other under our form of government. These Indians, as a whole, can never, in my opinion, be entirely self-supporting. The only possible industry for them is stock raising, and this has a definite limit, as much of the land of the reservation produces grass so scantily that many acres are necessary to sustain one animal. Then, also, the bottom lands on which only in ordinary years hay can be cut, are limited in extent, and are

being yearly more and more encroached upon by the increasing herds of cattle and horses. Many of the Indians now cut and haul hay at distances 20 or more miles from their homes. This restricts the supply, reacting upon the increase of cattle, the one permanent source of revenue for them.

Another discouraging feature is the scant supply of timber on the reservation and its rapid diminution. Even now the Indians obtain house logs and fuel from very distant points, and the limited supply is becoming visibly less each year. Except along the streams where are fringes of willows, some cottonwoods, elms, and box elders, the only timber is the dwarf mountain pine, which grows in some localities large enough for house building, but which is of extremely slow growth and when cut down is not replaced by new growth. Tree planting has been tried, but to no appreciable extent has it succeeded. It is therefore evident that in a few years timber for houses and for fuel will be obtainable only with great difficulty. It is unfortunate that these Indians, once the owners of the fertile valley of the Platte and much other farming land, should have been relegated to a country like this, where farming is impossible even for white men.

The erection of the boundary fence along nearly the whole northern line of the reservation has had the effect of keeping out trespassing stock, as was expected, and is proving an entire success. It should soon be extended along the western boundary, where outside cattle are intruding considerably, and in time along the southern line as well.

The past winter was unusually severe upon stock, not only because of the extremely low temperature, 46°, but owing also to the fact that early in winter a crust of ice formed and, for the most part, remained, covering the grass and preventing cattle from reaching it. As a result there was an increased mortality, the loss being estimated at 12 per cent.

Notwithstanding the various discouragements, these Indians are gaining in material comfort of living, in bettered sanitary conditions, and in thrift. As illustrating the latter, I may instance the fact that since I have been here I have sold to them wagons, haying machinery, and harness to the amount of over $18,000, every cent of which they have paid and which has been taken up to the credit of the Government. In addition to this I last summer obtained for them on my personal credit and upon ninety days' time some $3,000 worth of haying machinery, which was sold to them on credit and for which they paid so promptly that I was able within the time agreed upon to remit the entire amount to the dealers supplying the articles. It should be stated that these sales to them were made at the actual cost of the several articles.

When certain malcontents in White Clay district, in their wish to defeat the issue of beef from the block, had burned down a slaughterhouse newly erected at a cost of $1,000, the Indians of that district furnished all the money required to replace the building as originally constructed.

Indians are charged and pay for in cash the cost of labor for all repairs made to their wagons, harness, and machinery. These experiences are valuable as teaching them the cost of things and that once obtained all property is worth keeping and caring for.

There have been no allotments made on this reservation.

The education of Indian youth is being urged in every way possible and with gratifying results. During the past winter the attendance at day schools fell off greatly in consequence of the unusual severity of the weather and the prevalence of grippe and measles, of which many children died.

As anticipated in my last annual report, the children of school age have been practically all in school during the past year, excepting those incapacitated by disease. The proportion of these is very great, amounting to 10.33 per cent, due almost entirely to scrofula and tuberculosis. The latter is alarmingly prevalent and in almost every instance quickly fatal. Several pupils who, after medical examination, were admitted to the boarding school in September last are either now dead or in the last stages of this dread disease.

The boarding school at the agency has been in operation since February, 1898, and is in excellent condition in all respects. Runaways have ceased. The children seem contented and happy and are being most successfully advanced. The school grounds have been graded, walks constructed, trees planted, lawns laid down, and much other work done to beautify and improve the premises. All of the employees of this school are competent and efficient and deserve commendation.

Thirty-one day schools have been in operation during the year, with an aggregate enrollment of 906 and an average attendance of 704.67 pupils. Under the admirable superintendence of Mr. W. B. Dew, day-school inspector, a high degree of success has been reached, with entire uniformity of method.

No little of the improvement manifest has been gained by the four interreservation

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institutes that have been held soon after the close of the school year. These, originally intended for day-school employees, have been participated in by employees of the boarding schools of Rosebud and Pine Ridge reservations, and besides being very enjoyable have done immense good. There being on the two reservations about 125 school employees, material for a most successful institute is always available, and as the work is adapted to these Indians and this locality, differing somewhat from that required where the environment is not the same as here, there results more community of interest, and the expense of attending institutes at remote points is avoided, while the maximum of benefit is attained.

Missionary work has been continued during the year by missionaries of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Catholic societies, each of whom has worked zealously to improve the moral condition of the Indians.

The court of Indian offenses, consisting of four judges, all being full-blood Indians, has met twice each month as required, and heard the cases referred to it; its decisions have commanded respect.

Road making and repairing have been carried on as usual, under the direction of the farmers of the respective districts.

As has been before stated, there are on this reservation no trades, arts, or occupations carried on by the Indians, except only cattle raising; no others are practicable.

For statistics regarding educational work on the reservation, reference is requested to the report of Mr. George M. Butterfield, superintendent of the Ogalalla Boarding School, and Mr. W. B. Dew, day-school inspector, herewith.

I desire to renew my recommendation of last year that an additional physician be allowed to this reservation, as being imperatively needed and a wise expenditure of public money.

The following report of Dr. James R. Walker, agency physician, is most interesting, and shows the advancement that has been made under his wise and judicious management and methods.

The population of Pine Ridge Reservation, including the Indians enrolled and all others rightfully on the reservation, was:

Sex.	Indians and mixed bloods.	Whites.	Negroes.	Total.
Male	3,261	225	2	3,491
Female	3,524	135	.....	3,659
Total	6,788	360	2	7,150

The births were:

Sex.	Indians.	Mixed bloods.	Whites.	Total.
Male	107	26	2	135
Female	99	39	2	140
Total	206	65	4	275

The deaths were:

Sex.	Indians.	Mixed bloods.	Whites.	Total.
Male	92	9	.....	101
Female	100	8	.....	108
Total	192	17	.....	209

This indicates for the Indians and mixed bloods: A birth rate of 0.04−; a death rate of 0.03+, and an increase of 66 for the entire population.

The greatest birth rate was among the mixed bloods. The greatest death rate was among children under 1 years of age.

The death rate of those under 45 years of age was greater among the Indians than among the mixed bloods.

The death rate of those over 15 years of age was greater among the mixed bloods than among the Indians.

During the year the agency physicians gave medical treatment to:

Sex.	Indians.	Mixed bloods.	Whites.	Negroes.	Total.
Male	607	233	73	2	915
Female	608	214	70	.....	892
Total	1,215	447	143	2	1,807

The prevailing disease among the Ogalalla Sioux Indians is tuberculosis, almost one-half of whom appear to be affected by it. The larger percentage is among the children, and it appears to be increasing. The larger number of other diseases that these Indians suffer with are those resulting from the unsanitary conditions of their houses, filth, exposure of their persons, and indiscretions of diet.

During the year there were a large number of cases of grippe, but the only epidemic on the reservation was one of measles in the remoter districts, from which there died 31 children and 2 adults.

These Indians will ask the agency physicians to see their sick if they be conveniently near, but the most of them will not make much exertion to call the physician, and usually if the sick person considers his case hopeless he will resort to the customs of his forefathers, which appear to combine medical and religious ceremonies that soothe his dying hours.

The demand by the Indians for the services of the physicians have more than doubled in the last three years, and at times there are more calls than the two physicians now at this agency can possibly attend to; for the Indians on the remoter parts of the reservation live two days' travel from the agency, and at times it takes the physician eight or ten days to make a single trip for the purpose of visiting the sick, and if a sick person on the remoter parts of the reservation send for the physician it will be at least four days before he can see the patient, and it may be longer.

One of the most pressing needs of these Indians is for another physician, who should be located at Kyle, a station on the reservation, 45 miles from the agency, where there are quarters already prepared for a physician.

In conclusion, I have to commend to the office the employees of this agency as being unusually effective, industrious, and satisfactory.

It is a pleasant duty also to acknowledge the uniform courtesy and kindness extended to me by the Department and by your office upon all occasions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. CLAPP,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Twenty-first Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PINE RIDGE SCHOOL.

OGALALLA BOARDING SCHOOL,
Pine Ridge, S. Dak., July 10, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Ogalalla Boarding School, Pine Ridge, S. Dak., for the fiscal year 1899.

The first three months were seriously broken into by transfers of employees, leaving the school without a disciplinarian, and making a change in principal teacher. It was not until September that regular and efficient work began.

School opened with 175 pupils and more than the usual trouble from runaways, but with better discipline and the strong help of the agent this was entirely broken up. Since January 1, 1899, excellent contentment has seemed to prevail and pupils seemed as happy here as at home, and little desire was expressed to go home before the end of the term. The enrollment for the year has been 224, and school closed with 194. Ninety per cent of these are of full Indian blood, a desirable feature of the school.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable influences at the opening, the year has been a very successful one. Progress in the schoolroom has been marked, and industrial work very satisfactory. Sidewalks have been constructed, trees planted, flower beds and lawns made, all of which has added much to the beauty of the plant. In this work of adornment I am pleased to report a general interest of all employees of this school, much of the work being done at private expense and on personal time.

A good deal of labor, furnished mostly by the agent, has been put on the irrigation ditch this spring, hoping to get a flow of water onto the plant. This work is not yet complete, however, but it is hoped that the ditch will be in use for the hot months.

This has been a good season for crops and our farm looks well at present. If rains continue we will have a good harvest of grains and roots. Sixty acres are in crop, 5 of which is our garden.

The health of the pupils for the year has been good, though we have lost two by death. These cases were "cerebro-spinal meningitis" and "pneumonia with cerebral complications," and, though skillfully handled by both nurse and physician, could not be saved. I was pleased to note that these deaths had no ill effect upon the school. Sanitation is carefully attended to by the trained nurse, who inspects all buildings daily.

I am pleased to report efficiency for all employees of the school. Every department is at present strong, and faithfully conducted, and the school is in excellent shape for work for the coming year.

With a new building for employees' mess; with a small butcher shop, and an additional coal bin which have been allowed and will be built during vacation, I believe we have nothing else to ask for at present in the way of buildings.

I wish to express my thanks for the support this school receives from the 31 day schools of the reservation. Through these we are enabled nearly to make this work a second step in Indian education, rather than the miscellaneous collection of pupils which fills many Indian schools.

We were able to open our doors during three days of the first week in July, 1898, and the same for the same time at the close of the present year, to the day-school teachers of this reservation, and join with them in an institute. These institutes were attended by every school employee on the reservation.

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Methods, needs, and plans were ably discussed, and an excellent interest awakened. These schools are made much more a unit, and seeming perfect harmony between the day schools and the boarding school is established. In these things a most favorable work has been done.

To W. H. Clapp, lieutenant-colonel, United States Army, acting United States Indian agent, for interest and strong support to me and the school, I wish to express my sincere gratitude.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE M. BUTTERFIELD,
Superintendent Ogalalla Boarding School.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through Acting Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF PINE RIDGE DAY SCHOOLS.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, *July 18, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report on the schools of this reservation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

The census taken June 30, 1898, shows 1,586 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	81	821	4	906
Ogalalla Boarding School	.....	211	5	216
Holy Rosary Mission	.....	148	2	150
Nonreservation schools	.....	19	26	75
State or private schools	.....	28	2	30
Total	81	1,267	39	1,387

Of the 319 children between 6 and 18 years of age that did not attend, the following statistics show—

Mentally and physically incapacitated	164
Married, died, or absent	15
Too far from day school and too young for boarding	72
Excused for various reasons	38

The average attendance of pupils in the day schools was 701.67. Most of the children noted above as under 6 reached the age of 6 during the school year. The attendance at the day schools during the months when the weather was not excessively cold, showed marked improvement over former years, averaging 90 per cent of the enrollment. But during the months of January, February, March, and April the unprecedented severity of the weather prevented many from coming who hitherto had been models of regularity. In addition to this, measles and la grippe raged with great severity during these months, causing many deaths, and leaving those recovering in an unfit condition to attend. At many of the schools the attendance of those able to attend was as much as 98 per cent.

There has been but little difficulty in enforcing the attendance, especially of those of day-school age, 6 to 16; many of the children even come to the school on Saturdays, as it is more pleasant to them than home; and since nearly all children able to attend are in school during school days, those who do not come find no companions in the camp, and go to the school from preference. Of course there are some incorrigibles, but it is in almost every case due to the parent and not to the child; it is gratifying to note that the number of these is rapidly decreasing.

With the exception of those living near No. 32 day school, there were not over 20 available children between 5 and 18 years old who were not in school, and most of these were quite young. The severity of the weather prevented a well being dug at No. 32, and hence the school was not opened during the year. A teacher has been selected for this school, and if nothing happens school will commence on September 1 next.

The work in the day schools is progressing about as heretofore, and no marked difference over that of former years can be distinguished, except in one particular to be noted hereafter. The slow development of the Indian child's mind, and the difficulty of grasping to them a very complex foreign language, makes rapid advancement impossible, but I am more and more convinced each year that these camp schools are giving to the Indian child just what the common schools of the States are giving to the white child, as much education as is necessary for his future environment, that is, if he remains on the reservation. For higher education and technical training he must go to a boarding school.

The particular in which the work has made marked progress over former years is in English-speaking. Heretofore it has been considered impracticable to enforce this language on the school grounds, it being thought that sufficient was done if the pupil read and spoke distinctly in the class-room. During the session of 1897-98 one of the teachers, in spite of advice to the contrary, decided to try the experiment of forbidding Dakota on the school premises, and though for a while it seemed as if the children had lost the power of speech, in the end the experiment proved a success, and during three visits to the school I heard no Dakota, and found no difficulty in getting the children to converse with me. During the past session most of the teachers made the attempt to abolish the vernacular at their schools, and though the results have been varying, each attempt proved beneficial, and it seems that it is only a question of time when the vernacular will be used no more on the school grounds. At six of our schools English is, to a large extent, the natural language—most of the pupils being mixed bloods.

It is not intended to convey the idea that all the children at the full-blood schools are using English fluently. Such is by no means the case; but there is such a premium put upon the use of it that each pupil must needs employ all he knows, and strive to acquire more. And since children are put in school now at 6 years of age, they will know enough English by the time they are ready to leave the day school to carry on an ordinary conversation.

The supplies furnished were an improvement over former years, but still grossly inadequate, the deficiency being in material for girls' dresses and boy's outer clothing. There was only one suit apiece for the boys, and material sufficient for two dresses and an apron for each girl. It is manifestly impossible to keep children neat with such a limited amount of clothing. The underclothing, shoes, etc., were ample.

Since most of the large girls have been placed in the boarding school it has been very difficult to get the sewing and other work done. For one person to do it the sewing for fifteen or eighteen girls is almost an impossibility. Some of the housekeepers inaugurated the plan of getting the parents to help; the garment to be made would be cut out and sent home by the child with the request that the work be done by the mother, and usually it was willingly done. Other housekeepers induced some of their old pupils who had left school to come and help them, and where this plan was followed the work was more satisfactory, and the child at the school received more instruction; but as there was no fund to pay these for their work, and the meager salary of the housekeeper would not permit of it being paid by her, the girls who would come willingly to help would soon grow tired of this labor of love.

The lack of any facilities for bathing the children is a serious obstacle to effective work, and if some room could be built in which this could be attended to the work would be much more satisfactory.

Gardening was generally a failure, due to the excessive dryness of the summer of 1898.

The annual institute was held as usual, but only of the school employees on Pine Ridge Reservation. Every school, boarding and day, was represented, and the interest manifested in attention paid to papers and participation in the discussions was marked.

Our corps of employees is a satisfactory one, and it is to be hoped they will remain. Following is a list of employees in the 31 day schools, with enrollment and average attendance at each. The salary of teachers was $60 per month, and of the housekeepers, $30 per month for ten months of the year only:

School.	Teacher.	Housekeeper.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
No. 1	Mary H. Brun	None	20	16.12
No. 2	Elmore Little Chief	Mrs. M. Little Chief	32	21.23
No. 3	E. W. Truitt	Mrs. Mary E. Truitt	28	21.72
No. 4	Wm. C. Garrett	Mrs. Julia E. Garrett	33	21.95
No. 5	P. E. Carr	Mrs. C. Alice Carr	10	28.25
No. 6	J. W. Hendren	Mrs. Isadora Hendren	29	21.47
No. 7	E. M. Keith	Mrs. M. G. Keith	31	23.26
No. 8	Grenville F. Allen	Mrs. Ada W. Allen	24	19.64
No. 9	H. A. Mossman	Mrs. Nellie Mossman	36	28.20
No. 10	Horace G. Wilson	Mrs. Ida May D. Wilson	26	18.59
No. 11	Charles H. Park	Mrs. Rose Park	29	25.15
No. 12	Chas. L. Woods	Mrs. Zida E. Woods	24	18.83
No. 13	Frank D. Voorhies	Mrs. L. S. Voorhies	31	21.28
No. 14	Ashworth Heys	Mrs. Mary E. Heys	27	20.67
No. 15	W. M. Robertson	Mrs. A. A. Robertson	29	22.68
No. 16	Mrs. E. W. Gleason	Miss Sophia Condelario	30	23.82
No. 17	Jno. F. MacKey	Mrs. Evalyn MacKey	28	23.16
No. 18	Geo. L. Williams	Mrs. Lizzie A. Williams	34	24.04
No. 19	J. B. Freeland	Mrs. A. M. Freeland	34	25.55
No. 20	Horace G. Jennerson	Mrs. Mary R. Jennerson	27	17.84
No. 21	W. H. Barten	Mrs. Angelique Barten	36	26.42
No. 22	Miss Mattie E. Ward	Mrs. Lizzie A. Bullard	27	22.27
No. 23	J. M. Linn	Mrs. Olive R. Linn	27	21.13
No. 24	Louis L. Meeker	Mrs. Laura A. Meeker	25	21.01
No. 25	William J. Davis	Mrs. M. B. Davis	35	29.20
No. 26	William A. Root	Mrs. Josephine T. Root	33	29.83
No. 27	J. W. Lewis	Mrs. Ida Lewis	28	21.56
No. 28	Edward C. Scovel	Mrs. Mary C. Scovel	27	23.65
No. 29	Edward Truman	Mrs. Emma L. Truman	20	12.95
No. 30	J. H. Holland	Mrs. Frances N. Holland	21	15.10
No. 31	Stephen Waggoner	Mrs. C. J. Waggoner	24	19.69

The consideration and support given me in my efforts deserve my sincere thanks.

Very respectfully,

W. B. DEW, *Day School Inspector*

THE ACTING INDIAN AGENT,
Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR ROSEBUD AGENCY.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 25, 1899.*

SIR: As required by Department instructions, I have the honor to submit the annual report of this agency for the year ending June 30, 1899.

The agency proper is located in the southwest part of the reserve, 35 miles from Valentine, Nebr., on the Fremont, Elkhorn, and Missouri Valley Railroad, which is the railroad station and shipping point. The post office address is Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., and mails are received six times a week. A telephone line connects the agency with Valentine, Nebr.

The reservation, which is all in the State of South Dakota, contains about 3,250,000 acres of land, bounded on the north by Big White River, on the south by the line dividing South Dakota and Nebraska, on the east by the Missouri River, and on the west by the line separating this from the Pine Ridge Reserve, which line runs due south from the mouth of Black Pipe Creek to the State line.

As the greater part of the land on this reserve is only adapted to grazing, no effort

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is made to farm it, although the majority of the Indians cultivate small patches, and in some instances, where favorably situated, have as much as 10 or 12 or more acres under cultivation, but the great uncertainty of the harvest acts as a check to more extensive farming operations. The Indians do fairly well in stock-raising and, while there are still numbers of them that can not be induced to take proper care of their animals, one can notice some improvment each year in this respect.

The Indians on this reserve are Brule Sioux. The annual census was taken on June 24 last by dividing the reserve into small districts and assigning a farmer or a teacher to make the enumeration in each. This census is taken in a very careful manner, and it is required that all the Indians in each district remain at home on the day of enumeration until after they have been counted, and all absentees must be satisfactorily accounted for. The census so taken gives the following results:

Males over 18 years of age	1,318
Females over 14 years of age	1,486
Males under 18 years of age	1,046
Females under 14 years of age	1,012
Males between 6 and 18 years of age	725
Females between 6 and 18 years of age	656
Children of school age (6 to 18 years)	1,381
Total number of Indians on reserve	4,862

The increase over last year is accounted for by the transfer of 439 of the Lower Brule Indians to the Rosebud Agency. This transfer was made June 30, under the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, which act ratifies the agreement made March 10, 1898, by Inspector James McLaughlin with the Rosebud Indians, and under the provisions of this agreement the sum of $148,600 was disbursed by me in May and June last to the Indians of this reserve entitled to share in the payment under article 2 of said agreement. The amount paid per capita was $33.25. I am glad to be able to note this very satisfactory settlement of the status of these Lower Brule Indians, who have been living on the Rosebud Reserve south of Big White River for over two years past, and to report that nearly all of them have, at this date, taken their allotments and are living on them.

Schools.—There have been 19 Government day schools, and one Government and two mission boarding schools, in operation upon the Rosebud Reserve, and all have had a harmonious and consequently successful year. All the schools have been visited and inspected by the supervisor of this district, and frequently by the day-school inspector, and some of them by the agent, as he could find time to do so. The reports of the day-school inspector and the superintendents of the Rosebud Boarding School and St. Francis Mission School are transmitted herewith, and give the required detailed information regarding the schools.

It is still very difficult to obtain the consent of parents to the transfer of their children to nonreservation schools when the children have completed the course of study here and are ready and desirous of such transfer. It is believed it would be well for the Department to fix an age at which children could go to nonreservation schools of their own volition, for, as the matter now stands, many children are deprived of the advantages of a nonreservation boarding school who should enjoy them and who would undoubtedly profit thereby.

Missionary.—The churches represented on the Rosebud Reserve are the Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Congregational, and all the missionaries connected with these churches have labored zealously in advancing the Indians, and the good results of their work are to be seen daily in dealing with these Indians. The reports of the missionaries having charge of this work are transmitted herewith, and attention is invited to the same as showing the work done by each.

I have before in my annual reports called attention to the matter of divorces among these Indians, and the legislation needed in this respect. There can be no doubt that the granting of divorces is a subject of great importance in the advancement of these people and should receive attention.

Sanitary.—The agency physician, Dr. L. M. Hardin, submits the following report:

Number of cases treated during the year: Males, 888; females, 684; total, 1,572.
Births reported: Indians—Males, 51; females, 70; total, 121. Whites—Males, 1; females, 4; total, 5.
Deaths reported: Indians—Males, 68; females, 86 total, 154. Whites—Males, 2; females, 2; total, 4

An epidemic of measles prevailed over the reservation for two or three months during the winter and early spring, and, together with la grippe and consequent pulmonary complications, many deaths resulted from these primary causes. Of all diseases, tuberculosis and pulmonary troubles find the greatest number of victims among these people. Scattered over so large a territory, less than one-half of the Indians can command the attendance of a physician when most needed.

All former statements previously made concerning the need of a hospital at this agency are here reiterated. Cases are constantly recurring where better treatment than can be given with present accommodations is advisable, yet without these accommodations and proper surroundings forced neglect is all we can do for some of them.

A few cases that have occurred during the year are to the point: Last October a policeman, in the discharge of his duties, was thrown from his horse and sustained a compound disarticulation at ankle joint, and, after lying on prairie for twenty hours before being found, amputation of leg was found necessary. Operation was performed at his home, where his surroundings, at best, were unfavorable. After it was found that he could not be visited and attended there as often as required, being a policeman, he was brought to agency and quartered in the police station, where he was visited daily and made a good recovery, while if he had remained at home the operation would undoubtedly have resulted fatally. This case being the first major operation ever performed on this reservation, the results of the operation were looked forward to with unusual interest by the Indians. We hope soon to be able to fit an artificial limb in this case, authority to purchase same having been asked of the Department.

Upon precedent established in this case, a young man whose hand was blown off by an explosion of a "cannon cracker" on July 4, was brought in and amputation made, and patient afterwards attended to at police quarters until able to return to his home. Another minor amputation was made during the year, and patient would not consent to remain there, so went home after the operation.

The crowded condition of the police quarters, with its variable number of prisoners there from time to time, makes it undesirable in every way, even as an emergency hospital. Many cases requiring surgical treatment have thus had to go unattended because of want of proper surroundings and accommodations where they could receive attention of physician. Some who have had the means have gone to adjoining towns and a private hospital, and have not always been scrupulously treated. In my judgment the work here would be greatly facilitated by the establishment of a hospital of thirty or forty beds, where chronic diseases, as well as surgical cases could be attended, and would result in great benefit to the Indians.

Instead of two physicians on this reserve, there should be at least six, and there can be no doubt that a hospital is urgently needed here, and would be of great benefit to these Indians, who would, I am satisfied, gladly avail themselves of its advantages.

Allotments.—The work of allotting these Indians has been continued during the year by Special Agent William A. Winder and his assistants. At the close of the fiscal year 1898 2,238 allotments had been made, and 618 have been made during the fiscal year 1899, making a total of 2,856, and the work still continues.

No progress has been made in the work of revising allotments heretofore made to the head of a family, and dividing the same between the wife and husband in accordance with article 4 of the agreement made with these Indians by Inspector James McLaughlin, March 10, 1898, ratified by Congress and approved March 3, 1899, in consequence of the position taken by these Indians in regard to certain benefits they were told by Inspector McLaughlin would be received by them when the allotments were so divided. (See page 24 of House Doc. No. 447, second session, Fifty-fifth Congress). These Indians regard the remarks of Inspector McLaughlin in the light of a definite promise, and claim that it had great weight in inducing them to make agreement, and think it is the duty of the Government to carry out the promises of the inspector. This matter was the subject of my letter to the Department of April 14, 1899, and the reply of the Department thereto, of May 4, 1899, has been received and contents communicated to these Indians.

The allottees of 1898 have all received the benefits to which they are entitled by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, with the exception of the $50 cash payment, which will be paid to them shortly.

Trespass.—During the past year about 8,000 head of cattle trespassing on the Rosebud Reserve have been removed therefrom. These cattle came on the reserve in bunches of from one to five or six or more hundred at a time, and have been driven off by my farmers with police aid from time to time. About 5,000 head were taken off by the annual round-up of the Missouri River Stock Association. The cattle came from north of the Big White River, many of them, especially in the fall and winter, coming from a long distance north of that stream, but as the Big White River is fordable the greater part of the year, the cattle that are driven off to the north of this stream return to the reserve almost as soon as the farmers and police have turned their backs on them. The scarcity of water and grass to the north of this reserve, especially this year, and the building of a fence along the north line of the Pine Ridge Reserve, causes these cattle to come on the reserve in larger numbers than usual. The Indians, as might be expected, complain greatly of these trespassing cattle, and at times make life almost a burden to the agent.

Police.—As always, heretofore, this force has rendered the most efficient service in every way. Their promptness and good judgment in executing the orders of the agent, and in avoiding any serious friction, is to be specially commended. Often, duties of a dangerous nature have to be performed by them, and their faithfulness calls for and should receive more substantial recognition than is now the case. No other class of employees of the Government receive as little pay for the amount and character of work performed as do the Indian police.

Mixed blood.—There is one matter to which I have before invited attention, in which legislation is urgently needed, which is to define the status of mixed-blood Indians under the criminal laws. In view of the decision of the United States judge for the district of South Dakota that such persons are not Indians within the meaning of the criminal laws of the United States, and that the Federal court has no juris-

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diction in these cases, it becomes important that some way be found for the trial of mixed-bloods who commit crimes upon the reserve. The State courts can not be expected to take action and pay the expenses of such trials so long as the Indians and mixed-bloods do not bear their proportion of the taxes. It is thought that either the State courts should be reimbursed for the cost of such trials, or else that a law should be enacted giving the Federal courts jurisdiction, so that this class of offenders may be brought to justice.

The required 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 SUPERINTENDENT OF ROSEBUD SCHOOL.

ROSEBUD INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOL,
Rosebud, S. Dak., June 30, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the Rosebud Indian Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

The enrollment for the year has been 117 boys and 91 girls, making a total enrollment of 208 pupils for the year, with an average attendance for the year of 179.

According to rule for measurement of capacity, we have available sleeping room for but 82 boys and a like number of girls. From the above statement it will be observed that our sleeping quarters for the boys have been very much crowded during the greater portion of the year. With the much needed addition of a mess dining hall, with additional quarters for employees (which we hope to soon have in readiness for use) this crowded condition of the children will be very much relieved.

Literary department.—The character of work done in the schoolrooms during the past year has been very satisfactory. Although the results have not been all that could have been desired, I do consider the teachers as having done an excellent year's work. In so far as I have been able to observe, perfect harmony has prevailed in this department.

Quite a number of children who are now attending this school will soon drop out to take up the active duties of life for themselves. In my general talks to the children I have endeavored to beget upon their part a desire to spend, at least, a little time in school away from their home reservation before taking up the active and permanent duties and responsibilities of life, as it will give them an opportunity for obtaining some definite and lasting impression of what there is out from and beyond their home reservation life, which will be of inestimable value to them if properly appreciated.

Thirty-five pupils have expressed a desire to leave the reservation for other schools next year. While many of these children are our brightest and best, and I should give them up with regrets when considered from a selfish standpoint, because it would take them away from our school, I sincerely hope, for the sake of the children, that many of them may be able to obtain the required consent of parents for them to go.

English speaking has been insisted upon, and but for the unwholesome influence of a few Indian employees who have persisted in the use of the Indian language at times in talking to the children, the results have been eminently satisfactory.

Industries.—Work has been done by the children in every department represented at the school. Details are made at the beginning of each month, which indicates the helpers in the various departments for a month. Not infrequently is a child detailed to work in the same department from month to month, which in reality makes of such a child an apprentice. The needs of the child, as well as the needs of the school, are carefully considered in making the monthly details of pupils.

It is the purpose of the management of the school to have the same kind and quality of work done in the various departments of the school as is done in a well-regulated family, except that it is done on a much larger scale. Work is done by the girls in cooking, sewing, laundering, and in general housekeeping. The boys are taught to do simple work in carpentry, blacksmithing, shoe making, farming, and caring for stock.

Stock.—Our school herd of milch cows is what promises to be an excellent one. Quite recently 10 head of pedigreed Jersey cows and 1 bull were added to the stock already on hand, which was, for the most part, very good grade stock. Having had these cows such a short time, we have not made much butter this year. At the present time, however, we are making about 10 pounds per week.

Crops.—This being a country not naturally adapted to agriculture, the farm products, as a rule, are not very abundant. At gathering time last autumn we harvested about 300 bushels of Irish potatoes, besides a considerable quantity of cabbages and melons.

A dam is in process of construction which, it is hoped, will furnish a plentiful supply of water another year for irrigating purposes. About 10 acres of land is all that is cultivated by the school at the present time.

Health.—The general health of the children has been remarkably good throughout the entire year. One pupil, however, a young man of 18 years, died on the 10th day of June. Although the most of the schools of the reservation, if not all, were visited with the measles at some time since Christmas, we have had the good fortune to escape.

Employees.—I feel that it is due the employees of this school that I say with few exceptions their services have been very satisfactory. I am very grateful for the unity of effort that has been manifest throughout the year.

In this connection I desire to say that the supervising visits of Professor Rakestraw have been very helpful to the school.

Conclusion.—In conclusion, I desire to acknowledge my appreciation of all courtesies from the agent and the Indian Office.

Very respectfully,

W. H. COX, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through Dr. Charles E. McChesney, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF ROSEBUD DAY SCHOOLS.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 1, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report on the schools of this reservation for the year ending June 30, 1899.

The enrollment and average daily attendance at each of the schools has been as follows:

Name of school.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Boarding schools:		
Agency boarding school	208	179
St. Francis mission	223	201
St. Mary's mission	51	48
Day schools:		
Little White River	28	26.32
Butte Creek	25	22.57
Little Crow's camp	21	18.72
Pine Creek	29	24.60
Cut Meat Creek	31	27.13
He Dog's camp	26	23.83
Upper Pine Creek	23	20.60
Oak Creek	26	21.13
Upper Cut Meat	12	10.21
Black Pipe Creek	33	27.62
Ring Thunder	26	22.51
Whirlwind Soldier's camp	30	25.10
Milk's camp	29	24.93
Ironwood Creek	30	23.61
White Thunder Creek	22	20.76
Red Leaf camp	29	28.11
Spring Creek	30	24.35
Corn Creek	31	27.12
Lower Cut Meat	32	24.15
Total	1,022	893.40

The attendance has been very good, considering the great amount of sickness that prevailed during the latter part of the winter and early spring. Also as many of the parents have moved onto their allotments some of the pupils are obliged to go from one to three miles to school. At the opening of the schools much care was taken to exclude all incurables, and had it not been for epidemics of measles and la grippe, the per cent of attendance of those enrolled would undoubtedly have been greater than in any previous year.

The work of these schools has been conducted with all the vigor and interest of former years. Though improvement is slow, I can see great advancement of these people since I first came among them, six years ago. Then very few of the young men wore short hair, and nearly all the women of the camps wore the Indian or "squaw" dress, and all attended the Indian dances. Now all who have attended school are required to conform to the ways of civilization as much as possible. The young men on leaving school are required to keep their hair cut and wear citizen's clothing. The young women continue to make and wear the clothing as taught them in the schools, and all who have ever been enrolled at school are prohibited from attending the Indian dances. While occasionally someone attempts to drop back into the Indian ways, yet it has been most pleasing and almost surprising to see how willingly they have conformed to these regulations. A few years ago it was almost impossible in some of the camps to find anyone who could or would talk any English. Now with the exception of those who on account of sickness or other causes have not been able to attend school, all the young people can talk some English.

The returned students from the nonreservation schools do not find the same conditions as existed a few years ago, and these students by mingling with the people have to some extent made the schools and education more popular, and each year more interest and pride is taken in the children by the parents.

The schools have reached a degree of advancement where much more in the way of school-room work can be accomplished than was possible a few years ago. The pupils are becoming more familiar each year with the English language, and, consequently, able to receive more instruction. An effort will be made to keep the course of study commensurate with the increasing ability of the pupils.

The industrial feature of the work has received due consideration. Besides keeping the grounds and rooms in order and doing the necessary work about the schools, the boys have been given instruction in the shops. Material for making tables, cupboards, benches, etc., was sent to each of the schools. This afforded excellent instruction for the boys, and as they were allowed to take the articles they had made to their homes, it helped to make them more comfortable.

The girls have been given the regular instruction in sewing, mending, dressmaking, cooking, etc. I hope to see the time when a more liberal supply of woolen clothing can be given the girls and good warm cloaks take the place of the thin unsightly shawls.

The teachers have endeavored to interest their pupils in a higher education than can be given in a day-school, and many are willing and ready to attend the reservation boarding schools, but even when they are willing to go to the nonreservation school the parents almost invariably refuse to give their consent to the transfer. I would recommend a regulation whereby pupils of proper advancement and health, at the age of 16 or 18, could be transferred without the parents' consent.

The schools in the past year were all visited by Supervisor Rakestraw who gave us many valuable suggestions and awakened new interest in the work.

While there are many encouraging features of the work, there yet remains much to be done and many obstacles to be overcome. The ex-students do not have the proper reading matter and entertainment, and a great many are lacking in suitable employment. Much good could be done by a systematic distribution of good reading matter, and I hope during the coming year to be able to accomplish something in this respect.

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The teachers try to interest the young men of the camps in caring for their stock, and while many are doing fairly well there is still too much idleness on the part of the ex-student. In view of this fact, we are endeavoring to keep all in school until they are 20 or past, hoping that they will then be more able and willing to take up the duties of life.

Thanking you for the kindness and courtesy shown me in this work, I am,

Yours obediently,

J. F. HOUSE, *Day-School Inspector.*

DR. CHAS. E. MCCHESNEY, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. FRANCIS MISSION SCHOOL.

ROSEBUD, S. DAK., *August 5, 1889.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the thirteenth annual report of our school and mission work.

The enrollment during the ten months was 222, with an average attendance of 201. Without any special effort on our part the pupils readily returned, 190 being present on the 1st of September.

An epidemic of measles, prevailing on the whole reservation, last reached our school in the beginning of the third quarter. Nearly all that did not have them before, about 60, were down with the sickness. Dr. L. M. Hardin's able and faithful assistance, and the constant care of the nursing sister with her assistants, prevented a fatal issue. However, two girls died of meningitis, one of them being well and dead in less than forty-eight hours.

In spite of all precaution in admitting no pupils but examined by the physician as to their physical health, the latent germs of scrofula and consumption showed with several after some months. I deemed it better for both the afflicted ones and those at school to let them return home for a time, though this curtailed our attendance.

Notwithstanding this additional trouble both the school and industrial work was kept up without interruption and with good results as the examinations and the exhibits of specimens would prove to the observer at the close of the year. A class in embroidery and other fancy work did exceedingly well. The many pretty center pieces, doylies, sofa cushions, etc., were greatly admired by visitors. One set in particular, a table cloth, 3 yards long, almost entirely covered with clusters of violets, with a center piece and a dozen of napkins to match, won the admiration of everyone.

The vertical system of penmanship was introduced. At first many did not like the change from the slanting to the vertical; but their composition book at the close of the school showed that the majority had acquired a very legible, neat, vertical hand.

Various improvements have been made. Among others, tank-flushing toilet rooms to replace the old vault closets. To give it an ample water supply a new well was bored, 291 feet deep with 6-inch case-piping and 3-inch water-pipes. It will be run by the same steam engine which is used for the bath house and for sawing wood.

The old Indians appreciate more and more the benefits of a good education for their children. Without any canvassing we always have more applicants than we can well accommodate. On the other hand there is a number of pupils over 18 years of age, that have been to school, without interruption, ever since their sixth or seventh year, that know all they need, and more than they probably will ever use in their life. Several of the parents have expressed their desire to keep them for a time at home, not to overtax their physical strength for the sake of their education.

Supervisor Charles D. Rakestraw, accompanied by Supt. J. House, visited our school. He expressed himself well pleased with the work that was being done in all departments, and spontaneously acknowledged that everything was thought of and well provided for.

The missionary work has been carried on with unrelenting patience. It has been hampered to some extent by a certain class of Indians who practice, as they themselves call it, "hair-pulling," and who by a kind of imprudent zeal rather tear down than build up. Patient teaching of the truth and unostentatious practice of Christian charity will, I hope, overcome this obstacle.

Another drawback has been the keeping alive of certain Indian habits for instance, the custom of giving away almost all their property at the death of a member of the family or at certain gatherings. The more progressive Indians are on the alert and determined to make opinion against this custom, and to prepare the way for a final ruling of the Department to do away with it altogether.

Considering all in all we may be well satisfied with the progress of these Indians for the past ten years. An occasional flickering up of the dying out old nature should neither surprise nor discourage a missionary.

Not to repeat what I have said in former reports, I wish to thank you and all at your office for the many courtesies and kindnesses received throughout the year. I am, dear sir,

Very respectfully, yours.

P. FIDE. DUMASS, *S. J.*

DR. CHARLES E. MCCHESNEY,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, ROSEBUD RESERVATION.

ROSEBUD, S. DAK., *August 9, 1889.*

SIR: In compliance with your request for report of missionary work, I am glad to say that the past year has been a very successful one. Our church members have seemed to put more life and energy into church work, they have taken a bolder stand against the dances and heathen customs, and have accepted and applied a higher standard of morality.

In September of last year the annual conference of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches was held on this reservation. The church conferences have been condemned by a number of agents, so that a few words may be said in their defense. That there are objections to large gatherings even for religious purposes the missionaries will admit, and every one is anxious to prevent a large mob from gathering just to feast and visit.

The missionaries of the Congregational and Presbyterian churches have been making our annual conference a school for the advanced Indians. Four days are spent in lectures on history, science, law, music, philosophy, and theology. These are given by men who are thorough in the use of the Dakota language, and who make their special line of lectures a matter of thorough study. Last year the lectures on chemistry and biology, with experiments, were attended by many, and the interest and attention was very marked. The lectures on physiology and hygeine are always helpful and fruitful of better care and more attention to the details of good health. For the policemen and native judges the lectures on law and penology must have been suggestive and eye opening.

In the meetings where the discussions are carried on by the Indians themselves they bring up such topics as, "Is the single diet of the Indian or the mixed diet best?" "What Indian customs hinder their progress?" "What is the reason for the deterioration of so many citizen Indians?" The decision of the more progressive Indians on these topics has great influence in changing public opinion. The meetings are always orderly, and give an opportunity for the Christian and progressive element that is in a minority on all reservations to show that they are not to be despised by the heathen element.

One of the Rosebud school teachers said after attending the meetings for two days: "Nothing has given me more inspiration and hope in my own work than to see what has been accomplished in such a gathering as this. I have often doubted whether we were doing anything. But this great meeting, so orderly, so neat, and the people so earnest on these great questions of religion and civilization, proves that all we need is patience and persistence."

It is not hard for one who is here year after year to note progress. I think progress is continuous, though it has setbacks. The payment of money this summer has not been attended with the best results. The money was not expended as wisely as that which they receive for cattle or labor. Coming to them unearned, it was largely expended unwisely. But as it was a case of "a fool and his money are soon parted," they will now have time to learn wisdom.

There have been 12 missionaries laboring during the year, 6 male and 6 female.

Number of communicants	110
Rosebud Church	76
Burrell (Ponca) Church	34
Church buildings	1
Contributions for religious purposes by the American Missionary Association	$2,100
Marriages solemnized by myself	1
Contributions by Indians for religious purposes	$762
Amount paid to Indians for—	
Freighting	$125
Wood	100
Hay	75
All other purposes	75
Total	375

Very sincerely,

JAMES F. CROSS,
Representing the American Missionary Association.

DR. CHAS. E. MCCHESNEY,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, ROSEBUD RESERVATION.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 5, 1889.*

DEAR SIR: For the year ending June 30, I have to report—

Number of missionaries, 17; males 13, females, 4. Number of Indians who are communicants, 175; which is nearly one-fourth our total membership. Added by holy baptism during the year, 137. The number of our church buildings is now 11, two having been erected during the year, besides the large stone church now in course of erection near the boarding school at Antelope Creek.

Last autumn we were able also to build a commodious and substantial mission dwelling of stone here at the agency, the frame dwelling being then given over to the use of the Indian deacon and family. In all these improvements our efforts have been well seconded by our neighbors and friends, both whites and Indians.

Of the contributions made during the year by the domestic and foreign missionary society of this church and by young men's and women's societies and individual members both here and in Eastern cities, there have been expended for educational purposes, $3,500, and for religious and other purposes, $6,433; of which about $1,800 has been contributed by the people of this agency, who have thereby manifested their hearty interest in and their approval of the work of this mission.

There have been solemnized 11 marriages by myself, 5 by Rev. Dallas Shaw, 3 by Rev. William Saul.

The amount paid Indians during the year was—

For freighting	$275
For wood	150
For all other purposes	2,066
Total	2,491

Definite efforts have been made to bring about a more rational celebration of the Fourth of July, hoping to persuade the Indians of their own accord to give up many of the old foolish and harmful customs, which the wilder element ever seek to revive and continue. Two years ago, the "Fourth" coming on a Sunday, we succeeded in arranging for a quiet day and religious services, on which occasion nearly 2,000 of the people gathered for the open-air service and listened to a fine historical sermon by one of our native preachers. Each year since, we have persuaded some to draw aside from the crowd which follows the dance and the reckless "give away," and spend the day in more innocent and no less joyful thanksgivings and sports. We gratefully note that you, dear sir, encourage our efforts by your presence and sympathy.

Regarding the important questions of marriage and divorce, we hope we see the dawn of a better sentiment and, consequently, a better condition of things.

Faithfully and respectfully, yours.

AARON B. CLARK.

DR. CHAS. E. MCCHESNEY,
United States Indian Agent.

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REPORT OF AGENT FOR SISSETON AGENCY.

SISSETON AGENCY, *August 24, 1899.*

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of the Department, I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1899, as agent for the Indians at this agency, with census and statistics of the same.

The location of the agency is on the eastern slope of the Coteau Hills, and as near the center of the reservation as it could be conveniently placed. There are 918,779.32 acres of land in the reservation. In 1892 the Indians were allotted 160 acres to every man, woman, and child, said allotments taking in all land bordering on lakes and streams, the Indians having an eye more to wood and water than future use in farming. The valley, which takes in all the eastern half of the reservation, is an extension of the Red River Valley in North Dakota, and all the allotments taken in this territory can be made good farming land. But those taken in the hills west of the agency are for the most part hilly and covered with innumerable stones of all sizes, and can only partially be farmed—then at such cost as to make it a very risky undertaking.

The law which prohibits this land from being leased for a longer period than three years also prohibits the best farmers from taking hold of it, for it is impossible to take this land in its raw state and put it on a crop-paying basis in that limited time. The period should be extended to not less than five years, and then I believe that the allotments will be the means of partially, if not wholly, supporting the Indians.

Since my last annual report there has been paid to the Indians under my charge nearly $301,000, or about $159.53 per capita, out of which the better class have paid up their indebtedness, or as far as their funds would go, and seem to take hold of the question of future existence with a good deal of earnestness. They seem to realize the importance of working for their daily bread and not looking to the Government for support.

The better class, above referred to, take in about one-half of these Indians, and the largest per cent of them are full bloods. The other half are the ones who cause nearly all the trouble on this reservation. In this class you will find a great majority of all the whisky drinkers, wife beaters, and dancers. Here you find the ones foremost in the cry, "Abolish the agency! give us deeds to our land and what money there is in the Treasury to our credit," while in my estimation there has never been a time when an agent was needed more to look after the affairs of these Indians than at the present. There have been more crimes committed by this class of Indians in the last year than at any other time of which I have record in this office. I believe that this has been caused by the large amount of money paid to this class in the last few months and the insane desire of the rascally white men to get it away from them in the shortest time possible, with little consideration of what means they use to accomplish their ends.

It is considered a legitimate business (made so by long practice) to rob an Indian, fill him up with vile whisky and search his person for anything of value, and then turn him loose to go home and abuse his starving family, or to lie out in all kinds of weather and expose themselves to that dread disease, consumption, which is making such fearful headway among the Indians on this reservation. I believe that whisky will directly or indirectly be the means of the death of 70 per cent of the offspring before the age of 21 is reached. Sisseton, the county seat of this, Roberts County, 10 miles north of the agency, is a perfect bee-hive of boot leggers, and it is simply impossible for an agent to catch them all. I have prosecuted 19 white men, 11 have been indicted, and I have had good cases against several more, but owing to the protection thrown around the criminal by men who want to use them as "ward heelers," I have failed. There have been six deaths in the past year that can be directly traced to strong drink; four of them were caused by wounds inflicted by unknown hands, and though each case has been thoroughly investigated, Indians present at the time of the murder being intoxicated, no evidence could be found that would hold the guilty.

Sisseton Indian industrial boarding school.—This school is located on the eastern slope of the Coteau Hills and but 1¼ miles north of the agency. The buildings commenced in 1872 and additions added eight and ten years later are out of date and will require a liberal sum of money to modernize and put them in shape for the healthful and convenient occupation of our pupils. The boys' dormitory is in a very poor condition and will need to have a good many repairs before the winter sets in. Owing to this building having been constructed nearly thirty years ago and being a frame structure, it has become almost totally unfit for occupation and should have a thorough overhauling to be of any future use. The laundry building is in splendid shape, having been thoroughly repaired this last year.

The school year just ended has been a trying one for all of the employees. There have been a great many of our children afflicted with sore eyes, scrofula, and other ailments necessitating double duty on teachers and matrons. But notwithstanding this, we feel that an advance has been made. There has been less fault found by the parents than at any time before, and I do not anticipate very much trouble in filling the school early in September. Our school farm is in fine condition, and if nothing happens to damage the crops we will have some splendid grain this year. For an extended account of the school I respectfully refer to the report of Supt. J. L. Baker, submitted herewith.

The Presbyterian mission school, one-half mile north of our school, has done good work during the year past under the able superintendency of Rev. Baskerville. When one stops and considers that this school takes 75 Indian children, clothes, feeds, and educates them without a dollar's expense to the Government, it should be given more than a passing notice. For further details regarding this school I submit herewith the report of Superintendent Evans.

In conclusion, I wish to recommend that the ruling which compels an agent to get the consent of parents before their children can be transferred to nonreservation schools should be so modified that when the parents of any child are notorious drunkards, or when the surroundings are such that it will be detrimental to the child's future education and welfare, the agent should be given power to use his own judgment. It is all wrong that some of these through ignorance should stand in the way of their children fitting their lives for usefulness and individual independence.

My six policemen have all rendered valuable and efficient aid and given faithful attention to every duty. I heartily acknowledge the efficient and faithful cooperation of the employees under my charge, and thank your office for many courtesies and the manner in which all matters of business have received prompt attention.

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 SCHOOL,
Sisseton Agency, S. Dak., August 24, 1899.

SIR: In compliance with the custom and the rules of the Department, I have the honor to submit a report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

On account of the needed repairs of buildings and scarcity of farm implements the school has had a number of obstacles to overcome, yet it has been prosperous both in the industrial and literary departments. Half the day is devoted to schoolroom exercises and the other half to industrial work. In the main, employees have been efficient and faithful, and the children obedient and studious, and the result has been that the pupils have made commendable progress in their industrial work and studies. It has been our aim to instruct these children in all the branches of industrial work so far as it has been possible with the resources at our command, as well as to give them a fair English education.

Of 142 pupils enrolled during the fiscal year 1897, only 31 of that number were enrolled in the fiscal year 1899, caused almost entirely by transfer to nonreservation schools. Forty-two pupils who had never attended any school were enrolled the past year. Total number of pupils enrolled during the year, 129; average attendance for the ten months school was in session, 98.

At the closing exercises last June many visitors expressed much pleasure at the proficiency of the pupils in schoolroom work and in the samples of work which were displayed.

In the laundry there has been a regular number of girls detailed, and practical instruction has been given them in washing, starching, and ironing, and they show improvement, as evinced by the careful and neat manner in which they do their work. A number of girls have been detailed monthly to the seamstress, and the intelligent manner in which they perform the work assigned them is an index of the benefit derived by the instruction given them. Under careful training many of the girls have attained proficiency in the culinary work, and especially in making excellent bread. In all the phases of the work they are carefully taught, especially that of economy.

The number of acres under cultivation for twenty years previous to last year was 40. Last year 33 acres of sod were broken, and this spring 27 acres, making in all 100 acres. Of the 27 acres this spring, 8 acres were planted to corn and 5 acres to turnips. The remainder, 14 acres, was broken too late for planting. Next spring there will be 30 acres of sod to break. All the farm work has been done by the boys, under the direction of the industrial teacher, who was assisted at times by the fireman. The estimated yield of the farm for this year is as follows:

Wheat	bushels..	900	Oats	bushels..	100
Turnips	do....	500	Potatoes	do....	450
Onions	do....	40	Corn	do....	200
Beets	do....	20	Cabbage	heads..	3,000

Also, a good supply of pumpkins, squash, etc.

A self-binder, mower, drill, and disk harrow are needed, as we have none, and trying to farm without them does not teach economy, and it withholds from the boys the knowledge of farm machinery.

This spring a new roof was put on the laundry and improved otherwise, and it is in good condition. The boys' building is so badly in need of repair that it is unfit for occupation. The main school building should receive immediate attention; roofing, plastering, and flooring are needed.

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The carpenter shop should be finished, and work on other buildings executed, as well as other needed improvements.

In conclusion I will say that taking into consideration the difficulties and discouragements caused by the failure to furnish the school with the necessary farm implements, together with the condition of the buildings, it has required a great deal of perseverance to accomplish favorable and desired results.

I am, your obedient servant,

J. L. BAKER, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Nathan P. Johnson, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GOODWILL SCHOOL.

GOODWILL, S. DAK., *August 25, 1899.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of Goodwill industrial school for the year ending July 1, 1899:

Teachers (male, 1; female, 2)	3
Pupils enrolled (girls, 12; boys, 10)	83
Average age of pupils	11
Number of months school maintained	9
Average attendance of pupils	75
Total cost of maintaining school	$11,780.31
Employees (males, 4; females, 5)	9
Acres cultivated	125
Bushels of wheat raised	467
Bushels of oats raised	1,362
Bushels of potatoes raised	127
Bushels of corn raised	250
Horses belonging to the mission	7
Cattle belonging to the mission	37
Hogs belonging to the mission	11
Buildings, exclusive of barns	11
Communicants in the seven Presbyterian churches (on reservation)	501
Total contributions of seven churches	$2,928.73
Sabbath-school membership	223

Respectfully submitted.

DAVID E. EVANS, *Superintendent.*

N. P. JOHNSON, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR YANKTON AGENCY.

YANKTON AGENCY,
Greenwood, S. Dak., August 31, 1899.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899:

Population.—The census taken June 30, last, shows:

Males	784
Females	917
Total	1,701
Number of Indian children of school age:	
Males	196
Females	233
Total	429

Farming.—This is the principal occupation of the Indians of this reservation. A favorable season has enabled them to make extra good crops of wheat, corn, and potatoes, besides a considerable amount of garden truck, such as melons, pumpkins, turnips, etc. The corn and wheat crop will be unusually fine.

More interest in farming has been manifested this year than ever before, 20 mowing machines, 20 harrows, 20 sulky rakes, 50 cultivators, and 10 corn planters having been furnished by the Department for the use of the more progressive and industrious Indian farmers. They have taken a keen interest in the breaking up of more land. The farming implements furnished are highly appreciated, as will be shown in the increased tillage of Indian lands.

Stock raising.—The Indians, from experience and teaching, are fully impressed with the fact that the most profitable industry for them to adopt, and the one that will afford them a greater revenue, is stock raising. Seven hundred head of heifers and 25 bulls, furnished by your office, were received and issued to 304 heads of families

in June last. They were much pleased with them and have displayed great interest and enthusiasm in their attention since receiving them. There were also received and issued 20,000 pounds of barbed wire and 3,000 fence posts, enabling the owners of cattle to construct proper fences and corrals for the protection of stock.

Building.—The 36 houses for Indians authorized by the Department, erected during the fiscal year 1899, have all been issued. These houses are 14 by 20 feet in size, of good material, and well constructed, making them very comfortable and when painted present a neat appearance.

The 25 houses authorized to be built during fiscal year 1900 are, at this date, August 31, nearly completed. The size of these houses has been increased to 14 by 24 feet. This will make 61 Indian houses built and issued since I have been at this agency. The effect of this building has been shown in a marked and beneficial way.

One of the urgent necessities at this agency is authority for construction of a plank sidewalk leading from agency office, church, etc., to school buildings, after each rainfall it being almost impossible to wade through the gumbo in going to and from these buildings. A new office building is badly needed at this agency. Estimates for materials for construction of same, accompanied by plan of building, have gone forward, and it is to be hoped that authority will be granted for the erection of this building in the near future. Have also submitted estimates for materials required in repairing agency buildings.

Agency shops.—The usual amount of work has been accomplished at the shops during the past year.

Sanitary.—The general health of the Indians is now good, but much sickness prevailed during the past winter and early spring. An epidemic of measles and whooping-cough raged on the reservation and at the Government boarding school during February and March last. Owing to a strict quarantine being maintained at the schools and the excellent care bestowed on the sick ones by agency physician and efficient help of the school employees the mortality was less than might have been expected.

Education.—There are two Indian schools at this agency—the industrial boarding school, supported entirely by the Government, and the Episcopal mission school, under the supervision of Bishop Hare, and maintained by that church.

Artesian wells.—The two artesian wells at Lake Andes have proved to be entirely satisfactory in every respect. The well located at agency which formerly was a source of trouble and expense is now giving very good satisfaction. The leak on outside of the pipe has not been, and never will be, stopped; but arrangements have been made to control the water in such a way as to prevent doing any damage, and during the past year it has not caused us any trouble at all, but has given the best service that has ever been had since its construction.

Police.—The police force has been most efficient, and has rendered excellent service at all times.

Judges.—The judges of the court of Indian offenses have rendered good satisfaction.

Accompanying this report will be found reports of Superintendent Reardon, of the Government school; Mrs. Jane H. Johnson, of the Episcopal mission school, and Missionaries Williamson and Cook, as also statistical report and census of the tribe.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. HARDING,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF YANKTON SCHOOL.

GREENWOOD, S. DAK., *September 1, 1899.*

DEAR SIR: This school is located at the Yankton Agency, which is 30 miles south of Armour, S. Dak., the nearest railroad station, and is reached by a daily stage. There are 17 employees; an enrollment of 151 and an average attendance of 120 for the past year.

The children admitted to school were examined by the agency physician, and until February, when the measles went through the school, we congratulated ourselves on the good health and general progress of the school. From that time until June 29, the school, generally speaking, simply kept up an organization, and a great many could not attend school at all on account of sore eyes.

Schoolroom work was very satisfactory in so far as we were able to carry it out. A regular outline of study was pursued and good results obtained. An improvement in the use and pronunciation of the English language was noticeable and supplanted the Dakota, which was prevalent, much to the embarrassment of the work in all departments.

The industrial work has proven satisfactory and the prospects for crops at this writing are encouraging and a large yield looked for. By having better horses and more farming implements, with the boys we have, much more can be accomplished. A greater variety of crops should be grown, with

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the idea prevailing that the school industrial work should be an object lesson to the Indian of the reservation.

Our vegetables, the most of them, did not ripen until July and August. There were no children here to eat them. I think it a mistake to let all the children of the reservation school go home during those two months. If the older boys and girls were required to remain in special relays, the boys could assist in harvesting and putting up hay, and thereby get the benefit of the most practical lesson in agriculture, while the girls would get a more extended knowlege of fresh vegetables, how to prepare, cook, and preserve them.

Improvements have been made from time to time as necessity required, and employees were generous and kindly disposed toward one another. There were no transfers during the year while the school was in session, a favor of the Department for which we were thankful.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD E. REARDON, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through John W. Harding, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 31, 1899.*

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request, I have the honor to send you a short statement of the condition of the work in St. Paul's boarding school during the last year.

Whole number of pupils enrolled during the year was 56; average attendance during the year, 51. The year was one of encouragement to us in our work. The improvement in English and all work was extremely gratifying. They are taught all kinds of outdoor work, also to assist in much of the house-work.

Our school opened in September and closed May 30. We closed early knowing it would be a reward of merit they would appreciate, which was deserved for their cheerful and manly conduct during three months we were under strict quarantine against measles and whooping cough.

Permit me to offer my sincere thanks to our agent for so kindly and promptly establishing the quarantine, which protected us from all disease. Not having a single case of sickness, we were able to send our boys all home perfectly well.

I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully.

JANE H. JOHNSTON,
Principal of St Paul's School.

JOHN W. HARDING, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, YANKTON RESERVATION.

YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK., *September 18, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to present this my thirtieth annual report as missionary of the Presbyterian Church to the Yankton Sioux Indians.

It is now forty years since I preached my first sermon to the Indians in Minnesota. Wonderful changes have come over not only this Western land but also over the Sioux Indians who were then well nigh the sole inhabitants of Minnesota and North and South Dakota. Having seen what has already come to pass, I have faith to believe it is possible both to civilize and to Christianize the barbarous heathen aborigines of this Western Continent. The Yanktons, who when I came here thirty years ago were all wearing long hair and the breechcloth and worshipers of idols, are now all clothed respectably in civilized costume, and a majority of them are members of some one of the seven Christian churches situated among them.

The present year has been a prosperous one in most ways. They are getting fixed up in their homes on their farms more and more like white farmers, and the generous aid of the Government in this line has led them to be more contented in this new mode of life. They also show more intelligence and common sense, and are more reasonable in their dealings with white people, with whom they are coming more and more in contact. And in the churches they are learning to take more part themselves, and take more fruit rest in supporting the institutions of religion.

The following statistics will show the present state of the Presbyterian mission:

Church organizations	1
Church buildings	1
Communicants	318
Sunday school scholars	155
Adult baptisms	8
Infant baptisms	26
Marriages	10
Amount of contributions	$1,200

Yours, respectfully.

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON,
Missionary of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN W. HARDING, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN UTAH.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY.

UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY,
White Rocks, Utah, August 21, 1899.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit my first annual report as agent of the Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah.

I assumed charge of this agency October 1, 1898, relieving Capt. (now Major) George A. Cornish, of the Fifteenth United States Infantry.

In the way of farming I found these Indians all anxious to get something for nothing; i. e., they all want farms assigned to them, then they want the white men to farm for them, they to receive a share of the crops and do nothing. I have stopped that, and do not allow the Indians to have any share of the crop unless they work. White men are farming about 400 acres on the reservation, but it is all new ground, and it required considerable work to clear the same of sagebrush and to level it. The Indians do not get any share of this crop. In addition to the extra work on the land, the white men will give the agent enough grain to seed the land next year. This grain will then be loaned to the Indians with the understanding that they are to return like quantity each fall and borrow it again the next spring. These few white men farming among the Indians is a good object lesson, and shows them what can be done on their reservation.

I believe the Indians under my charge are improving in their desires to be self-supporting. A number of them have large alfalfa fields, and in every case I make them hire other Indians to help put the hay in the stack. I think the amount of grain raised by the Indians on the reservation will be more than double what it was last year. The hay will be about the same.

These Indians are very anxious to have their reservation improved by having more irrigation ditches, houses, fences, etc., and in order to do this they want me to ask your Department to release $100,000 of their money now on interest, and to spend it on the reservation for the purpose above stated. I think this money would do them much more good, if spent this way, provided that none but Indian labor be employed, and I recommend that their request be granted.

I would recommend that small farms, or some way of making a living, be provided for every graduate of the Eastern Indian schools that returns to the reservation. Nothing is more pitiful to see than a bright, educated young Indian come to a reservation without money or any way of making a living. In many cases they become the worst Indians, when they might be saved if some of their own money was properly used for them.

When I first took charge as agent, the Indians seemed to be able to obtain all the alcohol and whisky they could find money to purchase. I immediately endeavored to secure evidence against the people who sold it to them, and, with the assistance of the officers, have succeeded in sending two to the penitentiary, and have warrants out for three more, and have evidence on which I think a number of others could be convicted; but they have all left the country, and I do not believe there is anyone now selling liquor to any of the Indians under my charge. The notorious "Strip," where most of the liquor was sold to the Indians, has been completely broken up, and the buildings are all deserted and fast going to ruin.

I wish to reiterate all that my predecessor, Major Cornish, said about these Indians being entitled to receive pay for their Colorado land, now in the forest reserve in that State. As the Government never expects to sell this land, the Indians should have pay for it, and they should be permitted to employ an attorney to present their case to Congress.

If the consent of the Indians is necessary to be obtained in order to open the Uintah Reservation, it will be useless for Congress to pass any more laws or spend any more money for that purpose, for I do not believe there is an Indian on the reservation who is willing or favors selling any part of their land. They look with favor on leasing when they can be assured that it will not bring too many white men among them and that they will not be cheated.

I think the Uncompahgre Indians have been treated very badly. They have always been good Indians; their chief, Charley Shavanaux, is exceptionally so; his advice is always good. They feel very badly that Washington will neither pay them for their Colorado land nor permit them to hire a lawyer to present their case to Congress. Their reservation in Utah was taken from them seventeen months ago and thrown open for settlement. In doing this the Indians were injured and the whites

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were not benefited; for I do not believe a single entry has been made on any land embraced in the former Uncompahgre Reservation. The land is fit only for Indians, and they should have been permitted to keep it. As Congress has opened the worthless part of the reservation—the part which no one wants, except Indians—they should either give that land back to the Indians or open the balance of it and permit mining claims to be filed on the gilsonite land, which is very valuable.

As to irrigation, I refer you to the reports of the two superintendents of irrigation which have been forwarded to you.

The two schools at this agency have done fairly well, but we hope to have them do better next year. I wish to say that each and every employee of the two schools is doing his full duty, and that James E. Kirk, superintendent of the Uintah school, and John M. Commons, superintendent of the Ouray school, are both well fitted for the places they fill, and that they are doing as well as anyone could possibly do in their places.

The school and agency buildings at the Uintah Agency are in much danger of fire. With one exception, the buildings are of pine wood, and it would be almost impossible to save them if a fire were to start. We have plenty of water here with a fall of 100 feet to the mile, and a good system of water works could be established at a very small expense. We should at least have a large tank at the agency and one at the school to be used in case of fire.

The Episcopal Church is doing much good among the Indians. The work at the Ouray Agency is under the charge of Rev. Mr. Hersey, and Miss Carter has charge of the work at the Uintah Agency. Both are bright, intelligent people and are well liked by the Indians. No better selections could have been made for this work.

The White River Indians have for the last six months been threatening to go to Colorado; but, with the assistance of Special Agent E. R. Harper, I now have them quieted down, and they promise to stay on the reservation and be good Indians.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Department for kind and courteous treatment I have always received.

Very respectfully,

H. P. MYTON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF UINTAH SCHOOL.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of Uintah boarding school, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

As in former years, so in the past year, the one great hindrance to progress and satisfactory work has been the irregular attendance of pupils. While every means within the scope of moral suasion has been used, yet the results have been very unsatisfactory. It is certainly evident that a change of policy is necessary for the success of the school.

Notwithstanding the irregular attendance, good work has been done in both the literary and the industrial departments. During the cold winter months the attendance was very good, and the progress made during that time was very satisfactory. The programme rendered by the children on Washington's Birthday elicited much praise from all the visitors present. The Ute children have good minds, and if they were compelled to stay in school they would soon show great intellectual advancement.

The girls have received careful training in sewing, cooking, laundering, and general housework. Besides making their dresses and underwear and the underwear for the boys, the girls also made a number of rugs and other articles of decoration for the dormitories and sewed the rags for 36 yards of rag carpet.

Industrial work among the boys meets with bitter opposition, which is encouraged by the parents, who regard all manual labor as degrading and only fit for squaws and white men. I will say for the boys that their work, consisting as it does of chopping wood and of carrying water from 30 to 60 yards, is a real drudgery and hardship, especially so when the thermometer is 25° and 30° below zero, and might justly meet with mild remonstrance.

A farm of about 80 acres has been fenced for the school. The soil is rocky, sandy, and covered with sagebrush, requiring a great amount of labor to prepare the ground for seed; yet it is as good, perhaps, as can be found convenient to the school. During the year about 15 acres were cleared and sown to oats and lucerne. The oats will be light, but the stand of lucerne is good, and in another year will furnish nearly enough hay for the school stock.

Our garden is large and of excellent soil, and promises a sufficient yield of potatoes and other vegetables for school use. Most of the work on the farm and garden has been done by the boys.

The general health of the pupils has been excellent. With the exception of colds and la grippe, there has been very little sickness in school.

With the exception of the new storeroom just completed the buildings here are much in need of repairs. This is especially true of the boys' and girls' buildings. The condition of these buildings was reported last May, and I regret very much that we must begin the coming term of school with the buildings in the same deplorable condition.

In regard to needed improvements, I can but repeat the requests of former superintendents. A complete system of sewerage is needed. The ground is becoming saturated with the deposits of years, and it should be carried off. A complete system of waterworks is a positive necessity and would relieve the school of much drudgery and hardship.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank the employees for their hearty cooperation, their willing service, and their tireless efforts for the success of the school.

Respectfully,

J. E. KIRK, *Superintendent.*

MR. H. P. MYTON, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OURAY SCHOOL.

OURAY SCHOOL, UTAH, *July 15, 1899.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Ouray boarding school for the year ending June 30, 1899:

Upon taking charge of the school, November 25, 1898, I found 26 pupils in attendance. Since that time there has been a slight increase in the attendance, but it is still far from satisfactory. This school should be filled to its normal capacity of 80 pupils, peaceably if possible, by force if necessary. I have endeavored to create a friendly feeling toward the school, to show the Indians that the white man's way is the best way, and that the school was established for their benefit. But while some of the Indians are willing patrons of the school, there are many who are still opposed to education. They know that civilization brings with it duties and obligations that require energy and industry, and they prefer to live in the old way and be supported by the Government, rather than adopt a new method of living, which will compel them to abandon their vices and go to work.

A system of waterworks is greatly needed. At present we have to haul the water in barrels for laundry, kitchen, and bathrooms. This is very unsatisfactory and a fruitful cause of sickness in cold weather. An attempt has been made to dig a well near the kitchen and laundry, but the formation is such that good water can not be obtained. I think that a well can be dug in the river bottom about 20 rods from the kitchen, and good water obtained at a depth of a few feet.

A barn or other comfortable shelter is needed for our increasing herd of cattle. If the lumber can be furnished by the agency sawmill, the school employees can do most of the work of building.

Our farming operations have been fairly successful. We will have plenty of hay for our stock and some vegetables for the children, although gardens are not so good as usual on account of the cold, backward spring.

The employees have worked faithfully and diligently, but owing to frequent changes, and the consequent unsettled condition of affairs, the pupils have not made that steady growth which is to be desired and which can be obtained where the same employees remain throughout the year; yet there have been some progress and improvement, and I look forward hopefully to the future.

Very respectfully,

JNO. M. COMMONS, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN WASHINGTON.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR COLVILLE AGENCY.

COLVILLE AGENCY, *Miles, Wash., August 25, 1899.*

SIR: As directed in your circular letter bearing date May 1, 1899, I have the honor to submit my second annual report of affairs at this agency. In submitting this report I have concluded to leave out "past history," of which, I believe, enough has been said in previous reports. It is well, however, to restate a few known facts.

The jurisdiction of this agency embraces three reservations, two of them—the Colville and Spokane—in the State of Washington, and the Coeur d'Alene, in the State of Idaho. Together they contain an area of more than 3,500,000 acres. The population of the various tribes is shown in the following table, viz:

Tribes.	Males.		Females.		Total.	Children of school age.		Total.
	Above 18 years.	Under 18 years.	Above 14 years.	Under 14 years.		Males.	Females.	
Lower Spokane	112	63	134	61	370	30	32	62
Upper and Middle Spokanes, on Spokane Reservation	59	26	68	27	180	11	22	33
Okanogan	198	107	189	79	573	67	51	118
Columbia	108	40	124	39	311	30	32	62
Nez Percés of Joseph's Band	33	23	54	17	127	11	12	23
Coeur d'Alene	137	94	167	83	481	49	49	98
Upper and Middle Spokanes, on Coeur d'Alene Reservation	42	26	81	24	115	20	16	36
Lake	107	64	99	41	311	42	41	83
Colville	110	80	95	48	303	30	27	57
Nespilem and San Poil (estimated)	120	70	140	70	400	45	30	75
Calispel[1]	50	25	25	50	150	15	10	25
Total	1,076	588	1,118	539	3,351	359	321	672

[1] Estimated; not on any reservation.

Speaking of the Indians residing upon the Colville Reservation—the Okanogan, Columbia, Lake, Colville, Nespilem, and San Poil tribes—I can say that they are gener-

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ally progressing, industrious, and where not disturbed by outsiders are polite, obedient, and respectful, are becoming civilized, and fast adopting the ways of the whites. Nearly all of them are living in comfortable houses, and but a very limited number are occupying the traditional tepee or brush homes.

The Columbia tribe have sustained a severe loss during the past year in the death of their chief, Moses. The direct cause of his death was Bright's disease, coupled with severe exposures and advancing years, which overcame his magnificent physical endurance and he succumbed to the inevitable March 25, 1899. In the passing away of Moses the last remnant and vestige vanished of a succession of chiefs who have conspicuously figured in the history of pioneer life for generations. Moses came of fighting stock and was a chief by inheritance. His ancestors for generations had been chiefs and possessed undaunted courage and bravery. He belonged to that class of Indians who bravely and incessantly fought the advance of civilization, clinging with steadfast tenacity to the traditions of their forefathers in defending the inheritance they had received from Almighty God. Born with the instincts of a great warrior, he contested every inch of ground which he had been taught belonged to himself and his people. After a few years of hostility he fully realized the folly of his contention and soon comprehended the friendly feeling toward him on the part of the whites. He made a treaty with the Government, and, as he said himself, "washed his hands from all previous warfare," kept his promise faithfully, and died a warm friend of the Government. After his suspension of hostilities he settled down to more peaceful pursuits, and had a wonderful influence in having his people do likewise. For many years past he had been an ideal Indian, thoroughly modern in every respect, and lived on a fine farm on the Nespilem River, well stocked with cattle and horses, also well supplied with agricultural implements. He lived in a good substantial frame dwelling and dressed entirely in citizen's clothes, was a great lover of horseflesh, and among his band could be found many blooded animals. He often contested for supremacy with white people, backing up the merits of his horse with cash. His judgment was rarely misplaced. He was a suave, pleasant man of sunny disposition and jovial nature; exerted a powerful influence over his people, and his wishes were never disregarded by them. Though stern in governing, he was kind to the weak and generous to those in want, caring for the old and indigent, supplying them with provisions from his own larder, and often gave them money to purchase necessaries of life. In his death the tribe loses a faithful friend and the Government a good citizen.

Much credit should be given the Indians upon the Colville Reservation for their advancement and present prosperity. They are on a good, sound, and conservative footing, satisfactory to the Government and creditable to themselves. The territory occupied by these Indians is adapted to agriculture and stock raising. In extending the limits of their farms good substantial fences have been erected, and during the past year quite a number of them have purchased fence wire out of their own financial resources.

The extension of the mineral laws to the Colville Reservation, while having its injurious effects and drawbacks, has its redeeming feature. Prospectors and mining camps create a market for the produce of the Indians, and, as a general rule, the prices are far in advance of those in a more open market outside.

In my last report I submitted for your consideration a few remarks relating to the condition of Joseph's band of Nez Percés, and offered a few suggestions which I deemed necessary for their improvement and advancement. This year I reluctantly admit that I have nothing encouraging to offer. The same spirit of indifference exists, and instead of being able to report the ordinary progression, I must admit that the conditions warrant my saying that they have made the initial step toward retrogression. With a lavish expenditure by the Government and a feeling of disregard for their future wants, this small band has lapsed into an indolent and lazy condition.

Chief Joseph himself is not in any way a progressive Indian, and has not the confidence of his people. It is difficult to instill into his mind the fundamental principles of civilization. He lacks the stamina of a chief, and wields but very little influence over his people, at least for their betterment. Chief Joseph may be applauded for his acts of bravery and as a great military chieftain in the sacrifices he made for what he considered his birthright; how he led his warriors forth to battle akin to the ancient Hannibal; how he fought, bled, and finally surrendered with all the honors of war and a vanquished hero. All those acts appear very flattering on the pages of history, but to know a man thoroughly is to see him daily in the different walks of life. He may have been a success as a military commander, but as a progressive, public-spirited Indian he is decidedly a sad failure. He is hostile to civilization, and he and his handful of warriors are the most backward of all the tribes on

the Colville Reservation, and, taking into consideration the fact that the Government has supplied them so lavishly with rations, clothing, and implements for the past sixteen years, their condition should be very much different.

Located as they are in the beautiful valley of the Nespilem River, where the hand of nature has made the soil prolific, the climate mild, and the air balmy, they should have good farms and comfortable homes. Many of them have no farm, do not care for one, as they are supported in luxury and ease by the Government. I can not be too emphatic in criticising the practice of furnishing these Indians rations and clothing. If it can not be stopped immediately, let it be done by a gradual decrease. The issue of subsistence encourages idleness and carelessness. The Nez Perces are nonprogressive in their present state, immoral in their habits, and filthy in their customs. The women do most of the labor, and they live much as their forefathers did, or as near as the surroundings will permit. Marriages are not known, children are born promiscuously, and morality and virtue are in a deplorable condition among both sexes. They are inveterate gamblers, and spend much of their time in the traditional Indian games of chance. While Chief Joseph is a pleasant, sociable Indian to meet, he is a much overestimated man as to his tact and ability. As chief of his band he should exercise some control and be willing to elevate his people to a higher standard. This he does not do, has no desire to better their condition, and they plod along in the same rut from year to year. He should endeavor to rectify their errors, and assist in apprehending those who violate the laws of the land.

There should be a definite and feasible plan adopted for the uplifting of these Indians in order to accomplish beneficial results, and restrictions adequate to curb their hostile nature must be established and enforced. With a systematic, vigorous policy this tribe will pave the way for a bright and glorious future of thrift and industry. There are grand results in store for them, but under the present prevailing conditions the desired end can not be obtained. Were these Indians treated on the same equality of adjoining tribes they would be better citizens in every respect, and I earnestly suggest that the profuse generosity of the Government be at least limited, and this tribe allowed to rely on their own resources, at least to a certain extent.

The Coeur d'Alene tribe of Indians have during the past year made material progress in the way of improving their farms, and have a greater acreage in cultivation than ever before. I can only repeat here what I stated in my report of them last year, that they are further advanced in civilization, in better condition financially, and better farmers than any other tribe connected with this agency.

The Lower Spokanes and the Upper and Middle Spokanes on the Spokane Reservation are in better condition this season than they have been for a number of years, thanks to the generous action of the Department in supplying them with the necessary seed grain with which to put in crop. These Indians are, as a rule, thrifty and industrious, and with a little more assistance from the Government in the way of supplying them with necessary farm implements would, in my opinion, soon become self-supporting and good citizens.

Allotment of land in severalty to the Indians residing upon the north half of the Colville Reservation was commenced in the month of December, 1898, by Special Allotting Agent Harry Humphrey, and about 200 allotments have been made up to date. Special Allotting Agent W. E. Casson has recently been assigned to duty in connection with this work, and it is hoped that the work of allotting all of the Indians residing upon that part of the reservation can be completed before winter sets in.

The court of Indian offenses is presided over by three full-blood Indians as judges. They are men of irreproachable character, and, when holding court, dignified in manner and bearing. The decisions of the court are faithfully abided by. The police force, with a few exceptions, have rendered faithful work, and well deserve the pittance they receive as compensation.

In conclusion I desire to acknowledge to the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and to all officers of the Department my sincere appreciation for their courteous treatment and support in all matters pertaining to affairs at this agency.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

ALBERT M. ANDERSON,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF0073612

REPORT OF AGENT FOR NEAH BAY AGENCY.

NEAH BAY AGENCY, WASH.,
Neah Bay, July 21, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of this agency, for the year ending June 30, 1899.

Population.—There are three distinct tribes on this reservation, divided as follows: Makahs, 404; Quillayute, 228, and Hoh, 75. The Makahs are subdivided into Neah Bay, 285; Ozett, 48; Suez, 33, and Waatch, 38; a total of 707 Indians under my charge. According to this census just taken, there has been a decrease of 49 since my last report. This decrease is mostly from an epidemic of measles during last summer and fall.

Location.—This reservation is situated in the extreme northwest, on the Pacific Ocean and western end of the Straits of Juan de Fuca.

Climate.—During the last year, from June to June, there was a rainfall of 107 inches, 211 rainy days, 254 cloudy, 51 part cloudy, and 49 clear. This gives a fair idea of what a wet place this is. It is safe to say that we don't need irrigation ditches.

General condition.—I believe that these Indians are in a little better condition than last year, but the improvement is not great. They are still very poor. There was a time once when they had plenty, when whale oil brought a good price and they were permitted to kill seal; then they had money and had everything they wanted that money could buy. At that time they owned several schooners and made regular trips to Alaska sealing, and were very successful. In their native canoes they went many miles out in the Pacific and killed whales of great size, and now the market for whale oil is gone. They are prohibited from sealing, their schooners were seized and sold. They kill a few whales that they float on the beach near their villages and use for food—raw, dried, and cooked. They are natural seafaring people; their canoes are models of marine architecture. They live only a short distance from fine halibut banks and in a day can catch thousands of pounds of fine edible fish, but they do not realize as much from this market as they should and probably recognizing that fact they follow this pursuit in a desultory manner.

They have a few head of cattle and horses, but as their grass land is limited there can be no increase in their herds. To get money to buy clothing and provisions, they sell baskets of excellent make, market some fish, fish some for the canneries, and pick hops at the hop yards up the sound.

Schools.—We have two schools. The Neah Bay day school was this year very ably conducted by Prof. J. M. Collins, assisted by Chestoqua Peterson. The Quillayute day school has been for years under the management of Prof. A. W. Smith, and is well conducted.

There should be a day school at Hoh. Hoh is about 60 miles from the agency and 20 from Quillayute, and has never received any assistance. There should be a day teacher and one police there. There is a building there suitable for a school room that could be rented for a small sum.

Court.—We have five Indian judges, two at Quillayute and three at Neah Bay, constituting two courts. Their decisions are reasonably equitable and relieve the agent of many trials of a trivial nature.

Police.—The police consists of five privates and one captain and is a very efficient force.

Crimes.—Whisky and licentiousness is the great curse of these Indians. They nearly all drink if they can get it, and when off from the reservation they seem to get it without much trouble. On the reservation there is not much drinking; the police keep a strict watch for anything of the kind.

Sanitary condition.—The health and sanitary condition of these Indians does not change much from year to year. During the last year they have had an epidemic of measles, proving generally fatal either primarily or from the resulting lung troubles. Consumption, as would be expected, is very common amongst them. The sanitary condition of their villages is very poor, their houses are crowded together along the beach only a few feet apart, decayed fish and whale everywhere; the stench is sometimes simply beyond description. A few of the younger and more progressive have moved back from the village, have built houses and small gardens that are a credit to them.

The water system at the agency is bad and endangers the health of the employees. However, I expect to make this the subject of a special report.

Missionary work needed.—This is a ripe field for missionary work. There never has been any missionary here. We expect that this year a good Christian worker will be amongst these people.

Field matron needed.—Probably there is no one single thing that these people need as much as some one to teach the women and young girls good cleanly housekeeping. We have had the pleasure of visits the past year from Inspector Duncan and School Supervisor Bauer. We hope that we have profited thereby.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the honorable Commissioner and the Indian Office for the many courtesies shown me during the last year.

I am, very respectfully,

SAMUEL G. MOISE,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PUYALLUP AGENCY.

PUYALLUP CONSOLIDATED AGENCY,
Tacoma, Wash., August 25, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my first annual report for the agency and schools under my charge.

The offices of the agency and of the Puyallup boarding school are near the city of Tacoma, and all mail for the agency or school should be sent to Tacoma, and visitors or employees coming to the school should buy tickets to that city. A very complete description of the reservation belonging to this agency was given in the report for 1898.

A part of the lands belonging to the Puyallup Indians are valuable for grazing and gardening and command a yearly rental of from $5 to $10 per acre. Some of these Indians cultivate a portion of their lands and, if industrious and sober, make a good living. The greater part of the timber from lands near the city of Tacoma has been sold, but there is still a large quantity of good timber on the allotments farthest from the city. By order of the Indian Office further sale of timber from any of these allotted lands has been stopped.

Portions of a large number of allotments have been sold, and the unsold portions are benefitted by the improvements made by the purchasers, though the money received from these sales is not always, perhaps not often, wisely used. In spite of laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians a large part of their money goes for that purpose.

The Skokomish Reservation, at the head of Hood's Canal, contains 4,714 acres, nearly all allotted. Some of this land is very good, but a large part is still swamp, and valueless for agricultural purposes until drained. The feasibility of draining and reclaiming this land will be the subject of investigation this year. At present the only tillable lands are those along the Skokomish River, 367 acres being reported under cultivation. A day school is maintained on this reservation, occupying some of the buildings of the old boarding school. Attendance is small owing to the bad condition of roads for the greater part of the year. The Congregational Church supports a missionary, and the Shakers also have a meetinghouse.

On the Chehalis Reservation, near Gate City, the conditions are similar to those at Skokomish. Lands are allotted, but only 330 acres are reported under cultivation and 1,081 under fence out of a total of 3,753 acres. Part of the remainder is too dry and part is too wet or is covered with timber. A day school is maintained at the site of the old boarding school, but, as at Skokomish, the attendance is small owing to bad roads. The Chehalis people are all engaged in farming, and get a fair living.

Squaxin Island contains 1,491 acres, all allotted. The greater part of the island is still covered with timber. The clearings are small and the improvements of little value. The inhabitants spend most of their time abroad fishing or working for whites. Access to the island can only be had by rowboats at long distances from steamer landings, and statistics are meager and unsatisfactory. No school or church is now maintained here.

The Quinaielt Reservation contains 350 square miles and lies on the extreme west of the State, fronting the ocean. Only 60 acres are reported under cultivation, the main support of these Indians being salmon fishing and freighting to Gray's Harbor. A few destitute old people have received needed supplies of food and medicine, furnished through the farmer at the subagency. As no allotments have been made the people are slow to make improvements. It is not probable, however, that the lands remaining to be sold would yet justify the expense of the surveys necessary to be

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made before allotment, although their condition would no doubt be much improved if they had lands on which to build homes of their own. The buildings of the abandoned boarding school are now worthless, and, while the attendance at the day school is small, a new building should be provided so that a day school could be maintained here for the benefit of the smaller children and others that can not well attend the boarding school at Tacoma.

The Shoalwater Reservation on Shoalwater Bay, near the ocean, contains 335 acres unallotted lands. No church or school is maintained here. The people are migratory, living part of the year at Bay Center or North Cove, and living mainly by fishing and oystering. But little of the reservation is cultivated. There is yet a small body of good timber for which there is no present demand.

The Nisqually Reservation contains 4,717 acres, allotted, but only a small part yet under cultivation. No school is maintained, pupils being taken to the boarding school at Tacoma.

Population.—A census of the population by tribes is as follows:

Tribe.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	Children 6 to 16 years.
Skokomish	100	106	206	63	64	61
Quinaielt, etc	175	139	314	107	99	55
Nisqually	54	52	106	10	34	24
Chehalis	87	76	163	26	49	34
Skallam	159	162	321	95	113	76
Squaxin	60	53	113	36	41	26
Puyallup	270	285	555	154	189	157
Total	905	873	1,778	551	592	123

As previously reported, there are Indians scattered along the sound, and not now on any reservation and impossible to enumerate, and the children of these Indians, with those under 6 and over 16 years, who should be in school, increase the number of children dependent on the schools of this reservation for their education to at least 600, aside from those now at the training schools.

Education.—Reports for the five day schools, the Puyallup boarding, and St. George's mission (Catholic) show attendance as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average.
Puyallup boarding school	112	100	212	216
St. George's school	33	38	71	47
Chehalis day school	13	7	20	10
Skokomish day school	12	14	26	8.75
Port Gamble day school	11	9	20	13
Jamestown day school	15	9	24	20.8
Quinaielt day school	8	7	15	11
Total	244	184	418	326.55

Hop picking begins in September and keeps a large number of children out of school until well into October. This not only occasions a serious loss of time from school, but, what is of more importance, the free and easy manners attending these gatherings have very bad effect on children of all ages and especially on the older girls. After the first of December the boarding school is well filled, the average attendance after that time being about 230.

The usual course of instruction is given in the school room up to the 8th grade. There is a large class in vocal and instrumental music, and a very good band and orchestra receive regular instruction. Domestic industries receive a fair share of attention, to be increased this year as additional facilities are furnished.

Departments have been organized for instruction in tailoring, shoe and harness making, carpentry and blacksmithing, and will be further systematized as fast as suitable quarters and material can be provided.

Sanitary conditions have been bad, but when the sewer system now under construction is finished they are expected to be of the very best. Better and larger hospital facilities are still needed, especially for the isolation and care of consumptive patients and others who should be isolated by reason of contagious or offensive diseases.

The following is taken from the annual report of the physician, Dr. Claude H. Kinnear:

During the fiscal year 1899 I have recorded 21 deaths and 15 births; 11 of the births were male (said to be influenced by the war with Spain); 10 of the deaths occurred among females. Nearly all of the deaths resulted from some form of tuberculosis, and about half the number was among children under 5 years of age. Probably a few births happened of which I have not learned, but I consider the record of deaths quite accurate.

The winter was more severe than usual, and the Indians say they experienced more sickness than for six years. Many returned from hop picking last fall with measles, which continued among them during the winter, when they suffered much also from influenza. The measles and influenza were often complicated by pneumonia and tuberculosis, which accounts for a large death rate.

All of the Indians of this reservation (except some of the "Shakers") are in the habit of calling for the physician's services in sickness, and I seldom find them having anything to do with Indian medicine men. However, I have occasionally heard of a medicine man practicing on patients for whom I had prescribed, but who wanted more relief than I could safely give them before the crisis of a disease like pneumonia, or who had become discouraged with my treatment of a chronic or incurable disease that requires prolonged use of drugs and persistent right living in order to obtain meager benefit and avoid serious complications.

The "Shakers" are a religious sect among the Indians analagous to the Christian Science followers among the whites in various places. They pretend to cure diseases by prayer, which consists of ringing bells, chanting, dancing, pounding, and making much noise generally, often the patient is kept awake for days and nights at a time. They will solicit the physician to prescribe for their sick, but neglect to give the medicine or follow his advice, unless the case is going to terminate fatally in spite of the Shakers, when they would fasten upon the physician the responsibility of the issue. Several have died in the hands of the Shakers during the past year who might have been saved by a competent physician. I have made some endeavor to stop this pernicious practice, but have been powerless so far, since they are as well intrenched behind the law as their white brother, the Christian Scientist.

I am called upon to dispense more medicine than the supply annually received. Usually the supply of the best and most useful drugs and vials is expended several months before the new estimate arrives. When the Indians learn of such a condition they are easily induced by unscrupulous dealers and daring advertisements to buy hurtful patent medicines in Tacoma or Puyallup, where they trade daily.

The use of intoxicating liquors, that can be conveniently procured by these Indians, is playing havoc with them physically as well as morally. Indirectly, it is responsible for some deaths (by a drunken father or mother neglecting a sick child, and rendering themselves less able physically and financially to cope with diseases that are often prevalent); directly, it has caused two deaths during the year from "acute alcoholism."

Venereal diseases are on the decrease among the Puyallup Indians. I treat six or eight cases of gonorrhea among them in a year, may not treat a case of primary syphilis in the same time, but I more frequently find manifestations of hereditary and tertiary syphilis among them.

I am now performing a general vaccination, since some five or six cases of smallpox happened in Tacoma during July. Thus far I have found no objection to vaccination, after its benefits have been explained; indeed, a few have eagerly asked for it of their own accord. It is also encouraging to find among some a reasonable knowledge of the value of cleanliness, antiseptics, and disinfectants, which I hope will prove the entering wedge to a field where their practical utility is much needed.

The pupils of the Puyallup Indian school suffered from epidemics of influenza, measles, pneumonia, and chicken pox during the year, but none died except a boy—an invalid in the last stage of pulmonary tuberculosis when he came a few weeks before his death. Although there was more serious sickness during a severer winter than existed the year before, the mortality was less, which, doubtless, in the main, is due to the hospital and nurse that have been allowed. While the building in use as a hospital is better than none (as was formerly the state of affairs), still there is urgent need of a large modern hospital building, with suitable arrangements for cooking and a hospital cook.

A large chapel, entirely on the ground floor, is desired for the safe and convenient assembling of pupils and employees for suitable instruction in religious and moral subjects, to be given by qualified employees and citizens of Tacoma who would willingly give their time if proper rooms could be provided for such purposes. This seems to be a very important matter and one that will receive careful consideration and be the subject of special recommendation during the year.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH C. HART,
Superintendent and Acting Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON, PUYALLUP AGENCY.

TACOMA, WASH., *July 1, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report as field matron of the Puyallup Consolidated Agency, for the year ending June 30, 1899:

In my field of work there are, by tribes, approximately 1,500 people, grading from the uncivilized barbarian to the educated, reputable citizen.

I have, during the year, paid 250 visits to families, exclusive of girls in service. Have attended meetings, funerals, and societies; found homes for unfortunate girls, and service for exemplary ones, aiming to benefit, uphuild, and improve the condition of all. I have visited the Indians of Quinaielt, Nisqually, Chehalis, S'Kokomish, and Puyallup reservations, the Indian villages of Port Garable and Jamestown, Indians living in Seattle and Tacoma, and scattered in various places on the ageney; also visited Snohomish and Marysville, seeking a home for an unfortunate girl and her child, and to visit a dying woman who needed help. I spent eleven days in the hopyards, where Indians congregate in large numbers to work in hop fields, and where drinking, gambling, racing, and carousing are indulged in.

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My work is largely of a missionary character. Indians of the Puget Sound country have, by environment, association with whites, and the teachings of Government schools, acquired a limited knowledge of the arts of housekeeping and farming. Old Indians, averse to change, cling tenaciously to their primitive modes of living. Many live in squalid, poverty-stricken abodes, lacking the necessities of life; others, with equal advantages, make homes that are models of neatness and thrift, and evidencing refinement. From this class fourteen girls have been in service among excellent families, in nearly every instance giving entire satisfaction. Of those in service previously five are married and are doing well.

I aim to visit girls in service often, in mother fashion, stimulating and encouraging their efforts for good. Among the intelligent young Indians I aim by constant association, by sympathetic recognition of their merits, to bring them in touch and harmony with influences that will change the current of their desires and awaken a spirit of emulation, thrift, and progression. Having advantages, they need encouragement to improve them; having lands, they need stimulation to cultivate them; having money, they need friendly advice as to the right use of it; having church and schools, the advantages accruing from them needs to be persistently urged upon them.

Among the results of this directing influence I find more intelligent care of the sick, better kept farms, neater housekeeping, more household furnishings, increase of stock and poultry kept, homes showing efforts toward decoration, flowers and vines more abundant, bonnets and hats replacing bandannas, and manifold minor improvements. I have especially sought interest in the care of graveyards, spending time in work myself. This year Indians raised by subscription $60, and spent it in clearing the Puyallup Indian graveyard of logs, stumps, and rubbish, and clearing up the grounds. I take it as evidence of their tractableness.

Three women have pieced elaborate silk "crazy" quilts. One crippled girl has made eight patchwork quilts. Knitting and basket making are minor industries. Fruit raising, canning, and preserving improve each season. Rag rugs, flag mattings, dressed skins for floor rugs, and curtains for windows are more often seen. More Indian mothers realize the advantage that a home has on their children's well-being. More Indian women come to my rooms for advice or instruction.

Indians are slow to change, yet these small beginnings and minor changes will, I believe, ultimately widen and prove of far-reaching influence. Gradually, as I win more and more their slow-given confidence, I find them more ready to follow suggestions. I meet everywhere a spirit of kindness and good will; gratitude is often expressed in little gifts of fruit or flowers or bits of handiwork. There has been entire absence of any disturbing trouble during my three years' work among them, though I often fail to effect reforms earnestly worked for. Where rebuke seems imperatively necessary, I have not refrained to speak, and in no instance have met with resentful defiance.

Immorality is perilously common. Two couples have been induced to marry, after years of living as man and wife. One man told me the lack of money to pay $2 fee for license kept them from marrying. I knew his poverty and felt the hardship in his case, yet urged the fulfilling of the law.

Missionary work is greatly needed throughout most of my field of work; such work as would combine the ministrations of the gospel with practical teachings of how to improve themselves, their farms, and progress in the everyday walks and duties of life.

Shakerism is gaining largely and partakes more and more of the "Tomahmous" practices. While a spirit of reverent, devout religion pervades their worship that evidently strengthens their purpose to reform, and works for temperance, honesty, and better living, the influence is, in some respects, demoralizing. Shaking, weird chanting, impassioned prayers, ringing of bells, and circling round and round in rythmic time are the lesser characteristics of their meetings. The frenzy that somewhat resembles the "power" as seen at negro camp meetings, the casting out of evil spirits, the hypnotic state in which the subject has visions and revelations and like illusions, are susceptible of becoming dangerous elements. I have been admitted to their meetings, in various places, and am conscious of the subtle dangers attending the growth of this sect. Witchcraft, conjuring, and doctoring have had its victims, and will again. There have been a number of deaths unquestionably hastened, if not caused, by Shaker doctoring during a recent period. The agency doctor, Claude H. Kinnear, is tireless and conscientious in his duties to the sick, and has been of inestimable service to me in my work dealing with peculiar emergency cases.

I attended a Shaker camp meeting of Indians on the S'Kokomish Reservation last July. Good order prevailed, while day and evening meetings were held, converts made, and a potlatch held. There was no drunkenness or evil apparent even on the "Fourth," when festivities usual to the day took place. Probably 600 persons were there with their Shaker leaders from Chehalis, Port Gamble, Puyallup, Jamestown, Mud Bay, Quinaielt, and elsewhere.

The Government schools are of vast influence in educating the youth to a better understanding, but the reservation work suffers. The several teachers of the day schools conduct and carry on, almost unaided, Sunday schools, and distribute suitable literature. The Puyallup boarding school has a prosperous band of "King's Daughters" and a large Sunday school. I know of no Sunday school, Young Men's Christian Association, Young People's Society, Christian Endeavor, temperance, literary, or other society (unless very recently organized) on any reservation independent of school work. My aim is to encourage, assist, and promote, as far as I can, all such organizations, irrespective of sect.

Drunkenness and the resultant Immoralities are among the greatest bars to success. Men and women alike are victims of the habit. Hop picking is a season of license and debauchery, the evils resulting are appalling.

To the Church Periodical Club I am indebted for a thousand books, papers, cards, etc., for distribution; to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for home and care in the White Shield Home, a number of months, of three unfortunate Indian girls and offspring, to Fanny Paddock Hospital, for care of sick Indian girl; to many ladies of Tacoma for generous helpfulness in the interests of working girls. A growing public sentiment and interest in Indian work in this section works advantageously for the Indians. From the several teachers and Government employees of the agency I have received many helpful acts of kindness. The Superintendent, Mr. J. C. Hart, and his assistant, Mr. H. Phillips, have been uniformly kind and considerate, and through their advice and helpfulness my work has been more effective.

Trusting that my work will merit your approval, and thanking you for the new road cart provided, and many acts of kindness, I remain,

Very respectfully,

LIDA W. QUIMBY, *Field Matron.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

REPORT OF AGENT FOR TULALIP AGENCY.

TULALIP INDIAN AGENCY,
Tulalip, Wash., August 19, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of affairs and conditions at Tulalip Agency, Wash., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

This agency consists of five reservations, all bordering on Puget Sound except Muckleshoot, which is located in King County, Wash., a few miles back from tidewater.

Census.—The following table shows population by reservations:

Reservation.	Males.	Females.
Tulalip	235	250
Lummi	189	177
Swinomish	161	142
Port Madison	73	84
Muckleshoot	76	70
Total	734	723

Grand total, 1,457.

General conditions.—Nearly all the Indians of this agency are self-supporting. They all wear citizen dress and a majority of them can speak English. They obtain their living in many ways—farming, selling cedar shingle bolts (which are in demand at near-by shingle mills), selling fir and cedar brush (used in diking, etc.), sale of cordwood in near-by towns and to steamboats, hop gathering, fishing, picking berries, digging clams, knitting socks for market, and making baskets. Smoked salmon and berries to the old Puget Sound Indian are like pork and potatoes to the Pennsylvania farmer. Many of the younger men on the different reservations work for wages in logging camps, lumber and shingle mills, and fish canneries.

Many of them of course, especially the old Indians, have a hard time in getting the necessaries of life, and live in poverty and squalor. To such, the old and infirm, the sick and the widows, who have no one legally bound to support them, occasional issues of flour, sugar, tea, and coffee are made.

My experience thus far justifies me in saying that the Indians of this agency are quiet, peaceable, and obedient. There is too little inclination and desire on the part of all to cultivate the ground. I note, however, that the younger ones are far more ambitious to work and raise vegetables than the older ones. The young Indians, especially those who have had some school training, are more domestic in their habits and are less inclined to rove about.

Agriculture.—Farming, except with comparatively few, is conducted only to a very limited extent. Indians as a rule live from day to day and seem to make but little calculation for future needs. Money, obtained from whatever source, is spent freely and is soon gone, but I am glad to say there are exceptions to this rule.

On the Swinomish Reservation oats are raised quite extensively, 15,000 bushels being harvested during the fiscal year 1899 from about 400 acres. The Government has assisted these Indians in this industry by furnishing a thrashing machine.

On the Lummi Reservation 6,000 bushels of wheat, 6,400 bushels of oats, and 5,400 bushels of potatoes were raised.

On the Muckleshoot Reservation, the only one in this agency not bordering on Puget Sound, more attention is given to farming and the crops are more diversified. More grain and vegetables are raised on this reservation in proportion to acreage and population than on any other under my charge. A drainage ditch is needed here, and I would respectfully recommend that the matter be taken up for your consideration.

On the Port Madison and Tulalip reservations, where the land is more heavily timbered, less farming is done, because of the great expense to clear the land.

Allotments.—No patents to land have been issued this year. A few assignments to Indians desiring acreage have been made. A promise from them to clear a portion for cultivation and to make a home for themselves has been exacted in each case.

Education.—There are four schools in this agency—the Tulalip Industrial Boarding School, a contract school conducted by Rev. Father Leroux, of the Catholic Church, and three day schools, one each at the Lummi, Swinomish, and Tulalip reservations, the latter opened in February of this year. These schools are well conducted by competent teachers, and the attendance quite satisfactory, except at the Lummi school.

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There the parents seem to think they can take the children from school when they wish, and do so take them, the average attendance being, as a result, very low. This reservation (Lummi) is 75 miles from agency headquarters and has no farmer or subagent to enforce the regulations. The direct administration of affairs there falls to the Indian court, and, outside of strictly court matters, the orders of the judges are not well obeyed by their fellows.

An epidemic of whooping cough and measles on the Swinomish and Lummi reservations caused many deaths among the children; the schools were closed for a time in consequence and the attendance materially affected.

The question of the erection of a day-school building at Port Madison Reservation is under consideration by your office, and I trust authority may be soon granted for its erection and the opening of a day school there. It is needed very much, and I am sure the attendance will be satisfactory. This is the only reservation in the agency without some sort of school advantages, and I am sure, from my talks with the Indians, that a school there will be highly appreciated and well attended.

A few of the children of the Muckleshoot Reservation attend public district schools in King County, near the reservation line, but results are not what they should be, either in attendance or progress.

The day school at Tulalip has been a success and the attendance the coming school year will require us to provide more room. I am expecting to turn the court-house into a schoolhouse, and I should like the noonday lunch provided.

We expect during the next fiscal year, 1900, to send about 10 to 15 of the more advanced pupils in the schools of this agency to Government industrial schools and to report increased attendance at every school in my jurisdiction

I am of the opinion that some law or regulation providing for compulsory education would be wise. Authority in that direction, properly exercised by an agent, need engender no ill-feeling among the Indians.

Missionary work.—The only missionary work in this agency is done by Catholics. That society has a church at every reservation, where services are held from time to time.

Courts of Indian offenses.—I am gratified to report that the judges of the courts of Indian offenses, on the different reservations, are men of good character and judgment; I find them honest, fair, and impartial in the performance of their duties; their decisions are respected and obeyed. The principal business of the courts is the trial and punishment of Indians for drunkenness.

Roads.—Very little new road work was done during the year. The highways in present use have been extensively worked, but are still in horrible condition during the wet season.

Liquor Traffic.—There were six arrests of white men for selling liquor to Indians, of which four were convicted. I find it very difficult to detect offenders in this business and obtain sufficient evidence to convict. Many more arrests would be made if I could get positive evidence.

Employees.—Employees as a rule have been faithful in the discharge of their duties. I found it necessary to remove the Indian farmer at Port Madison Reservation for drunkenness. There were several worthy Indians who desired the appointment to this vacancy, and an election was appointed. I promised to recommend the choice of the male Indians over 18 years of age, providing he was honest and capable. A day was appointed and a full vote cast, under the secret-ballot system, after a spirited contest, the majority being in favor of Clarence White, a full-blood Indian, educated at the Puyallup School. He was recommended and appointed through your office.

Timber.—No extensive logging by white men is now carried on in this agency; in fact, no logging at all, except by Indians, who are permitted to take out and sell dead and down timber. One or two permits to clear a few acres for purposes of agriculture have been granted, where I am convinced the request is in good faith.

Water supply.—A water tank having a capacity of 7,200 gallons has been erected during the year at agency headquarters. This tank is 60 feet from the ground and is kept filled by means of a hydraulic ram. The pressure is sufficient to furnish fire protection to all the buildings of the Government at headquarters, 11 or 12 in number. A requisition for hose is now in, and I trust we may soon have it for use in the event of a fire.

Wharf.—A new wharf is needed at agency headquarters. The piles supporting the present one have become teredo eaten and the wharf can not stand many months longer.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD MILIS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR YAKIMA AGENCY.

YAKIMA AGENCY,
Fort Simcoe, Wash., August 25, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

Conditions have not materially changed on this reservation since my last annual report, except, as statistics will show, there has been a large increase in the amount of grain raised by the Indians. There has also been considerable new ground cleared and broken, and considerable work done in building small irrigating ditches to irrigate their allotments. This work has been done in favored localities where ditches could be constructed and water obtained with little labor. The Indians here are receiving but little assistance from the Government. Articles of subsistence and clothing are not furnished for them, as many seem to suppose.

Three mechanics are employed by the Government, who are kept busy repairing wagons, plows, harness, and all kinds of farm machinery for the Indians; but, for want of material, we can not manufacture or make new, but try to keep in repair what is considered worth repairing, so far as the material we have will permit.

There are quite a number of old, blind, and decrepit Indians who are very destitute and have no relatives who are able to take care of them, and should have assistance in the way of food and clothing. Most of the Indians, however, manage to support themselves by raising stock, grain, and hay; many of them have very good gardens, where their locations are such that they can obtain water for irrigating.

I have just received two new sawmills for this agency, purchased by your office from Indian moneys—Yakimas'. I will have these mills placed in position and sawing lumber as soon as I can do so with the limited means allowed for the purpose.

School.—There is one reservation boarding school under my charge—no day schools—and I herewith submit report of Superintendent Asbury, and anything that I might say would only be a repetition of his report. Our average attendance at this school was somewhat decreased on account of sickness.

Trust patents.—I received 1,818 trust patents from your office to deliver to the Indians. I have delivered 1,154. In many instances I find it a very difficult task to deliver these patents, as there are many that do not know the name they were allotted by, and in many instances their land was selected by some relative who is now dead. Disputes are also constantly arising as to the legal heirs of deceased Indians who have improved allotments, and there seems to be no way to have these estates probated through our State courts, as the court can not order an appraisement and sale of the allotment, and for other reasons it is impossible to probate estates of deceased Indians; consequently the agent has many very difficult problems to solve in trying to settle the disputes and to designate some one who, in his judgment, has a legal right to occupy and keep possession of the land.

According to Indian customs, the widow has no right whatever to the property of her deceased husband, although it may have been by her labor and careful management that the property was accumulated. According to Indian customs, on the death of her husband the property would be divided up among his relations and the widow left without anything, and she would, in many instances, be driven from her allotment if the agent would permit it, and there seems to be no way except for the agent to ascertain the facts and arbitrarily settle these matters in accordance with the State laws, although it is a question whether he has any legal authority to do so or not. The Indian courts are too much inclined to follow old Indian customs to be very much assistance in settling land questions or civil cases of any kind.

The work and responsibilities of an Indian agent on this reservation have greatly increased under the new order of things, and yet at the last session of Congress the salary of the agent at this reservation was reduced from $1,800 to $1,500 per annum, and no additional assistance allowed in any way.

Boundary line.—The boundary line question and the work of the commission, of which mention was made in my last report, is still being agitated, and so far as I know this matter and the work of the commission are in the same condition as then reported, except that Mr. Barnard, of the Geological Survey, was ordered here late last fall to examine into and report on the boundary line dispute; but as it was so late in the season snow in the mountains prevented the completion of his work. Late advices from your office informs me that Mr. Barnard had been ordered here to complete his investigation, but he has not yet arrived, and as snow can soon again be expected in the mountains, unless he arrives very soon I fear he will be unable to do the work this year as expected.

Census.—Total Indian population, 2,343; males above 18 years, 728; females above 14 years, 941; children between 6 and 16 years, 421.

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Irrigation.—It has been demonstrated that the lands of this reservation are practically worthless without irrigation, and there are about 2,500 allotments made to Indians, most of which are on a barren sagebrush plain without water. There was built during the term of my predecessor an irrigating ditch, at an expense of something over $20,000, most of which was Indian moneys derived from the sale of the Wenatchee fishery, and was supposed and reported to be second in magnitude of irrigating works in the State of Washington; and this ditch was supposed to irrigate about 20,000 acres of allotted lands.

Unfortunately, the head or intake was located and constructed in the spring or early summer, while the Yakima River—which is the source of supply of the ditch—was at its high stage. The engineer was probably not familiar with the fluctuations of the river and failed to sink his grade line deep enough, so that the canal will not receive its intended supply during low water in the river, and during July and August and the fall months not more than a foot in depth enters the canal, which was intended to carry from 3 to 4 feet in depth, and this expensive canal comes far short of what was expected of it, and it will require considerable expense in money to remedy this evil. There are also some other defects that make the canal as it stands of but little value. Congress at its last session passed a law extending the time of leases on this reservation to five years, and it was expected to make a great many leases under this canal, but owing to the condition of the ditch and the limited supply of water parties do not seem to care to lease these lands on any terms, as the agent can not make any guaranties as to water.

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 24, 1899.

SIR: In compliance with paragraph 58, Rules for Indian Schools, I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of this school.

In looking over the reports that I have previously made here I find that, as to improvements needed and conditions to be met, they are very much alike, and as to attendance, transfers to nonreservation schools, farming and gardening, need of water and sewerage systems, repairs of and addition to schoolhouse, addition to girls' quarters, bathrooms for girls, laundry equipment, etc., I desire to repeat, word for word, what was said in my report last year.

The health for the year was not so good as common, there having been a severe siege of sickness—measles, la grippe, and a type of malarial typhoid fever—beginning in November and lasting until into February, besides much more than common at other times through the year. There were over 50 in bed at one time, and in two months more than 100 cases, resulting in 5 deaths, and many more were extremely low. All work had to be abandoned for some time except that absolutely necessary to care for the sick.

This seems a strong argument for the water and sewerage systems that have been recommended some twelve times in the past four years. It is impossible to have closets in a hygienic condition here without such systems. The need of some hospital facilities was also most sorely felt.

Of course the schoolroom work was greatly hampered by this sickness, which caused so much irregularity in the attendance, some pupils being disqualified for school for many weeks. In spite of this much good work was accomplished, but by no means what we had planned to do.

The addition of a carpenter to the force of employees was a great help to the school, enabling us to accomplish the work better and to give more attention to industrial instruction, which is the most important feature of the school work. Our work in this department was limited for the want of sufficient lumber. Besides general repairs about the school, we built a cottage for the gardener and an addition to the laundry, both of which were greatly needed.

The farm and garden work have been quite successful this summer, the garden producing more early vegetables than could be used. We have just thrashed over 1,300 bushels of oats and put up some 60 or 70 tons of hay on the school farm, and the prospect for potatoes, carrots, etc., is very good. The success of the garden is due to the untiring attention of T. H. Smith, gardener.

Our herd of cows has been greatly improved by breeding up and substituting the heifers of our own raising for the older, less useful cows, until now it is of very good grade, and produces milk in large quantities. Butter has been made through the year almost sufficient for a meal each day for the school.

Not so much attention was given to social gatherings of employees and children as was planned and hoped for, but with the great amount of sickness and necessary work of nursing which employees had to do it was impossible to give it the desired attention. This is an important feature, and should be done with regularity and interest as a part of the education, serving at the time as recreation and a means of getting employees and children nearer together.

In submitting this, my last report of this school, having been assigned to duty elsewhere, I desire to acknowledge the hearty support and cooperation of officials and employees in most cases during the past four years, and to express regret that circumstances have forbidden my accomplishing all that I had hoped to do in the way of improvement and extension of the work.

Very respectfully.

CALVIN ASBURY,
Superintendent Agency Building School.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Jay Lynch, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN WISCONSIN.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR GREEN BAY AGENCY.

GREEN BAY AGENCY, *August 24, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of this agency, the same being for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

The Green Bay Agency is located at the village of Keshena, on the Menomonee Reservation, 8 miles north of Shawano, the county seat of Shawano County and the nearest railroad and telegraph station. The agency is comprised of three reservations in the State of Wisconsin, as follows:

	Acres.
Stockbridge and Munsee reservations, in Shawano County	11,520
Menomonee Reservation, in Shawano and Oconto counties	230,400
Oneida Reservation, in Brown and Outagamie counties	65,440

Census.—The corrected census of the Indians for the past year shows the present population of agency to be 3,858, as follows:

Tribe.	Males.			Females.			Total males and females.
	Over 18 years.	Under 18 years.	Total.	Over 14 years.	Under 14 years.	Total.	
Stockbridge and Munsee	136	141	277	118	103	251	528
Menomonee	436	275	711	450	218	678	1,389
Oneida	597	429	1,026	550	365	915	1,941

Children of school age, 6 to 16 years, inclusive, as follows:

Tribe.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Stockbridge and Munsee	81	83	164
Menomonee	149	176	325
Oneida	263	258	521

Education.—There are two boarding schools located on the Menomonee Reservation, namely: The Menomonee Boarding School, capacity 160 pupils (a Government school), which has been in charge of Supt. Leslie Watson, and the St. Joseph's Industrial School, capacity 170 pupils (a contract school), in charge of Rev. Blase Kroke, superintendent. For more minute details I would respectfully refer you to the reports of the superintendents of these schools, herewith inclosed.

On the Oneida Reservation there is the Oneida Boarding School, capacity 120 pupils, and 4 day schools, under the charge of Charles F. Peirce, a bonded superintendent, and a first-class man for the position.

On the Stockbridge and Munsee Reservation is located the Stockbridge day school, in charge of Charles H. Koonz, teacher. This school, under the able management of Mr. Koonz, assisted by his wife as housekeeper, and the policy of the Department in furnishing noonday lunches to the pupils, is in a flourishing condition, the attendance having more than doubled since Mr. Koonz took charge two years ago.

Industry.—The principal industries of the Indians under the charge of this agency is farming for the Oneidas and Stockbridge and Munsee tribes, and farming and lumbering for the Menomonee tribe.

Farming.—Of the leading products grown by the three tribes during this season, the estimated harvest will be as follows:

Tribe.	Wheat.	Oats.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Beans.	Onions.	Corn.	Hay.	Turnips.	Other vegetables.
	Bush.	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Tons.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*
Menomonee	1,400	11,000	900	6,400	1,875	980	7,550	1,310	2,000	700
Stockbridge and Munsee	600	2,300	100	2,500	50	30	6,500	110	165	10
Oneida	9,000	65,500	700	22,800	650	350	10,700	380	120	3,150

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Of stock, the three tribes are in possession of the following:

Tribe.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Fowls.	Sheep.
Menomonee	630	.....	340	600	5,800	.....
Stockbridge and Munsee	70	2	69	74	1,000	.....
Oneida	690	2	538	350	1,800	68

Logging.—Under the act of Congress passed June 12, 1890, allowing the Menomonee Indians to cut and bank timber from their reservation, I entered into contracts with 69 Menomonee Indians during the past logging season to cut and bank 16,000,000 feet of pine timber. The Indians filled their contracts in a satisfactory manner, banking 11,794,000 feet on Wolf River and tributaries and 4,200,000 feet on the Oconto River. After being thoroughly advertised the logs were sold to S. W. Hollister, of Oshkosh, and O. A. Ellis, of Oconto, for $15.08 per thousand feet, their bid being the highest received, being $1.33 per thousand feet higher than the logs ever sold at a log sale at this agency. The following is an abstract of the bids received:

Name of bidder.	Logs bid on.	Price per 1,000 feet.	Amount of bid.
Holt Lumber Co.	South Branch of Oconto	$15.75	$6,241.50
Joseph Black	All the logs	13.91	223,010.00
Do	Wolf River and tributaries	13.53	179,572.82
Do	South Branch of Oconto	15.07	63,386.42
Paine Lumber Co.	Wolf River and tributaries	14.37	157,685.78
A. M. Harman Lumber Co.	South Branch of Oconto	14.27	60,019.62
O. A. Ellis and S. W. Hollister	All the logs	15.08	241,280.00
Menomonee Bay Shore Lbr. Co.	South Branch of Oconto	15.76	66,286.56

During the past logging season the Menomonee Indians, under contracts entered into between the Oconto Company, of Oconto, Wis., and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on behalf of the United States, cut and banked 6,000,120 feet of pine timber for the Oconto Company, on certain portions of sec. 16, T. 30 N., R. 16 E., the same being one of the school sections on the Menomonee Reservation, the fee title to the land being with the Oconto Company, having been purchased by them from the State of Wisconsin. The logging being done under the same rules and regulations as governed the cutting of timber under the regular logging operations, the Indians received $4.25 per thousand feet for cutting and banking same, making a total of $25,501.79, the Oconto Company deeding said lands, after the pine timber was removed, to the United States for the benefit of the Menomonee tribe.

Temperance.—The most serious foe to industry, and consequently to improvement, among the Indians of this agency is the use of liquor, which but few appear able to resist when the commodity is within reach, it appearing readily obtainable if the Indians have the money to buy with. I have used my utmost endeavors to suppress the traffic, but with little or no result. I am more strongly of the opinion than I was when making my last annual report 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.

The following is taken from the annual report of the agency physician, Dr. Joseph F. D. Howard:

There were ten cases of diphtheria treated by the agency physician. Six were pupils in the St. Joseph's boarding school, of whom all recovered. In the west branch settlement four cases developed in two families. There were two deaths and two recoveries. Three children exposed to the disease were given antitoxin as a preventive measure. Diphtheria antitoxin was used in the treatment of all the cases with the most gratifying results.

Whooping cough prevailed in both boarding schools and upon the reservation in every family with few exceptions. Four deaths from this disease occurred in which the deceased were under 1 year of age.

During the past six years diphtheria has prevailed to a less or greater extent in each of the boarding schools. In many of these cases the children had resided off the reservation before coming to the school. Every precaution was taken to secure the best sanitary surroundings upon the school premises, therefore the fault could not be traced to uncleanliness.

The Menomonee hospital has beds for 18 patients. In April, 1892, the number of patients treated was 19, with 230 days of treatment; in July, 1898, there were 17 patients and 122 days of treatment. With a less number of patients admitted to the hospital there were 2,721 days of treatment given in 1899 and 2,451 days in the preceding year.

All children taken sick in the schools are treated in this institution, as there are no rooms for this purpose in the schools.

Besides treating Indians requiring medical and surgical aid the hospital is an asylum for those aged and infirm Indians without homes or relatives willing to care for them. As no male nurses are employed the care of these helpless patients must be done by the female nurse and assistant, who are often already fully engaged in nursing patients ill with acute diseases.

The small salary paid these hospital employees does not compensate them for the work performed in the discharge of their duties, and is much less than is received by nurses doing the same class of work off the reservation.

The sanitary surroundings of the hospital are as good as can be obtained under the present lack of equipment. All water used must be pumped by hand from a deep well. No ventilating shafts or flues are provided by which fresh air can be furnished to those living in the hospital building. There are no sewers nor means of fighting fire.

All contagious diseases must be treated in a room surrounded by the sleeping apartments of the employees. A modern system of water supply, sewage disposal, and fire protection should be installed at the hospital and agency.

These figures taken from the hospital record are used to show what has been done:

Year ending June 30, 1898:	
Admitted, male 59, female 25	84
Died, male 3, female 2	5
Number of days of treatment	2,451
Year ending June 30, 1899:	
Admitted, male 38, female 25	63
Died, male 4, female 1	5
Number of days of treatment	2,721
Births:	
1898, male 19, female 35	54
1899, male 21, female 22	43
Deaths:	
1898, male 15, female 18	33
1899, male 21, female 122	43

The body of a white man was found by an Indian woman on October 3. The remains were cared for by the Shawano County authorities. The cause of death was supposed to be starvation, resulting from losing the road and becoming lost in the forest.

The number of cases treated by the agency physician during the year ending June 30, 1899, were as follows:

Male	426
Female	315
Total	741

Prescriptions dispensed, 5,659.

Thanking you and the Indian Office for the favors shown me in the past, I remain,

Very respectfully, yours,

D. H. GEORGE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MENOMONEE SCHOOL.

AUGUST 18, 1899.

SIR: Again it becomes my duty to make report of the Menomonee boarding school, under your charge.

Enrollment and attendance.—There were enrolled 173 children, and an average attendance of 160. All came in promptly and remained contented and happy, thus showing a desire on the part of the children for an education. Even the old people are very anxious to have their children educated, and very frequently have said to me that they had no opportunity of getting an education, but are determined their children shall know all they are capable of learning.

Especially are both parent and child much interested in the industrial part, which it was my aim and desire to encourage. There should be closer connection and more harmony between the schoolroom work and the outside work, the shops and farm. Again I will remark it is more important for the average Indian child (or any other race) to be a good, industrious trader than or farmer than have a high education.

Schoolroom work.—There are four schools—grammar, intermediate, primary, and kindergarten. All did good work; especially the intermediate room can not be too highly commended. The primary room should by all means have a lady teacher instead of a man. There should be another teacher employed, making five schools. There are so many small children it is impossible for teachers to do them justice.

Shops.—There is in connection with the school shoe and harness and carpenter and wagon shops. Regular details of boys were made to these trades, and some became very proficient, while all were taught the use of tools. The persons conducting these departments are Indian returned students and are very industrious and faithful employees. Were all as faithful and conscientious and interested in their work as they it would take less time to solve the Indian problem.

Girls.—The girls are taught cooking, baking, sewing, washing, care of milk, making carpets, besides care of the house and beds, etc. They do all this cheerfully and many take pride in doing it well.

Boys.—The boys work upon the farm, care for hogs, cattle, sheep, and lambs, milk the cows, shear the sheep, etc., besides a thousand and one other things not necessary to mention.

Farm.—The farm consists of 320 acres, about 150 of which is under a very high state of cultivation, and an estimate of the product will show the following results:

Potatoes	bushels	800	Rye	bushels	150
Beans	do	100	Melons	number	1,200
Oats	do	1,000	Onions	bushels	50
Clover hay	tons	50	Pickles	barrels	12

[1] One woman died from the effects of wounds inflicted during an assault.

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In addition to the above the garden has produced an abundance of vegetables—cabbage, lettuce, squash, sweet corn, etc. There can be sold from the farm this fall about $600 worth of hogs; also some cattle. The care of this department was under the able management of Henry Dicke, the industrial teacher, who is an old employee and an experienced farmer, and very faithful.

Stock.—The school has at this time 4 horses, 21 cattle, 60 hogs, 27 sheep. There has been sold from the farm about $500 worth of hogs and cattle and wool, which is a fine object lesson for the boys that worked so faithfully to bring them into a marketable condition.

Health.—With the exception of whooping cough, there was but little sickness.

Improvements.—There has been constructed a complete gas plant which works to perfection; also a system of waterworks and sewerage, which when completed will make the Menominee boarding school one of the best in the country; and all that will be required is more room to care for all that may knock for admission.

Thanking you for your kindness and assistance, I am,

Very respectfully,

LESLIE WATSON, *Superintendent.*

D. H. GEORGE, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL.

KESHENA, WIS. *August 3, 1899.*

SIR: In compliance with your request, I submit a report of our school for the fiscal year ending June 30.

The number of pupils enrolled the past year is 152. There were 76 boys and 76 girls. The average attendance is 105. The greatest number attending was in March, viz, 119.

The number of pupils for which the past year compensation was made by the Government had been reduced from 60 of the foregoing year to 45. With the means supplied us by benevolent charity we have carried on our work as usual during the past year, and I have the satisfaction that our endeavors have not been unsuccessful, though many difficulties have at times made it hard for us.

One cause of great and discouraging annoyance I wish to mention right here: It is the habit of drinking, to which the Menomonees, especially the younger portion of them, are so excessively given. Even a few times liquor has been given secretly to our larger boys by young fellows coming from Shawano intoxicated. In spite of our watchfulness we have not been able to prevent the mischief.

Great anxiety was created by several cases of diphtheria at our school, but by the prompt attendance and vigilance of the agency physician, Dr. Joseph F. D. Howard, whose sanitary measures and suggestions were strictly followed, a further spread of the disease has been prevented, and the little patients have all recovered, though in one instance recovery seemed to be altogether beyond hope. I must give the greatest credit to the skill of Dr. Howard, and acknowledge my special obligation for his great solicitude evinced in that particular case.

Schoolroom exercises and industrial pursuits at our school have been as reported before, and satisfactory results have been reached in both. Owing to a great number of little beginners, work in the class room has been very tedious and trying, but has been surprisingly successful, as far as learning English is concerned.

Our school carpenter has manufactured a new altar erected in our church. It is a work of beauty, and the 8 boys who practiced carpentering during the past year have aided in the manufacture with considerable proficiency. Besides finishing our new residence, mentioned in my last report, a number of pieces of new furniture and a great many improvements and repairs were made by the carpenters. Their services were required in all quarters for work of various descriptions.

Work in the shoe shop was mostly confined to repairing worn articles. Four boys were employed, some new work was made, and upward of 400 pairs of worn shoes were restored to good condition.

In the bakery two boys have assisted to supply the amount of bread daily consumed by the school population.

Our girls were actively engaged in the various departments of domestic work, taking their regular turns in the general routine in kitchen, care of milk, laundry, etc., thus full opportunity is afforded them to learn all that they are required to know. In the sewing room all the clothes that are used for the children were manufactured by the girls, under the direction of the seamstress. For the boys, nearly all the suits and underwear; for the girls, all the dresses, cloaks, their underwear; and all articles that are used in the dormitories and other departments, even many artificial flowers, were made by the larger girls. I think this is sufficient proof that the time set for manual labor is not idled away by our girls, the more so, if considered the work of mending old garments done besides yet.

Following the principle that children must be trained to a life of usefulness, beginning with their early age, our little ones, boys and girls, are engaged in employment suiting their strength and ability. Thus, the little boys assist in housecleaning, fetching wood to stoves and furnaces during winter, cleaning up the premises, and doing such work in the garden as they are able to do. Garden work generally seems to afford them always great pleasure. The little girls share in the usual housework as far as they can, assist in washing dishes, after meals, set the tables, learn to knit and darn stockings, mend little pieces of dressing, etc., and in this way get prepared to tend afterwards to the more difficult work of housekeeping.

The land held under cultivation by our school comprises about 40 acres; a small portion of this is used as pasture for the cattle. Our large garden, cultivated by the farmer boys, under the direction of their instructor, is an ornament to our premises and amply repays the care and labor expended upon it.

Our school stock is cared for by the farmer boys, under the supervision of the school farmer. The stock comprises the following: Horses, 2; cows, 4; swine, upwards of 50; domestic fowl, upward of 150.

As to crops, our farmer's statement has the following: Hay, 30 tons; corn, 100 bushels; potatoes, 300 bushels; turnips, 50 bushels; onions, 5 bushels; beans, 5 bushels; besides other vegetables, as cabbage, carrots, parsnips, etc.

Acknowledging my appreciation for the courtesy you have shown me all along, I am,

Very respectfully,

BLASE KRAKE,
Superintendent St. Joseph's Industrial School.

D. H. GEORGE, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF AGENT IN CHARGE OF LA POINTE AGENCY.

LA POINTE INDIAN AGENCY, WIS.,
Ashland, August 19, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of this agency, accompanied by the census and reservation statistics as instructed by your office:

My jurisdiction extends over 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 Courte d'Oreilles, Sawyer County, Wis	66,136
Lac du Flambeau, Vilas County, Wis.	69,824
Fond du Lac, Carlton County, Minn	92,346
Vermilion Lake (Nett Lake), St. Louis and Itasca counties, Minn.	131,629
Grand Portage, Cook County, Minn.	51,840
Total	550,210

With the exception of Grand Portage and Nett Lake, I visited all of the reservations under my charge many times during the past year, inspected the schools and timber industries, held frequent councils with the Indians, and made such official investigations as were necessary from time to time.

The Grand Portage and Nett Lake reservations are extremely difficult of access. The former, situated on the north shore of Lake Superior, can only be visited during the season of navigation, and in the winter months is entirely isolated from civilization. A journey to the Nett Lake Reservation necessitates a canoe trip of about 90 miles, and frequent portages, when all baggage and supplies must be carried on the backs of Indian packers. It will, therefore, be readily understood that much expense is incurred in traveling to these two reservations, and that the annual trip to distribute cash annuities and supplies to the Indians is frequently the only official visit paid to them during the year.

Census.—The present population of La Pointe Agency, as ascertained by the corrected census herewith transmitted, is 4,782, divided as follows:

Red Cliff	219
Bad River	686
Lac Courte d'Oreilles	1,146
Lac du Flambeau	799
Fond du Lac	796
Vermilion Lake	804
Grand Portage	332
Total	4,782

In addition to the foregoing a scattered band of 200 or more Indians known as the Rice Lake Chippewas and residing for the most part in Forest County, Wis., are nominally connected with this agency. The status of these Indians has been investigated many times, both by my predecessors in office and by myself. They claim to be an offshoot of the Lac du Flambeau band under my charge, but while the language and customs of these two tribes are somewhat similar I can find no evidence to prove that they are Lac du Flambeau Chippewas and entitled to allotments and other rights and privileges at that reservation. To the best of my knowledge and belief the Rice Lake band more properly belong to the old reservation at L'Anse, Mich. It is very desirable that steps be taken by the Department to better the condition of this roving band of Chippewas. They have no reservation and consequently no homes, farms, schools, or other accessories of civilization. They eke out a scanty livelihood by hunting, fishing, etc. The Government granted them aid last winter, and in February, 1899, I visited Rice Lake and distributed provisions for the relief of the aged, sick, and destitute Indians of the band. At that time these people presented a petition, praying that certain lands be set off for their use as a reservation. This matter is still under consideration in your office.

As directed by the regulations of the Indian Office, I furnish herewith the infor-

REF0073619

mation required in connection with the census of this agency as 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	63	69	57
Red River	266	296	123
Lac Courte d'Oreilles	417	461	206
Lac du Flambeau	253	312	161
Fond du Lac	244	268	228
Vermilion Lake	214	259	205
Grand Portage	83	110	97
Total	1,417	1,715	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.

Red 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 Courte 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 Courte Oreilles and Pahquahwong, 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 Winnipeg Railway, the principal settlement being connected with Cloquet by 3 miles of very poor wagon road. Post-office and telegraphic address and railway station, Cloquet, Minn.

Vermilion Lake Reservation is situated 3 miles from Tower, Minn., and is reached by boat in summer and a roadway on the ice in winter. Tower is about 170 miles from Ashland, on the Duluth and Iron Range Railway. The Bois 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 Vermilion 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 semi-weekly trips between Duluth and Port Arthur, Canada.

Schools.—Connected with the agency are nine 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.				
Normantown	Fond du Lac	11	Josephine B. Von Feldt	$500
Fond du Lac	do	24	Mary Morgan	600
Red Cliff	Red Cliff	25	Sister Seraphica Reinek	600
			Sister Victoria Stehl	720
Grand Portage	Grand Portage	17	A. F. Geraghty	600
			Maud M. Kirby	720
Lac Courte d'Oreilles				
No. 1	Lac Courte d'Oreilles	7	Cassius A. Wallace	600
			Lena Wallace	540
No. 2	do	9	William Desmoulie	600
			Sophie Desmoulie	540
No. 3	do	31	Sister Hugolina Fischbach	600
			Sister Florentia Peloza	420
Pahquahwong	do	14	Charles K. Dunster	600
			Sister Macaria Murphy	600
Odanah	Red River	40	Sister Clarissima Walsh	480
BOARDING SCHOOLS.				
St. Mary's	Red River	75	Sister Venantia	[illegible]
			Sister Euphemia	[illegible]
			Sister Dorothea	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	180	Reuben Perry, superintendent	1,800
			Ada Zimmerman	660
			Celia J. Durfee	600
			Mary E. Perry	600
Bayfield	Red Cliff	43	Sister Vincent Hunk	[illegible]
			Sister Callista	[illegible]
			Sister Veronica	[illegible]

a Not counted as employees.

The day schools at the Red River and Red Cliff reservations are conducted in buildings owned and equipped by the Roman Catholics. The sisters in charge of the schools are authorized as Government employees. The Lac Courte d'Oreilles day school No. 3 is also operated in the same manner. In each case $100 per annum is paid by the Government for the rental of the property.

The St. Mary's and Bayfield boarding schools are still under the control of the Roman Catholics and receive aid under their annual contracts for a certain number of pupils.

The new boarding school at Vermillion Lake Reservation is practically completed and equipped, but owing to the unsatisfactory water systems, etc., is not yet ready to receive pupils. This school was until recently under my supervision. Being situated 170 miles from Ashland, three days or more were necessarily required in making the trip from the agency to the reservation, and it was found practicable to remove the school from the jurisdiction of the La Pointe Agency and place it under a bonded superintendent. Accordingly, on May 6, 1899, I transferred the Vermillion Lake school plant, together with all public property pertaining to the same, to Oliver H. Gates as bonded superintendent. The school under Mr. Gates's experienced and efficient management will soon be in successful operation.

The Lac du Flambeau boarding school has had a prosperous year. The school is well equipped for efficient work. Improvements in the water, sewer, and heating systems have been authorized by your office, and detailed plans and estimates for the proposed work will shortly be submitted for the consideration of the Department. More specific information regarding this school is superfluous, as there is submitted herewith a detailed report of Superintendent Reuben Perry for the past year, which includes all necessary data.

The amount of $60,000, recently appropriated for a boarding school for the Lac Courte d'Oreilles Indians, has now become available. This school, instead of being located on the reservation, as is desirable, is to be built about 1½ miles from Hayward, Wis., and about 20 miles distant from the reservation. Plans have been drawn for the dormitory, school, employees, and warehouse buildings for the proposed school, which will be erected at once. Preliminary surveys of the site and plans for the

REF0073620

water and sewer systems are now being made and the work will be pushed as rapidly as possible. When this boarding school is completed it is expected that the four day schools at present maintained for the benefit of the Lac Courte Oreilles Indians will be discontinued.

I have nothing very encouraging to report relative to the day schools operated at this agency. The only solution of the Indian education problem, in my estimation, is to place a boarding school on every reservation and thus obviate the necessity for the day schools, which are conducted at a considerable expense to the Government. These schools are usually poorly attended, and the results attained at the end of the year are entirely out of proportion to the amount expended for their maintenance. A noon lunch is served at the day schools as an incentive to regular attendance, and it is largely owing to this fact that the pupils are held in the school. Where the parents have no settled place of abode and are constantly roving over the country engaging in sugar making, berry picking, rice harvesting, etc., it is impossible to provide educational facilities for the children, as they are dependent upon their parents and must move about from place to place with them. When the children can be taken from their parents and placed in boarding schools, there to be properly clothed and fed, the necessary opportunity is afforded the teacher for their civilization and education. Their bodily wants having received careful attention and regular attendance at school being insured, the pupils generally make rapid progress along all lines of work.

Missionary work.—The religious interests of the Indians are largely in the hands of the Roman Catholics, who have erected churches on all but one of the seven reservations, where services are held with more or less regularity. At the village of Odanah, Bad River Reservation, the Indians have contributed to build a large church, to cost several thousand dollars, and the same is rapidly nearing completion. The Vermillion Lake Indians are practically without religious oversight at the present time. A school and mission, conducted for their benefit by the Presbyterians, has been abandoned. A native Methodist preacher holds occasional services at the various settlements on their reservation.

Courts and police.—There are no courts of Indian offenses or other courts in operation at this agency. Seventeen policemen are divided among the seven reservations, who assist the farmer in controlling all disturbances and maintain peace and order among the Indians. For minor offenses the Indians are confined in the reservation jails, while more serious crimes receive attention at the hands of the officials of the United States courts. As is usually the case, the liquor habit is largely responsible for unsatisfactory conditions existing among the Indians. The police have, during the past year, arrested and placed in the local guardhouses many intoxicated Indians and have obtained from them specific information which has led to the arrest and conviction of several saloon keepers in the vicinity of the reservations.

While it appears to be an utter impossibility to entirely suppress the liquor traffic, it is my earnest endeavor to confine it within very narrow bounds and to prosecute all cases of violations of the law that are brought to my notice.

Roads.—The Bad River Indians having on deposit to their credit in the United States Treasury a large amount of money derived from the sale of tribal timber on their reservation, the Department authorized the use of $10,000 of the same in the construction and repair of their reservation roads. The greater part of this amount has been spent in building some 13 miles of new road, which will afford the Indians access with their teams to the principal settlements, and thus enable them to market their hay and vegetables. About 20 miles of road have been repaired and other street improvements in the way of sidewalks and bridges have been made, greatly to the benefit of the whole population, and adding much to the thrifty appearance of Odanah, the principal village at the reservation.

A proposition is now under consideration in your office for improving the roads at the Fond du Lac Reservation, Minn. An appropriation of $500 has been requested to provide the Indians with subsistence supplies while engaged in the work and to purchase the necessary tools and material. The Indians are willing and anxious to perform the labor without compensation, and the early prosecution of the proposed improvements is greatly to be desired.

Allotments.—No schedules of allotments made to Indians of this agency have been forwarded to your office during the past year, but patents for allotments have issued to certain Indians of the Bad River and Lac Courte d'Oreilles reservations, covering applications which had previously been forwarded for the consideration of the Department. The following table shows the number of allotments made on each

reservation of this agency for which patents have been received, the number of allottees, male and female, and the number of acres allotted:

Reservation	Number of allottees.	Males.	Females.	Number of acres allotted.
Lac Courte d'Oreilles	702	314	330	51,892.13
Bad River	527	339	188	41,067.84
Fond du Lac	420	258	162	30,580.73
Lac du Flambeau	308	186	120	24,180.84
Red Cliff	201	105	96	14,102.84
Grand Portage	201	117	174	24,102.84
Total	2,359	1,349	1,072	188,927.12

Agriculture.—But few of the Indians possess farms. Many of them have small patches of land cleared on their allotments, where they raise sufficient potatoes and vegetables for their own consumption. The soil of all the Wisconsin reservations is well adapted to agriculture, and could the Indians be induced to raise hay and potatoes on a large scale their produce would find a ready market, and the revenue thus obtained would be of great advantage to them. They are, however, greatly disinclined to what seems to them unnecessary labor, and so long as they receive a steady income from the sale of their pine timber it will be difficult to induce them to become tillers of the soil.

With the exception of a few localities the Minnesota reservations are for the most part barren and unprofitable for cultivation. Seeds and agricultural implements were provided the past season for the Fond du Lac and Vermillion Lake Indians. A heavy hail and wind storm, however, recently destroyed the gardens as well as the rice crop at the Vermillion Lake Reservation, and these Indians will probably require subsistence supplies from the Government to enable them to live through the coming winter. The following is a partial summary of the crops raised at the various reservations:

Oats	bushels.. 5,100	Potatoes	bushels.. 18,723
Corn	do.... 2,450	Turnips	do.... 5,882
Onions	do.... 775	Beans	do.... 625
Pumpkins	number.. 8,000	Other vegetables	do.... 3,390

In addition to the foregoing the Indians have cut 1,550 tons of hay, 5,130 cords of wood, and made 3,490 pounds of butter.

I do not in all cases encourage the Indians to become owners of stock, for the reason that they assume very little responsibility in the care and management of the same. Horses and cattle are usually turned loose to find their own pasturage and manage to exist during the summer months, but frequently die of neglect and starvation during the winter, as it is exceptional for the Indians to cut hay or provide forage sufficient for the subsistence of their stock, or properly shelter the animals during the cold and inclement weather. The farmers in charge of the various reservations report that the Indians own 669 horses, 553 head of cattle, 403 swine, and 5,603 domestic fowls.

Sanitary condition.—There have been no serious epidemics among the Indians, and the mortality consequently has not been large. There was a slight decrease during the year in the number of deaths from consumption, which still continues to be the prevailing disease among the Chippewas. The Wisconsin Indians are cared for by the agency physician, with headquarters at Ashland, where there is also a dispensary. The Minnesota reservations are practically without medical attendance, although the more common drugs and supplies are furnished to the farmer for distribution among the Indians whenever they apply for the same.

Under recent authority from the Indian office I have entered into a contract with Dr. B. F. Harris, of Lac du Flambeau, to furnish all necessary medical service and to attend to the required sanitary work at the Lac du Flambeau boarding school during the fiscal year of 1900 for a compensation of $400.

Timber industries.—The methods pursued during the past eight years relative to the sale, logging, and manufacture of timber on the Wisconsin reservations of this agency are so well understood as to call for no special comment or report at the present time.

Logging has been extensively prosecuted by Justus S. Stearns, J. H. Cushway & Co., and Frederick L. Gilbert, authorized contractors at the Bad River, Lac du Flambeau, and Red Cliff reservations, respectively, and the timber manufactured into lumber at the sawmills owned and operated by the same persons and located on the said reservations. Work in connection with the cutting and manufacture of the tim-

REF0073621

ber is provided for all able-bodied Indians who desire it. There have been no serious complaints made by either Indians or contractors, and the timber operations have been conducted strictly in accordance with the regulations of the Department and with mutual benefit to the contractors and the Indian allottees.

Considerable dead and down timber has been cut on the unallotted lands of the Bad River and Lac du Flambeau reservations under special contracts with the Department, thereby saving much of this class of timber from further deterioration or from being a total loss to the Indians. The money thus obtained is deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Indians, to be used for the future use and benefit of the tribe.

On April 22, 1899, under authority from the Indian Office, I invited proposals for the purchase of 10,000,000 feet or more of hardwood timber standing on the Lac Courte d'Oreilles Reservation. There is but very little pine left at Lac Courte d'Oreilles, and the timber proposed to be sold consists principally of oak, together with a small quantity of maple, birch, ash, elm, and basswood. It is intended to erect a portable sawmill at the reservation which can be moved to the different localities covered by the scattered timber, and where the same can be manufactured into lumber. Indian labor is to be used when practicable in the cutting and manufacture of the timber. A very satisfactory proposal for the purchase of the timber was received, and is now under consideration in your office. It is greatly to be desired that arrangements may be concluded at an early date in order to permit of the cutting of the timber at the beginning of the coming logging season. The sale of this hardwood timber will be of the utmost benefit to the Lac Courte d'Oreilles Indians, as it will provide them with work, which will be of even more advantage to them than the money received for the stumpage of the timber. At present these people are without means of support. They required Government assistance last spring, and unless provided with work will need further aid to enable them to subsist during the coming winter.

No way has yet opened for the disposal of the small timber on the Minnesota reservations, forbidden, under act of January 14, 1889, to be sold for the benefit of the Indians. I am in receipt of constant applications from allottees of the Grand Portage and Fond du Lac reservations for permission to cut and sell cord wood, ties, cedar posts, telegraph poles, etc. The Indians do not desire to market any of the pine timber, but only ask that the same rights that are enjoyed by the Wisconsin Indians relative to the cutting of the small timber on their allotments be also extended to them. Very advantageous offers have recently been made to the Grand Portage Indians for the purchase of the cedar on their allotted lands. Much of this timber is rapidly decreasing in value every year, and unless it is allowed to be cut and sold or the Indians permitted to manufacture it into ties, posts, poles, etc., will soon be a total loss to them. This matter has previously formed the subject of special recommendations to the Department.

The following tabulated statement is compiled from the records of this office for the past year, and shows the total amount of timber cut during the recent logging season at the different reservations of the agency, and also the amounts received and disbursed on account of the same:

Bad River Reservation:		
Balance on hand July 1, 1898, and due from contractors	$31,310.23	
Amount received from sale of timber from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	80,376.64	
Amount received from advance on contracts	7,152.94	
		$121,839.81
Amount paid to Indians on timber accounts	41,481.43	
Amount paid to contractors on account of advance	13,449.06	
Amount paid for scaling and other expenses	2,341.74	
Deposited in United States Treasury to credit of tribal fund	12,901.43	
Balance on hand June 30, 1899, and due from contractors	51,666.15	
		121,839.81
Lac du Flambeau Reservation:		
Balance on hand July 1, 1898, and due from contractors	22,415.60	
Amount received from sale of timber from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	25,965.87	
Amount received from advance on contracts	5,406.42	
		53,787.89

Lac du Flambeau Reservation—Continued.		
Amount paid to Indians on timber accounts	$18,685.05	
Amount paid to contractors on account of advance	4,326.72	
Amount paid for scaling and other expenses	1,541.13	
Deposited in United States Treasury to credit of tribal fund	605.94	
Balance on hand June 30, 1899, and due from contractors	28,629.05	
		$53,787.89
Red Cliff Reservation:		
Balance on hand July 1, 1898, and due from contractors	51,716.05	
Amount received from sale of timber from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	44,965.06	
Amount received from advance on contracts	5,736.65	
		102,417.76
Amount paid to Indians on timber accounts	30,581.45	
Amount paid to contractors on account of advance	2,482.05	
Amount paid for scaling and other expenses	1,423.09	
Balance on hand June 30, 1899, and due from contractors	67,931.17	
		102,417.76
Lac Courte d'Oreilles Reservation:		
Balance on hand July 1, 1898, and due from contractors	4,364.72	
Amount paid to Indians on timber accounts	3,030.20	
Balance on hand June 30, 1899, and due from contractors	1,334.52	
		8,729.44
Summary of timber operations:		
Balance on hand July 1, 1898	112,806.60	
Amount received, sale of timber	151,307.57	
Amount received, advance on contracts	18,296.01	
		282,410.18
Amount paid on timber accounts to Indians	93,778.13	
Amount paid contractors, account of advance	20,257.83	
Amount paid for scaling and other expenses	5,305.96	
Deposited in United States Treasury to credit of tribal fund	13,507.37	
Balance on hand June 30, 1899	149,560.89	
		282,410.18

Timber cut.

	Feet.	
Bad River Reservation:		
Cedar	910	
White pine	12,923,320	
Norway	7,713,370	
Dead and down	5,773,360	
Shingle timber	2,545,330	
Hemlock	31,660	
Birch	2,000	
Elm	4,000	
Maple	1,000	
Basswood	2,360	
		29,000,310
Lac du Flambeau:		
White pine	4,637,840	
Norway	2,475,460	
Dead and down	398,220	
Shingle timber	855,040	
Hemlock	2,222,220	
		10,588,780

REF0073622

Timber cut—Continued.

Red Cliff:	Feet.	
White pine	$7,917,260	
Norway	338,070	
Hemlock	717,910	
Spruce	362,150	
Ash	5,060	
Cedar	186,060	
		$9,557,740
Summary:		
White pine	25,503,420	
Norway	10,527,800	
Dead and down	6,171,580	
Shingle timber	3,400,370	
Hemlock	2,974,820	
Birch	2,000	
Elm	4,000	
Maple	4,000	
Basswood	2,360	
Cedar	186,970	
Spruce	362,150	
Ash	5,060	
		49,146,830

In conclusion.—I wish to state that all favors extended to me by the Department have been greatly appreciated, and also to make due acknowledgment of the efficient aid and hearty support received from my able corps of employees, to which fact I attribute in a great measure the present satisfactory and prosperous condition of this agency.

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 4, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the Lac du Flambeau Indian Industrial School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

During the year there were enrolled 181 pupils—98 boys and 83 girls—with an average attendance of 146. All children of this reservation of a school age, and physically able, have been in attendance, and 24 children from the Bad River Reservation have also been accommodated. The old Indians of the reservation, with but very few exceptions, are strong supporters of the school, and want their children to acquire an education; and, strange to say, they seem to think more of the industrial training their children are getting than they do of the schoolroom work.

Literary work.—The work in this department has been carried on very much as it was last year. The use of the course of study from the beginning of the year has resulted in more systematic and better work. Special attention has been given to articulation and phonetic drills, in all grades, with a view to improving the pronunciation and reading of the pupils. These exercises have resulted in a great deal of good, but there is yet room for improvement in this line.

The pupils who attended the kindergarten last year were promoted to the first primary at the beginning of the year, and the kindergarten was filled with newcomers, who soon learned to speak and understand English. Free cutting, painting, clay modelling, sewing and weaving, and nature work have employed the time of the kindergartners. Among other work in nature study, each child made a flower-garden box, sowed seed in it, and cared, with intense interest, for his flowers.

Christmas was observed by a short programme given by the children, after which they were made happy by presents furnished the school by friends of the different employees. With the allowance by the Department of $25 for extras, the Christmas dinner was all the children could desire. Arbor day was appropriately observed, and the children take great pride in caring for their trees.

Seven of the advanced pupils were recommended for transfer to Haskell Institute, but owing to the fact that the consent of the parents is necessary before a transfer can be effected six of them will not be transferred this year.

Industrial work.—The work in the carpenter and blacksmith shops has been very much like the work of former years, there being 4 apprentices in each shop. The reservation and school blacksmithing has been done by the blacksmith and his apprentices. The carpenter boys, under the direction of the carpenter, have done the necessary work around the school, built a hose house and a wood house, and have repainted a number of the buildings. The boys in both shops have made commendable progress, and have proved themselves to be independent workers in plain work and repairing.

The farm work has been carried on by the boys working with, and under the supervision of, the school farmer. There are now 35 acres under cultivation; 15 acres have been in rye, and the remaining 20 acres in potatoes, berries, sweet corn, oats, and small garden crops. The rye has been harvested, and was a reasonably good crop considering the fact that it was sown on newly broken marsh land, which had been drained but a very short time. The other crops are on light, sandy soil, but they look well, and a good yield is expected. The berries are now being gathered, and the yield is good and the quality excellent. We have used land plaster on the potato land and on the school grounds, and find it a help to the potatoes and grass on this sandy soil. The following is a table of garden produce raised last year:

Beets	bushels..	5
Cucumbers	do....	30
Radishes	do....	20
Corn	do....	25
Potatoes	do....	300

The kitchen force has made 965 pounds of butter during the year.

During the last two years the sum of $531.18 has been realized from the sale of school hogs. These hogs were raised principally on the waste from the children's tables. Part of the money has been used to purchase a piano for the school, and the remainder is to be used to purchase a set of band instruments.

The girls have been instructed in housekeeping, sewing, cooking, laundry work, and nursing. They have made commendable progress in all departments. Following is a list of articles manufactured by the girls in the sewing room:

Aprons	number..	99	Suits	number..	12
Cases, pillow	do....	91	Underwear, suits of		258
Capes	do....	73	Sheets	number..	129
Curtains, window	pairs..	4	Towels	do....	300
Dresses	number..	332			

A cooking class for the purpose of instructing the large girls in family cooking was organized early in January. The members of this class have been required to keep a record of the work done. Each girl keeps an account of the cost of the provisions used by her in cooking for her table, and is required to render an account at the end of the week. The girls have been greatly interested in this work, and have learned something about cooking for a small number of persons.

Health.—The general health of the pupils has been good. In January the school was visited by a trying epidemic of measles, there being 90 cases among the pupils, but no deaths occurred from this cause. Two pupils died of typhoid fever at the school, and 2 died of pulmonary trouble after leaving the school.

In conclusion.—I desire to extend my thanks to my corps of assistants for their earnest and efficient work, and to the Indian Office, agent, and agency clerks for their support and kind treatment.

Respectfully submitted.

REUBEN PERRY, *Superintendent.*

S. W. CAMPBELL, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN WYOMING.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR SHOSHONE AGENCY.

AUGUST 25, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

Buildings.—The buildings at this agency as well as at the Arapaho subagency, 22 miles from here, are in fairly good condition, though somewhat impaired by age. They need some repairs, such as stone underpinning, replacing of adobe chimneys with brick, shingling, and painting.

Industries.—The Indians of this reservation show a marked improvement in all their industrial pursuits. The hay and grain heretofore raised by the Indians and cut by agency employees, or under their direction, have now reached proportions far beyond the ability of the employees to handle, and in consequence the Indians this year and hereafter will be required to do their own haying and harvesting, with the assistance of such machinery and instructions as can be supplied them from the agency. Last year they supplied the post at Fort Washakie with 300 tons of hay and about 250,000 pounds of oats and the agency with 600,000 pounds of wheat and 40,000 pounds of oats, leaving them a surplus of 300,000 pounds of wheat and about as much oats, which they disposed of to private parties. They also supplied 1,800 cords of wood at Fort Washakie, 200 cords at the Wind River boarding school, and 50 at the agency. They also hauled all the Indian supplies from Casper, 175 miles distant, and will do the same work this year if permitted, although their hay and grain crops will fall short of last year's, owing to the late season and heavy frosts, as well as to the fact that they were compelled to furnish their own seed.

For the first time in the history of this agency I have enforced the provisions of section 333, Regulations of the Indian Office, requiring the young men to work for the benefit of themselves or tribe for the supplies issued to them. They at first refused, but finding they could not get the supplies otherwise, they one by one applied for work for such supplies as they most needed, and at this time the demand far exceeds the supply. The work usually done in payment of supplies is on roads, bridges, and ditches, and also in freighting.

REF0073623

Roads, bridges, ditches, etc.—During the year I have constructed a good substantial wooden bridge across Little Wind River at the subagency. The bridge is 125 feet long, and the work was done by agency employees and Indians, with no appropriation by the Government. I have also built and repaired many small bridges on the reservation in the same manner. One span of the iron and wooden bridge built by the Government across Big Wind River gave way and fell into the river during the high water in June. The loss was caused by some defect in the superstructure or truss work. I have had the broken span taken from the water or securely anchored to the shore, so that it can be replaced when the water is low enough.

I have nearly completed a good wagon road to the subagency about 18 miles in length. This will shorten the distance usually traveled about 4 or 5 miles, will be a much better road, and cross Little Wind River at the new bridge near the subagency. This work was also done by the agency employees and Indians, without appropriation by the Government.

I have laid out and built a good wagon road into the mountains to reach a large body of timber. This road is about 12 miles long, much of it made by blasting rock and grading, and the work being done in payment for supplies issued to Indians. Considerable work has been done on other roads in like manner.

During the year there has been a large amount of work done by the Indians on canals and ditches on this reservation, the most important of which is the St. Lawrence Canal. This takes the water from St. Lawrence Creek and carries it 5 miles into Sage Creek, increasing the volume of water in the latter sufficient to irrigate a large tract of farming land which could not otherwise be made productive. It is 8 feet wide and has an average cut of 4 feet, one-half mile of which was rock blasting and hand work.

The Big Wind River ditch at the subagency was deepened and otherwise improved for a distance of 5 miles, increasing the volume of water fully 50 per cent. Without appropriation the Indians have also cleaned and strengthened the Little Wind River ditch for a distance of 4 miles, increasing its capacity to some extent. I have also reopened several miles of ditches into and through the agency fields to irrigate hay lands. This irrigation system had been entirely abandoned. The Indians have also done many miles of individual ditch work on their own account.

Lands.—The lands of this reservation are adapted to both grazing and agriculture, hence profitable stock raising could be reduced to a certainty by these Indians. They have an abundance of range for summer and hay and straw could easily be provided for winter if needed. Their thousands of head of worthless ponies multiply and flourish on the open range without care.

Leases.—Two tracts of tribal lands, 283,000 and 100,000 acres, respectively, have been leased for grazing purposes at the minimum rate of 2 cents per acre, fixed by the Department. These leases are for five years from October 1, 1899. Four other large tracts are now open and subject to lease. Coal is known to exist on this reservation and a lease to prospect for same on certain portions of it has been submitted for approval.

Civilization.—Having lived among these Indians for over thirty years I can testify to the fact that while their progress along the lines of civilization has not been rapid, it is marked and certain. The Indians that I have seen in their nomadic glory, clothed in skins, feathers, and paint, armed with the bow and arrow and spear, on the warpath against their white brethren and neighboring tribes, I now see clothed in the garb of civilization and engaged in such peaceful, industrial pursuits as will aid in the support of themselves and families. They are freighters, farmers, wood choppers, and stock raisers; have abandoned their arms, the chase, and the warpath; are generally making homes for themselves, and send their children to school. I am confident that there is less crime, less disturbance, and less drunkenness among the Indians of this reservation than among the same number of civilized and Christianized people anywhere in the United States or the civilized world. The agency guardhouse has not had an occupant since I have been agent.

Sanitary condition.—The sanitary conditions on this reservation are not what they should be. There is no good reason why the death rate should exceed that of births. This is a healthy country, seldom afflicted with epidemics or contagious diseases; yet for many years an annual decrease in the Indian population is noted. While the aged die from natural causes, there is a far too great mortality among the young, especially the infants. I attribute this to the lack of maternal care—purely for the want of knowledge. If a field matron for each tribe, possessing the requisite knowledge and imbued with the proper spirit, could be provided, the census of this reservation would thenceforth show an increase instead of a decrease in the population. The men and children are provided with educators; the boys are benefited and employed, but the girls have no place to go but back to their heathen mother and relapse into barbarism. There is no one to instruct and encourage the mother in domestic economy or maternal duties.

Indian courts and police.—The Indian court and police as a coordinate branch of the government on this reservation is efficient and seemingly indispensable. They are usually fair, trusty, and watchful; but 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 12 privates are not enough to do the work required of them. Neither is $10 per month sufficient compensation for a man, horse, and equipments.

Mill and shops.—The flour mill has been kept busy most of the time since last harvest, and has but just finished grinding the Indian grain. A new separator or cleaning machine has just been received and will be put in place as soon as the necessary shafting, etc., arrives. Once in operation it is hoped that more satisfactory results may be obtained in handling the Indian grain. One blacksmith and one carpenter at each agency are now unable to do all the repair work for the Indians. Hence many that would work are estopped for want of wagons, tools, and machinery.

Treaties.—This fall the Shoshones will receive the last installment of their treaty supplies and will be without further support, while the Arapahoes, presumably, will still be supplied under the provisions of the Black Hills agreement. This discrimination will create dissatisfaction and arouse the jealousy of the Shoshones, who have never been very friendly with the Arapahoes, whose joint occupancy of this reservation they regard as an intrusion. Legislation for these Indians should be such as to accord equal rights and benefits to both tribes.

Education.—The Wind River boarding school, of which a detailed report is hereto appended, has been conducted by W. P. Campbell up to September 28, 1898, and by E. C. Nardin since October 5, 1898.

St. Stephen's Mission, near the subagency, is a contract school, and is conducted by Rev. B. Fensi, S. J., assisted by Rev. Sansone, S. J., and seven sisters. It is managed in a satisfactory and efficient manner, accomplishing much good.

The Episcopal Mission School, 14 miles west of this agency, is conducted by the Rev. John Roberts, a very conscientious and painstaking gentleman, and several lady assistants. They have taught a number of Shoshone girls in a very creditable and effective manner.

Census.—The census taken July 1, 1899 shows the following:

Shoshones (males 427, females 415)	842	
Arapahoes (males 400, females 406)	806	
Total		1,648
School children between the ages of 6 and 16:		
Shoshones	210	
Arapahoes	165	
Total		375
Number of males over 18 years of age:		
Shoshones	245	
Arapahoes	220	
Total		465
Number of females over 14 years of age:		
Shoshones	255	
Arapahoes	270	
Total		525
Number of births:		
Shoshones	30	
Arapahoes	36	
Number of deaths:		
Shoshones	41	
Arapahoes	38	

Thanking the Department for its uniform kindness and support,

I am, sir, very respectfully,

H. G. NICKERSON,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF0073624

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WIND RIVER SCHOOL.

WIND RIVER SCHOOL, *June 30, 1899.*

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 58 of the rules for Indian school service, I respectfully submit the history of Wind River boarding school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899:

Class-room work.—The kindergarten has been permitted to carry on regular kindergarten work instead of primary work as heretofore. "Manual training" materials have been introduced into all grades of primary work.

Class-room work has been closely related to the immediate environment of pupils, excursions to objects, places, and phenomena outside of rooms, adding pupils to find meaning in and giving purpose to class-room exercises.

Teachers' meetings have been held weekly, at which a course of study and methods of carrying it out were carefully discussed.

Industrial work.—Farm: Fall work consisted in harvesting a large crop of vegetables and providing storeroom for them for the winter. These lasted through the year the last cabbages having been dug from the trenches and served on the table June 12. Fall plowing, hauling hay stacked in the fields, hauling fertilizers, ice, and the rock needed for improvements kept the teams busy until spring plowing began.

Many of the seeds planted at the usual seasons failed to grow on account of the unusual cold and drought. Irrigation at this period caused others to rot, and late frosts killed even cabbage plants. Out of the wreck potatoes, wheat, oats, and hay promise a good crop.

The stock consumed the entire amount of hay harvested last summer, over 100 tons. In return for this labor and value, eight of the cows furnished each a small quantity of milk. This condition has been reported and the remedy is in process of application.

Excess of alkali in spots has killed peas, corn, and other plants. Attributing this to standing water in the past, an enormous outlay of labor is indicated for leveling properly the fields for irrigation.

A beginning has been made in planting small fruits. A large number of the boys have received instruction in the various branches of this department.

Carpentry: This position was permanently filled in February; hence this department was crowded with repairing and other carpenter work. To meet the very urgent needs it was necessary to devote every energy to turning out work as rapidly as possible. Class instruction has therefore been limited.

Engineering: The engineer has had charge of the repairs to the heating plant and work on electric light. With the help of other employees and a few of the boys the work is nearing completion.

Tailoring: The work of this department has been limited to mending.

Shoe and harness maker: Repairing shoes has occupied nearly the entire time. The rest has been given to assisting with farming and repairs.

Sewing-room work: Instruction has been given to most of the girls in darning, mending, or making garments. The course in this department provides instruction for all of the girls.

Kitchen and dining room: The change in the ration reducing the issue of flour and meat caused many protests from Indians, deputations of parents and chief men of both tribes having come to the school, the agency, and even appealed to the inspector for the purpose of having the amount of these articles increased. The bill of fare having been made with great care and providing abundant food, the opposition has gradually decreased. All now seem reconciled to the change. A large number of girls detailed to this department have made rapid progress.

Bakery: The success of the bill of fare has been partly due to the skill of the baker, who made excellent bread, biscuits, rolls of various kinds, pies, cake, cookies, etc.

Laundry: In view of the fact that nearly all of the washing has been done in tubs the work done is creditable. Owing to the action of the water used, garments of all kinds wear out rapidly after a few washings. Plans and estimates for a new laundry have been prepared.

Domestic economy.—Interior decorations have received some attention. Besides the usual purchase of pictures, etc., by employees, the boys of the carpenter shop have been interested in the work through making the frames for pictures referred to for dining room, sitting room, dormitories, schoolrooms, etc., and the girls have, under the direction of the matron, been able to contribute their own handiwork, using waste materials from the sewing room.

Improvements.—The metal cornice has been replaced by one of wood with gutters of tin. This has kept the walls dry and crumbling of the brick is no longer noticeable.

Play grounds have been established in the rear of the buildings instead of the front as formerly. The work of leveling the grounds in front of the buildings for lawns is in progress.

Electric light will soon replace oil, the school building having been lighted by electricity for the closing exercises.

The boilers for steam heat have been raised from the hole in which they were inundated during periods of high water, and the crumbling arches have been rebuilt on solid foundations of stone.

A stockade, sheds, and mangers were constructed for the cattle. The thrifty appearance of these animals since the completion of the work has more than justified the outlay of labor, besides setting the proper example for Indian parents and pupils.

Very respectfully,

E. C. NARDIS, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT MOJAVE, ARIZ.

FORT MOJAVE, ARIZ., *June 30, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the Fort Mojave Indian Industrial School:

General remarks.—The school year opened under very trying and discouraging circumstances, the fire of June 30, previously reported, having destroyed the corral, sheds, and much other valuable property. This fire was followed by a second one early in September. A cloudburst during the latter part of August completely washed out the irrigation ditches and caused the adobe walls in boys' dormitory to fall in. These misfortunes occurred so close together during the heated term, when repair work could not be done, that things were in a very demoralized condition at the beginning of the school term.

To add to these disasters, Chiefs Samuel Spatterbone and Asakeet, who were great friends of the school and had much influence over the Indians, died, leaving no one among the tribe who could fill their places in bringing in children to fill up the school.

By much labor and the cooperation of my employees these difficulties have been all overcome, the corrals rebuilt, the adobe buildings all repaired, painted, or whitewashed, and the fort now presents a much neater appearance than it did before the fire.

A very nice new building, the boys' dormitory, adds much to the appearance of the school, while its influence as a civilizing factor among the boys can hardly be estimated. They will now have a home and be under the civilizing and refining influence of an employee, who by personal association can do much to improve their deportment and moral character. I wish to thank the department for its courtesy in granting changes in the building which have added so much to its convenience.

Attendance.—The attendance has been excellent, the maximum enrollment for the year being 162 and the average over 150.

Deportment.—The deportment of the pupils, omitting a few exceptional cases, has been all that could be desired.

English speaking.—While all Indian talk has not ceased, there is a marked and encouraging increase of English speaking, and we hope in time to be able to report that it is the only language used at this school.

Old and new features of school life.—On account of so much repair work which was made necessary by the fires, etc., and the frequent changes in the employee force during the school year, which is a great detriment to progress, the sloyd and some other extra classes had to be omitted. I hope to take them up next year.

New features.—A small dining room and kitchen was fitted up, and under the charge of the assistant matron a detail of the larger girls was taught to keep them neatly and how to prepare and serve a meal for a small family. They took great interest in this work and made very commendable progress.

A school band was organized under the direction of Mr. Hugh Wind in November. I considered it an experiment. I am glad to report that the experiment has proven a great success. Their progress has been remarkable. The band plays many pieces in excellent time and with much expression. The boys have shown much musical talent and are very enthusiastic. The merit of the band has been recognized by an invitation to furnish music for the Fourth of July celebration at Kingman, Ariz., which they have accepted. Much of this success is due to Mr. Wind for his tireless energy and efficient instruction.

Schoolroom work.—The course of study has been carefully followed. Very satisfactory progress has been made in all departments. All holidays have been observed by appropriate exercises of a very high order; but the closing one deserves especial mention. The costumes were beautiful and the stage decorations tasteful and artistic.

REF0073625

The programme, of high literary merit, was given in a lively manner, full of expression, very different from the monotonous, expressionless style usual among full-bloods. Much credit is due to Mr. Walker and his able corps of assistants.

The kindergarten has done exceedingly well, Miss Cartwright, the teacher, being thoroughly trained and fitted for her work. The results have been most gratifying.

Industrial work.—The farm and garden are in excellent condition. Much credit is due Mr. Porter, manual-training teacher, for the untiring and energetic manner in which he has pushed repair work and the results accomplished.

In the kitchen and bakery and all other industrial departments complete satisfaction has been given, and the matron's duties have been performed with rare fidelity and executive ability by the matron, Miss Stillwell, and her assistants.

Health.—As before reported, the health of the pupils has been remarkable. The health of the employees, with some exceptions, has been very good.

Transfers.—I regret that I was unable to obtain the consent of the parents to the transfer of the 20 pupils recommended. A very deep prejudice exists among the old Indians as to the pupils leaving their homes. It may possibly be overcome in time, but the outlook is not encouraging.

Needs of the school.—In addition to the improvements now completed and those to be made in the next fiscal year, a dining room, kitchen, and four-room school building are badly needed.

Needs of the Indians.—I can not close this report without again urging upon you the great need of doing something for the improvement of the home life of the Indians. They live and have lived for generations up and down the Colorado River Valley, between Hardyville and below Needles, Cal. A great part of this valley is very fertile. It only needs the water. An abundance of water flows through it in the Colorado River. With a sufficient appropriation for irrigation the entire valley could be brought to a very high state of cultivation. In numerous talks these Indians have entreated me to ask the "Great Father" to give them water and allot them homes, saying then they would give up their old habits and superstitions. I certainly believe they would.

They have shown much advancement in the last year. They are not one-half as degraded or immoral as they have been painted, but are a happy, industrious class of Indians. No race would do much better than they do under the circumstances. The whites who have taken ranches among them show no marked superiority over their dusky neighbors.

Thanking you for the courtesies of the past year, and trusting that something may be done for the Indians, I am,

Very respectfully,

JNO. J. MCKOIN,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT KEAMS CANYON, ARIZ.

MOQUI TRAINING SCHOOL,
Keams Canyon, Ariz., September 24, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the Moqui training school and the Moqui Reservation. Having taken charge July 1, 1890, I can give but a brief account of things as I see them.

The Moqui Training School is situated in Keams Canyon, about 80 miles north of Holbrook, Ariz., the nearest railroad station. The plant is a very old and worthless one, having been neglected for years in the hope of getting a new one. The site is also a poor one on account of its proximity to an arroya, which in times of heavy rains overflows and floods the buildings and corrals. On August 2 of this year the water was 3 feet deep in the chapel and 30 inches deep in the hay barn. An engineer has just been here prospecting for a site for a new plant, but what the result of his research will be I am not able to foresee.

School attendance.—On August 31 120 children were enrolled, and school opened September 1 with 47 more children than the capacity of the dormitories allowed. Rather than turn these children away, authority was obtained by telegraph to erect a temporary dormitory and the building is now nearing completion. A bath-room with three shower baths of hot water has just been completed without cost to the Government excepting some pipe fixtures. The school has had no facilities for bathing except the antiquated system of wash tubs, where several children bathe in the same water.

Farming.—There is little farming land at this school or on the reservation. The Indians plant in the washes or dry river beds, but between the floods and the burning Arizona droughts comparative little is or can be raised. The greater part of the reservation is a veritable desert and how so many people can live from it is rather a mystery. In spite of all, however, considerable quantities of corn, beans, pepper, onions, and large numbers of melons are raised.

The people, about 2,500, live on the top of very high mesas or table-lands, many hundred feet higher than the surrounding country. The walls are precipitous and have only very narrow paths leading up to the seven villages. Up to these villages all the wood, water, and crops must be carried by the women and burros. This work takes almost half the time and breaks down the health of the women. Great jugs of water, which many a white woman could scarcely lift from the ground, are carried by these Moqui women by a strap around the forehead, the jug lying upon the back. Former superintendents have pursued a system of furnishing young, progressive Indians, with lumber for roofs, doors, floors, and windows. This material was used by the Indian in building a modern house down in the valley. This is a move in the right direction, as the mesas are very filthy and unhealthy. This policy will, as far as possible, be continued and extended. By living in the valleys half their time is saved, and, as they are then near their fields, they can do a great deal more labor, besides caring better for their crops.

Mission work.—Rev. P. Stanfer, at Oraibi, Miss Mabel Collins and Miss Flora Watkins, at the second mesa, are doing good work among the Moquis. They teach these people a great many things, both morally and temporally. They assist them in sewing and washing and in beautifying their homes. These missionaries, as far as I have observed, are loyal to the superintendent and to the policies of the Government, and are great aids to the furthering of these plans and policies. From their knowledge of the languages they have assisted the superintendent very much, and the thanks of this office are extended to them.

Day schools.—All the day schools on this reservation were closed early in the winter of 1889, owing to the prevalence of smallpox, which swept away hundreds of people. The Polacca day school was reopened in May, 1890, but the Oraibi and second mesa school were closed throughout the year. All were reopened this month, and bid fair to be very successful. A new day school will probably be opened during the fall at Moencopie, a settlement of Oraibi Indians, near the town of Tuba, Ariz. This settlement is off the reservation about 12 miles to the west, but steps are being taken to extend the reservation to include this place.

The Blue Canyon school is a day school in name, but a boarding school in fact. The children composing it are Navajoes living in rude hogans scattered over a very large section of country. These children stay at the school all the time, and must be given three meals a day and beds to sleep in. This entails a great amount of labor upon the housekeeper, who receives only $30 per month for her salary. The attendance for the past year was very irregular, owing to the fact that supplies were not provided. The school opened September 4, 1889, with an enrollment of 33 and almost a year's supplies on hand, and I bespeak a very successful year for it. The teacher, Milton J. Needham, and the housekeeper, his wife, are excellent employees, and deserve great credit for the great amount of hard service they perform.

Hostiles.—At Oraibi and at the second mesa there is an element hostile to the schools and all progress in general. I can not account for this condition, as the greater part of the people are the gentlest and most peaceable that I have met in all my work among the Indians. The friendlies are industrious, progressive, and obedient to all orders from the superintendent. The hostiles are also industrious in their way, and give no trouble whatever as long as they are left strictly alone.

Last winter they refused to be vaccinated, and a detachment of troops was sent from Fort Wingate and forced them to submit. I think unnecessary violence was used, some of them being maltreated after they had surrendered. This mistreatment will cause them to be embittered against the whites and unwilling to obey orders in the future. Several of the ringleaders were arrested and taken to Fort Defiance, where they were put to hard labor. They are still there.

Trespassing.—Many Navajoes from the Navajo Reservation have settled along the water courses and at the watering places on Moqui land. Why this has been allowed I can not understand, as the Navajo Reservation is the largest in the United States and the Moqui Reservation is comparatively small. These places taken by the Navajoes are the very best ones on the reservation and control most of the water supply. The two tribes are bitter enemies, and there is constant friction, stealing of horses, destroying of each other's crops, fighting, and murder going on among them. When a difficulty arises and the superintendent tries to settle the matter the Navajo says the superintendent is not their agent, and refuses to be governed by his decisions or

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by his wishes. This is a condition not conducive to peace or civilization, and I earnestly recommend that this matter receive your early attention, and the Navajo returned to his own reservation or placed under the control of the superintendent.

Traders.—Two traders are licensed to trade among the Moquis, Mr. Thomas V. Keam, at Keams Canyon, and Mr. Volz, at Oraibi. The former gentleman this office desires to thank for his many kindnesses and the great assistance he has rendered. When the time came to fill up the school, Mr. Keam took his own team and buggy and drove the superintendent around to all the villages, using his long acquaintance of seventeen years and great influence with them to fill up the school. How much this aided is shown by the largest opening that the school has ever had.

Employees.—With one or two exceptions the employees are efficient and loyal, carrying out with faithfulness the policies and evident desires of the superintendent, and I like work that is laid out for them.

In conclusion, I desire to express my personal appreciation of the courtesies and favors shown to me and to the Moqui work by your office.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES E. BURTON,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PHOENIX, ARIZ.

OMAHA, NEBR., *July 31, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the annual report of the Phœnix Indian school for the fiscal year, 1899.

During the year the improvements under way at the close of last year have all been completed and the new buildings are now occupied. These improvements consist of a fine, large schoolhouse proper, with a capacity of 800, a large two-story building occupied by employees' club, students' dining hall, and employees' quarters, and a commodious shop building containing six large rooms for the teaching of trades.

During the present fiscal year there have been erected a two-story brick home for large boys, with a capacity of 150, a large addition to the small boys' home, a complete new water and sewer system, new bath house, boiler house, and numerous minor improvements.

All that is required now to make this plant complete in every respect, so far as accommodations for 600 to 800 students is concerned, is an auditorium with gymnasium annex, and a larger and more modern hospital.

Appropriation was made for 600 students for the fiscal year 1899, an increase of 200 over the preceding year. Our enrollment during the year reached nearly 700, and more than 200 were refused admittance because of lack of room. Owing to the density of the Indian population in the Southwest, and the increasing eagerness of Indian youth to attend school, it would be an easy matter to maintain a school at Phœnix of 1,000 or even more.

The past year has been one of unusual activity and prosperity in all the various literary and industrial departments. Employees have been faithful and resourceful, willing to do more than was expected of them. Students have vied with each other to maintain discipline and to excel in the work assigned.

The health of the student body has been excellent, notwithstanding the prevalence in the Southwest of many contagious diseases.

Last June the school band of 40 pieces was employed by the management of the Greater American Exposition to give a series of concerts on the exposition grounds during July. The term for which the band was originally employed has now expired and the management is anxious to keep it until the close of the fair, November 1. I have just closed a contract for another month. Here are a few of the remarks heard concerning them:

You have a fine band. I'm astonished. The boys play delightfully in tune.—Dan Godfrey, leader British Guards Band.

That band is a constant source of wonder to me. If my own eyes had not seen them, and my own ears heard their playing, I would not have believed such improvement could have been made in an Indian. Their playing is only equaled by their marching, which is perfect.—Thomas Kelly, musical director of exposition.

We can't let the boys go home. They are one of the chief attractions of the fair. Their playing is wonderful. Let us keep them another month anyway.—Committee exposition.

I have been acquainted with Indian life and character for forty years, and I did not think such improvement could be made in him. Your band is superb in its playing and marching, and beautiful in the behavior of its members.—Dr. Miller, president exposition.

I like your Indian band very much, but—are they—quite safe?—Innocent old lady.

I want to tell you that you have the finest band and the best behaved lot of boys ever on these grounds, and I ought to know, for I was the general manager here last year.—Major Clarkson.

The contrast between your band and the wild Indians yonder is certainly inspiring and hopeful. It is time to eradicate that odious expression "The only good Indian is the dead one," and substitute "The only good Indian is the educated one."—A stranger.

On the other hand, what good has the trip done the boys? Listen:

I feel just like I was in heaven.

I don't see how those old Indians could think of going back to their tepees and the old life after being here.

It seems to me I have learned more in a month than in all the years of my life.

Those old Indians are just as handsome and strong as the whites, but they can't make any of the so things. Education's the thing, after all. I'm going to stay in school.

I'm going to stay in school just as long as I can, and then marry a white girl.

I think geography and history will be easy for me now.

I can't believe that where we now stand the Indians roamed forty years ago. Education's the key, and you bet I want to handle it.

And so the boys' imaginations are aroused and their aspirations set aquiver. Their former horizons are dissipated, for they catch glimpses of vistas far beyond. New ideals are created, and they are not dressed in paint and feathers and petticoats. Hope emerges from out of the gloom of superstition, as brilliant as the morning star, and points to a life untinctured with miasmic fear and freed from the chains of mental and moral slavery. And this new life is not cursed with the slogan of "Indian rights," for there are no Indian rights there—just as there are no German rights, or Irish rights, or woman's rights—none but the universal rights belonging to all races. The only right belonging to the Indian is the right to make a man of himself, the right to live decently, to rise in the material, social, and political scale, and this right belongs to him in common with all races of men and is limited only by the talents God has given—and what man shall say what those talents are or shall say "thus far shalt thou go and no farther?"

Very respectfully, S. M. MCCOWAN, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT BIDWELL, CAL.

FORT BIDWELL SCHOOL, CAL., *July 31, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the second annual report of the Fort Bidwell school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

Location.—The school is located at an elevation of 5,000 feet above sea level, on the former military reservation in the extreme northeast corner of the State of California, at the foot of Mount Bidwell, which rises to the height of 8,000 feet, and at the head of Surprise Valley, which extends 60 miles south. The nearest railroad station is Amedee, 135 miles away, from which place our mail is delivered by stage, six days of each week. The Nevada-California-Oregon Railway is being extended from Amedee in this direction and will establish a station 40 miles this side of Amedee before winter begins. Fort Bidwell, a town of 250 inhabitants, is located at the east entrance to the school grounds.

Buildings.—The school buildings, numbering 19 frame and 3 log, are situated around a nicely shaded campus 200 by 400 feet square and are in fair condition. Some repairs will be needed during the year. The fences were in a dilapidated condition, but we have repaired them some and will continue until we have them cow-proof.

Water.—The school is supplied with water for all purposes from a reservoir half a mile up the canyon, which stores up a bountiful supply and is connected with all the buildings by a 4-inch main and smaller pipes for the numerous hydrants. A mountain stream is conducted through the laundry in a flume and, except after a rain or while the snow is melting, is as clear as crystal. The bath houses and girls' lavatory are supplied with warm water from a hot spring. We expect to put in larger pipes and extend the system to the boys' lavatory next year.

Farm.—There are 100 acres that have been in cultivation, but with bad fences and only one team we were unable to get in condition to cultivate more than 21 acres. We expect to repair all the fences and prepare to cultivate the entire farm next year. We have planted 6 acres to vegetables and sown 15 acres to oats. The backward spring was very trying on all vegetation. With a limited supply of water for irrigating purposes, we were enabled to raise potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes, onions, radishes, carrots, beets, beans, pease, lettuce, pop corn, sweet corn, parsley, rhubarb, watermelons, cantaloupes, cucumbers, squash, turnips, and oats.

REF0073627

Schoolroom work.—The advancement has not been as great in this department as could be desired, considering the disparity of ages of the pupils. Many of them never having attended school has made the work very difficult for one teacher, but I am glad to state considerable progress was made. The Department has authorized an additional teacher for next year.

Industrial work.—Special attention has been given to this branch of the school. The girls have been regularly detailed to the four departments, housekeeping, sewing, cooking, and laundrying, under the supervision of the matron; great progress was made in each of these departments. The boys spent most of their time during the winter months sawing and splitting wood, as they do in most other schools where wood is the fuel used. The last three months were spent in repairing fences, preparing, planting, and cultivating the garden, pruning the shade trees, cleaning the grounds, replacing broken windows, and otherwise beautifying the premises.

Attendance.—The enrollment for the year was 66 boarding and 2 day pupils; 2 died, 3 moved away, and 8 withdrawn, leaving an enrollment at the close of the year of 52. This being the first year of the school, is considered quite encouraging. The Indians living in the vicinity have watched the progress of the school with a great deal of interest. A number of delegations visiting and inspecting the plant during the year seem entirely satisfied with the management. The two tribes—Pintes and Pit Rivers—patronizing the school live in Warner Valley, Oregon, Surprise Valley and Pit River country, California.

There are 200 or 300 of these of school age. Many of them may be persuaded to attend school the coming year.

Health.—The health of the school has been remarkably good. During February we had an epidemic of chicken pox, and in June a siege of grippe, all of which readily yielded to the skillful treatment of the physician and careful attention of the matron.

Conclusion.—The employees are willing, industrious, energetic workers, and each, in their department, has worked for the success of the school. The parents of the pupils have assisted in keeping their children in school, and the prospects for a good school here are very encouraging.

I desire to thank the honorable Commissioner and the Indian Office for assistance and favorable consideration shown my recommendations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORTON H. MILLER,
Industrial Teacher and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT YUMA, CAL.

FORT YUMA SCHOOL, *July 20, 1899.*

SIR: In compliance with the usual custom I have the honor to submit the following concerning the management of this school during the year ending June 30, 1899:

The attendance during the year has been very good. Enrollment, 96 boys and 70 girls. Average attendance, 141. The truants have been few. An epidemic of measles last winter lowered the average attendance somewhat during the duration of the disease.

The health of the pupils of the school, with the exception of the epidemic noted above, has been good. The progress made in class-room work has been excellent.

This school is located in the arid-land belt, and having no adequate water supply sufficient for irrigating land, has not been able to give farming that branch of industrial training so valuable to an Indian.

Shoemaking has been taught during the past year to a number of boys who have made and repaired the shoes for the pupils. Six carpenter apprentices have attended to repair work on the school buildings. The necessary repairs to these old buildings are no small item, and furnished considerable work during the year.

The sewing room has given instruction to a number of girls, who learn to cut, make, and mend the clothing of the girls and smaller boy pupils.

The various details of housework are under the direct management of the matron. The larger girls do the work, and under a system of regular change, the pupils serve a certain time in the dining room and kitchen. The girls are also given instruction in laundry work and the care of clothing. All are employed, and each held responsible for their department. The girls have done exceedingly well, and attained such a degree of efficiency as to challenge the admiration of our many visitors, notwithstanding that the influence exerted by the reservation is bad, and the home training received by the Yuma Indian children is far from commendable.

Much improvement has been made among the adult Indians as to their mode of living during the past year, owing no doubt in a great measure to the work and influence of the field matron.

The children have been far better than could be reasonably expected. Respect for authority is a trait of Indian character. Gentle firmness has accomplished in the majority of cases the end desired, there having been few cases of insubordination. The punishment in such cases was confinement in class room during recess, and it proved quite satisfactory in quelling future attempts on the part of the culprit, as these children are very fond of outdoor sports.

A disastrous fire in March last, believed to be of incendiary origin, destroyed the girls' dormitory, class room, dining room, and kitchen. It broke out in the girls' class room about 5 p. m., while the pupils were at supper. Had it occurred during the night I fear lives would have been sacrificed. The pupils worked heroically and saved most of the furniture, but the fire protection of our school proved inadequate to prevent the burning of the buildings.

Fortunately the adobe walls of the burned buildings remained standing, and by putting temporary roofs of rough boards over what had been the kitchen and dining room I was able to continue the work. The girls' beds were placed in the sewing room at night and removed during the day. It is also used for a temporary class room for the girls. While the accommodations were somewhat crowded, they served the purpose of keeping the girls in school, and work progressed as usual.

On the 30th of June I transferred six of our larger boy pupils to the Phenix school. It was the first time since I have had charge of this school that the Yuma Indians allowed their children to be transferred. No doubt this will have a good effect on this school, and be an encouragement for other pupils to go there also.

In reviewing the work of the past, it is with a feeling of conscious pride that I contrast the ill-fed, little-clothed young children, whose strongest desire seemed a wish to flee from the presence of a white man, with the happy, well fed, clothed, and housed pupil of to-day, whose deportment shows the effect of the civilizing influence of education and is an evidence of the generosity of a munificent government.

In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere thanks for the support and thoughtful consideration shown for the work at this school by the officials of the Indian department.

Very respectfully,

Miss MARY O'NEIL, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GREENVILLE, CAL.

GREENVILLE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Greenville, Cal., August 27, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899:

Attendance.—School opened in the new school and dormitory building on September 1 with 31 in attendance, and notwithstanding the fact that I have made no special effort to get children from this and surrounding valleys, because the building has had no water and sewer connections, the average attendance for the term has been 55, against 35 last year.

Under advice of the Indian Office, last April I obtained children from considerable distance. This, I think, was very beneficial, as having pupils of different tribes makes the use of English a necessity. Then, too, the coming of these children and their contentment here has given the parents and children in this locality a far better appreciation of the advantages the school offers.

Water supply.—The water and sewer system now in course of construction is almost completed, but owing to the dryness of the season will be too late to store water for the remainder of this summer, and water for laundry and household purposes is being hauled from a neighbor's spring—half a mile distant.

Health.—The general health of pupils has been very good. There were four cases of fever, but the patients recovered. One boy died of consumption.

Schoolroom work.—The work in the schoolroom has been the most satisfactory of any year since the establishment of this school. The teacher, Mrs. Paine, has been very careful and methodical in her work, and the addition of a kindergarten has been very advantageous, as it made possible better classification and the taking up of

REF0073628

supplementary studies. I note special improvement in arithmetic, language, and penmanship.

Industrial training.—We have an industrial teacher capable of teaching the boys carpentering, bench work, steam and electrical engineering, blacksmith repairing, farming, and gardening, but having few large boys it has taken the greater part of the time of both industrial teacher and boys to cut sufficient wood for school use. As outside Indians cut wood for $1 per cord, it seems to me it would be far more profitable to hire that done and have the boys use their time in beautifying the grounds and learning other industries.

The girls, in addition to their detail work in the sewing room, kitchen, laundry, etc., have been taught by the matron, in evening classes, outlining, embroidery, crocheting, and other fancy work. There has been a noticeable improvement in the girls' care of their persons and clothing. All of the larger ones earned money by doing fancy work or washing for employees, and bought and tastily made light lawn dresses for the 4th of July.

There is a marked change, too, in the Indian homes. Most of the children living within 16 miles of the school go home during vacation, and to this is due the improvement. After ten months of systematic training it is only natural that they should ask for and help to make improvements at home. A number of houses have been built, and nearly all of the families now have cook stoves, tables, and beds built up from the floor. Where land is available they build fences and plant gardens. In fact, I think that a school situated near the homes of many of its pupils, as this is, proves beyond a doubt that the children and the parents can be brought up together.

This fact is made the more conspicuous when we compare the homes of the pupils with those of the unfriendly Indians who will not allow their children to attend school, and who, with very few exceptions, still live in bark campodies, with fire in the center, and no furniture whatever.

As these ignorant and superstitious old Indians are not capable of judging what is best for the rising generation, I think that the compulsory education laws should apply to Indians as well as white children.

Needed improvements.—I have already asked for a laundry building, a barn, and a hospital. The present laundry is small, and is a rough-board, unlined house, in which it is impossible to manage the work properly. We have no barn or hospital.

Thanking your office for kind consideration in the past, I am,

Very respectfully,

EDWARD N. AMENT,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PERRIS, CAL.

INDIAN SCHOOL, PERRIS, CAL., *August 1, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, as follows:

Attendance, as usual, has been far above the number appropriated for, having an enrollment of 211; average attendance of 186; and an appropriation for 150 pupils. I transferred 37 advanced children to Carlisle during the year, 13 of whom were skilled performers of our mandolin and guitar club, and refused probably 250 additional children admission on account of scarcity of funds and room.

The standard of the various departments has been well maintained, although farming and all that pertains thereto, which is the most important industry, has been a complete failure at this school, and ever will be upon this location, resulting from a lack of water and poor alkali land. In fact, the success of a school depends largely upon the water supply. The Bear Valley Irrigating Company, upon which this school has been dependent for water since it was first located here in 1891, has, by an order of the United States court, closed off entirely the small supply of water heretofore furnished this school for domestic and irrigating purposes. While we are managing to exist upon the water furnished from the school well, yet the full measure of success can not be attained where nothing can be grown. We are compelled to purchase all of the hay, grain, etc., used for our cattle and horses. No water means no grass, pasture, garden, vegetation, shrubbery, etc.

Fifteen miles from here is the famous Riverside Valley, where abundance of water at 10 cents per inch (an inch of water is about 13,000 gallons), and most excellent land, suitable for oranges, fruit, or anything that can be grown out of doors, can be had at reasonable rates, and why this school should have been planted in this desert, with no civilizing surroundings, is one of the mysteries. Land owners in this valley very naturally object to a new site elsewhere; it would be a bad advertisement. The time has come, however, when the school will be compelled to close up or be given a suitable site.

In spite of all the disadvantages with which we have had to contend, the school as a whole has made good progress. In advanced literary grades, debating societies, music, military tactics and discipline, as well as general home life, the progress has been marvelous.

I can not commend the good qualities of our pupils and the efforts they make toward advancement too highly. They are moral, upright, appreciative, and have most excellent principles. As a fact, they are superior as a whole to any children I have ever known. The effort being brought to bear to transfer these pupils to a school where they will come in close contact with a great number of children not their equal intellectually or morally, is unjust to this class of children, and should not be.

The school band of boys and the mandolin and guitar club of girls are quite famous throughout southern California, and hardly a celebration of any consequence takes place but what they are sought after. Entertainments by our pupils were given in Redlands and Perris during February; the former was for the purpose of raising funds to assist the Redlands branch of the Women's Indian Association for pay of missionary; the latter to purchase books for public library. We have taken part in county and district teachers' meetings and institutes as well as at Grand Army reunions and decoration exercises at San Diego and Riverside, Fourth of July celebration at San Jacinto, and also spending two weeks in Los Angeles during this summer in attendance upon the National Educational Association Convention and Annual Indian Institute. All of which has been the means of placing the pupils who belong to band and mandolin and guitar club in contact with the world to a greater or less extent, and is educational as well as pleasing to them.

The baseball club and football team have had many a hard-fought battle with the neighboring high school teams, and were generally successful.

During the year numerous tallyho parties from Riverside, San Bernardino, High Grove, Redlands, San Jacinto, Colton, and elsewhere have visited the school. Inasmuch as such parties as above mentioned are the only visitors we have, and are compelled to come such a distance and bring their lunch, an effort is made to entertain them properly. They are usually shown throughout the entire school and then given a band concert, after which a full-dress military parade and battalion drill by band and companies, or a regular school mount (guard mount without guns) is given. A literary entertainment in assembly room, followed by a concert by the mandolin and guitar club, interspersed, however, with character songs and drills by the smaller children, completes the visitors' entertainment. By this means we have succeeded in arousing great interest and enthusiasm among the best people of southern California as well as numerous tourists from the East.

I have inaugurated the outing system here as part of our regular school work, and placed 40 or more pupils in families the past spring. The pupils remain out from April until September. The satisfaction given by our pupils has been universal, not one case of failure occurring. It is gratifying to be enabled to place our pupils in families composed of cultivated, refined people; such excellent homes are the means by which our pupils will fast acquire habits of true civilization. I expect to extend this system more and more each year, as I consider this outing system the grandest and best means of educating Indian children yet devised, and Maj. R. H. Pratt, of the great Carlisle school, deserves all credit for its first inauguration and successful continuance. Many of our pupils are now at either Coronado Beach, Catalina Island, Long Beach, Newport Beach, Terminal Island, San Diego, Santa Monica, and other summer resorts, where they have accompanied their patrons.

We were honored with an official visit during July from the honorable Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, A. C. Tonner, and also from the honorable Superintendent of Indian Schools, Miss Estelle Reel.

Thanking the office for courteous treatment, I am,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

HARWOOD HALL, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF0073629

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT LEWIS, COLO.

FORT LEWIS INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Fort Lewis, via Hesperus, Colo., August 10, 1899.

SIR: Herein below I have the honor to submit my report for the fiscal year 1899:

Attendance.—Average, first and second quarters, 290.73; third and fourth quarters, 336.55; for the year, 313.66.

Buildings.—Many of these were reshingled and repainted, but much more in this line is needed if the unsuitable and unsightly barracks, already nearly worn out and grown gray in the service of their country, so to say, are not to be replaced by such as are in keeping with the best modern ideas of educational facilities and appliances.

Discipline.—Discipline is carried on in a much modified military plan. Weather permitting, drills are part of the regular exercises. Corporal punishment is not allowed, and the guardhouse is only used for offenses of the gravest nature, or where a large boy is pugnaciously insubordinate and disobedient. Eighteen years in the Regular Army, and nearly eight as superintendent of an Indian school, convinces me that confinement for children is barbarous in the extreme, and, it is much to be deplored, too frequent practice is of grave injury to those to whom it is applied. Violence begets violence, and the surest means to make a high-spirited child vicious and reckless is to throw him into jail for some boyish prank, the result of thoughtlessness rather than from a spirit of meditated wickedness. It is to the absence of harsh punishments or those which lessen, if they do not destroy, the personal pride of the pupil, can be attributed the rare instances of runaways, or "desertions," as some, aping the military, apply to the thoughtless acts of children, who are too frequently the victims of the petty tyrannies of petty subordinates and who run away to escape them.

Employees.—Nearly half are Indians, who give at least as good service as do their white associates. There is no color or racial line here, and no invidious distinctions are attempted, nor would they be encouraged or tolerated under the present management. All are zealous in their duties and faithful in the performance of them, and I but give them their due when I thus publicly acknowledge the value of their services to the school and to Indian education in general.

Health.—Each recurring year makes it still more evident that few, if any, schools are placed as healthfully as is this one. A few cases of measles, scarlet fever, varicella, and whooping cough appeared, but did not spread. In my opinion, the altitude is antagonistic to the spreading of contagious fevers and to this is due the immunity we enjoy in this matter. Diseases claimed by sanitarians to be the result of uncleanly conditions—typhoid fever, diphtheria, etc.—have, as a matter of course, not troubled us.

Inspections.—Supervisors Bauer and Holland visited us and, in the kind and courteous manner characteristic of these gentlemen, made suggestions which, on being carried out, were eminently useful and practical. It is to be regretted that some of the commendatory remarks (if any such are ever made by our inspectors), as a source of encouragement to superintendents and others, do not be furnished to the parties concerned. The condemnatory remarks never fail to reach the right spot. We ape so many of the obsolete (or should-be obsolete) military ways that the practice pursued in military inspections and the reports of them in giving praise where it is merited might with benefit be followed in our service. "All blame and no praise ought to make Jack a very indifferent, if not a very worthless, boy."

Transfers of pupils.—About 20 were sent to Carlisle and Haskell, but I am not fully satisfied that the best physical interests of these children were subserved by the sudden and necessarily marked climatic change involved in a transfer from an altitude of over 8,000 feet, where the atmosphere is pure and bracing, where the sun shines from cloudless skies at least three hundred days every year, to a place at sea level or a little above it, and where the locality is characterized by the opposite conditions that obtain here.

Needs.—Repairs to several of the old buildings; a girls' dormitory, capacity 160; a dining room and kitchen, capacity 500; hospital, class-room building, electric-lighting, and steam-heating plants.

Very respectfully,

THOS. H. BREEN, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., *September 18, 1899.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to submit my ninth annual report of this school.

The buildings are situated on the southwest corner of the section and have public highways on the section lines, both on the south and west of them, while the Rio Grande Junction Railroad, a line of 76 miles, being a joint track of the Denver and Rio Grande and Colorado Midland roads, runs along and forms the north line of the reservation.

The general frontage is south. The boys' dormitory, a two-story brick building in the form of an **H**, stands at the head of the lawn and faces south. This contains boys' dormitories, employees' rooms, and employees' kitchen and dining room. It should contain employees' sitting room, as well as sitting rooms for both large and small boys, but so limited is space that this is impossible if the allowance of pupils is reasonably well housed. From the front of this building to the gate immediately south is a grassed lawn 405 feet long, bordered by shaded driveways and intersected by a footwalk the length of the lawn, from the middle of the lower half of which rises the flagstaff to a length of 75 feet 10 inches.

Southwest of this, facing the east, is the girls' dormitory, a two-story brick, containing storeroom and bakery in the basement; pupils' kitchen and dining room, superintendent's dining room, spare room, reception room, superintendent's room, and cook's room on the first floor; girls' dormitories, bathrooms, sitting room, employees' rooms, and sewing room on the second floor.

Opposite, across the lawn from the girls' dormitory and facing west, is the office building, a two-story brick, with office on first floor and shoe shop and tailor shop on second floor.

South and a little east of the office building is the schoolhouse and assembly hall, a two-story frame building, containing two schoolrooms and halls downstairs and two schoolrooms, two halls, and book room upstairs. On the east of the hall, between the two lower rooms, two doors open into at once the homeliest and prettiest building in the service, known as assembly hall. Externally it is a commonplace barn in appearance, an appearance that is forgotten on entering. The room is ceiled throughout, having hard pine on the walls and Oregon fir laid on top of the rafters. The rafters are dressed, chamfered, and sandpapered, and run lengthwise, the building being supported by five heavy trusses, finished as are the rafters and all inside work, filled and finished in hard oil. Not only do the massive trusses add to the beauty of appearance, but they so interfere with wave motion that even though the 40 by 80 feet of floor is filled with people a speaker may be heard in an ordinary conversational tone throughout the room.

This room is the pride of the school; it might well be the pride of the service. It was built from the top of the foundation by Indian boys; the lumber was dressed and sandpapered by Indian boys; the wood filler and hard oil were applied by Indian boys. The wainscoting is paneled around the four sides, and above this is finished to the plate with 4-inch ceiling, and when completed there was not a joint into which a knife blade would enter. A great deal of time was consumed in the work and a vast amount of labor was performed, but when it was completed a masterpiece in wood was finished.

Directly west of the boys' dormitory and facing south is the laundry, a two-story frame.

Directly east of the boys' dormitory and facing south, thus occupying the northeast corner of the plant, is the hospital, a two-story frame, with one large ward, drug room, and nurses' room and kitchen downstairs; large ward and two small wards and bathroom upstairs.

Directly north of the office and back of the boys' dormitory is a two-story frame, 24 by 40, with boys' lavatory downstairs, lockers and band room upstairs.

Back of everything mentioned are a number of old shacks that were once the buildings of the plant. They were built to be temporary, very temporary, and so far as usefulness is concerned, they fulfilled their mission in the highest degree. They are simply shacks whose open walls serve only as boundaries to pieces of earth under roof that we give local names. Among them are grades of better and worse, but only in a mild comparative form of better, though the superlative is approached in worse. These may help make board walks when some needed improvements are finished.

It would be an injustice both to the Indian Office and myself to fail to state here that the buildings that were once good are still good and in a fair state of repair. True, they are not blessed with the most modern conveniences, but they are good, serv-

REF0073630

iceable, clean buildings, such as will permit of the best work, along the lines intended, that may lie within the capabilities of the superintendent and his assistants. My recommendations for improvements are so clearly set forth in my letter of September 12 to your office that a repetition seems unnecessary here except as to the barn, shops' building, and small boys' dormitory.

The shoe shop is but 15 by 19, and is too small for the work required of the shop, even if appearance is to be entirely ignored.

The tailor shop is of the same size and open to the same criticism, while both are over the office, and far too frequently the hum of machines or the energetic hammering of industrious workmen produce an unpleasant condition of nerves that is far from conducive to the best work in the office.

The barn is 40 by 80, and is well planned and in good condition, except for the fact that it was sided with green lumber cut into wide boards. The shrinkage of these in this climate has caused openings that have rendered it a very cold shell in extreme weather. It should be stripped and sided, thus rendering it comfortable and of good appearance, as well as protecting the excellent framing, which is by far the most expensive portion of it.

The cesspool sewerage system will give way to a better as soon as the latter can be installed.

The hopes expressed in my report of 1895 as to the improvement of the domestic water supply are still fondly entertained, with the expectation that as a result of an election to be held in the town, from whose general supply we receive what we use, on the 17th of the present month, we will be furnished from a plant that will bring to us the finest of mountain water.

The erection of a large sugar factory, based on three years' agreements to plant annually at least 3,500 acres of sugar beets in the valley, has opened up to us a new industry of great promise to Indian youth. Beet raising means garden culture, clean, well-irrigated fields, economy of space and methods, and the acme of intelligent irrigation. While it means industrious, scientific farming, it is from seedtime to harvest a long siege of light work—work that boys can do, will do, and this year have done. The fact that the boys can do, and do do this work, has run the demand for Indian boy labor 200 per cent beyond my ability to supply. It is without question the one opportunity of the Grand Junction school to lead all other Indian schools in that form of agriculture necessary to the Southwest—careful economy of land and product and scientific irrigation, which means conservation of water in every possible way and such application of it as will reach the highest attainable results in crops produced. Not only can our boys have the benefit of what money they can earn in the beet fields, but they can get the best training of men whose ability along these lines is measured in percentages reckoned in bread and butter.

At the same time that these boys are getting such training and earning the means of an humble start along similar lines in their reservation homes, the advantages are reducing the per capita cost of support to the school. In order to take advantage of these offered opportunities I recommend the erection of a two-story brick building as small boys' dormitory, employees' quarters, and sewing room. This should be of such capacity as to furnish dormitories, sitting room, and play room for 70 boys, sewing and fitting rooms for the detail of 10 girls, sleeping rooms for 10 employees, dining room and kitchen for 20 employees, sitting room for employees, and two guest chambers. It should contain closets, clothes rooms, pantries, etc., for such convenience as will facilitate work, discipline, and cleanliness. This will cost $15,000.

I would recommend an appropriation of $1,500 for the erection of a two-story frame building, with carpenter shop, for a detail of 6 boys downstairs, and tailor shop and shoe shop, each for a detail of 6 boys in the second story. The carpenter boys now work in the "factory," a mere shell, which can not be kept comfortable for shop work, but would serve well for a warehouse.

A central gasoline plant, furnishing light to dormitories, hospital, schoolhouse, band room, and office, should be installed. I would recommend the installation of individual steam-heating plant under the schoolhouse, each dormitory, and the hospital. These several individual heating plants, if we are guided by the experience of your office and a knowledge of the flatness of the field on which this plant stands, which would render very difficult indeed the disposal of condensation, will prove more effective, consequently more satisfactory, than a large, complicated, expensive central plant. For heating and lighting I would recommend an appropriation of $18,000.

Returning to agricultural advantages of beet culture, it is not too early to judge of results that may come of such efforts. Fired with enthusiasm as a result of a talk to the pupils in the assembly hall on the subject early in the spring, three of the Indian boys resolved to "take up the white man's burden." Under direction they formed

a copartnership, and with a little assistance leased 26 acres of land for three years. One remained at the school in his position as night watchman, to furnish needed funds, and the other two moved on to the farm, where the carpenter boys built them a two-room "shack."

The boys on the farm have done well. They have 20 acres of beets, estimated at from 10 to 15 tons to the acre. These will be worth $4.25 a ton to them at the factory. Their fields are reported clean and well kept and their growing crop as fine as the best in their neighborhood. Not having horses, a little Western "rustling" was necessary, and one and then the other would "swap work" with a neighbor, the boy always putting his time against that of a horse and plow, and in this way the fields have been kept, and at last report some team labor was due. In this way they have had all the necessary use of horses, feeding them only when they were used, while the neighbor possessed of more means has done the feeding during days of idleness. I am indeed gratified with the beginning. Whether such a beginning is not an almost inconceivable advance on the first work in the beet fields I leave to those who are old in the service and can recall the experience in Nebraska beet fields some years ago.

During the year the following articles have been made and crops raised at the school:

Articles manufactured.

Aprons	215	Shoes, girls'	52
Assembly hall	1	Shoes, men's	175
Book covers	60	Shoes, women's	12
Cloths, table	25	Skirts	37
Curtains	75	Suits, union	76
Dresses	94	Tables	10
Pants, knee	24	Towels, bath and roller	177
Pillowcases	131	Ties, boys'	24
Privy	1	Wagon boxes	3
Nightgowns	15	Waists, boys'	26
Sheets	86	Waists, girls'	15
Shoes, boys'	135		

Raised on farm.

Asparagus	pounds	186	Hay	tons	80½
Beets, sugar	do	44,617	Honey	pounds	196
Butter	do	1,345	Milk	gallons	20,415
Calves	number	13	Pease	pounds	160
Cows	do	15	Pumpkins	do	4,220
Eggs	doz	160			

I feel there is yet a lack in this report, but the report is better for the absence of that which is lacking.

Very respectfully,

THEO. G. LEMMON, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT LAPWAI, IDAHO.

FORT LAPWAI SCHOOL, IDAHO, *August 15, 1899.*

MADAM: I respectfully submit the report of Fort Lapwai school for the year ending June 30, 1899.

I assumed charge of the school on June 8 of this year. I am, therefore, able to report but little from my own knowledge of the year's work.

The attendance during the year was the lowest in the history of the school. The adverse influences which have been at work during the last three years appear to have in no way abated. It is believed that after the next and last payment to the Nez Perce Indians has been made their greatest temptation to indifference in educational matters will have been removed and they will be more amenable to the good there may be in the schools. This, with the fact that last year's attendance was wholly through the free will of parents who realized the need of what the school

REF0073631

could supply, is the basis of my hope for better attendance in the future. The present indications point to an increase in attendance of 40 to 50 pupils during this year.

Schoolroom work seems to have been along the usual lines, and, as far I could see, was well done, though with the number of very young children a kindergartner would have had the finest of material to work upon.

The industrial departments were in great need of more helpers. Only three girls and two boys were present of age and strength to be of any assistance as workers. This left the regular employees with more than they could do to accomplish the routine labor and keep in proper order the plant capable of accommodating 250 pupils.

There is great need of improvement in the water and sewer systems at the earliest practicable date.

The new school year is begun with the hope that my next report may be more satisfactory. The progressive element among the Nez Perces appear to be anxious for the improvement of their children, and they have given me assurances of their support.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM H. SMITH.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.
(Through C. T. Stranahan, United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF HASKELL INSTITUTE, AT LAWRENCE, KANS.

HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANS., *July 28, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit as the sixteenth annual report of Haskell Institute the annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

That the year has been a prosperous one in all departments of the institution is shown by the following records:

Industrial departments.—Nearly all of the shops have been refitted, newly equipped, and improved with a view to making it possible to give more thorough instruction in the trades. The course of instruction for the industrial departments which was being prepared at the beginning of the year has been completed and introduced and a new interest and enthusiasm in manual and industrial training is manifested in all departments. Pupils are beginning to look upon every half day spent in the industrial departments the same as so much time in the class room receiving instruction. The effect of systematizing the work and introducing a regular course of instruction has been very marked, indeed. Labor is dignified in the eyes of the Indian students. Boys and girls have become enthusiasts in their trades. The blacksmith is as proud of the fact that he has learned to do the ironwork on a wagon as is the commercial student that he can take from dictation 125 words in shorthand in one minute, and the harness-maker apprentice is as delighted over the set of harness which he has cut out, trimmed, fitted, stitched, and in every way completed as is the normal student at the end of his senior year's work. What is true of those in the departments mentioned is just as true of apprentices in all industrial departments where a graded course of instruction has been introduced. It has been necessary to do a great amount of repair work and institutional work during the year, in fact so much that all departments have been too greatly hurried in their work to be able to give as much time as should be given to instruction.

In this connection I desire to suggest that in a large school where there is necessarily so much work to be done to keep the plant in good condition and so much routine institutional work, it would seem altogether advisable to have more machinery for such work, so that there might be more time to devote to giving more careful, thorough instruction. For example, in the tailor shop there must be three suits—a uniform, a school suit, and a work suit—made for each of 300 to 350 boys and young men; approximately 1,000 suits each year. To accomplish this work the apprentices must be crowded and hurried in their work to the detriment of careful, thorough workmanship. It is only the exceptional boy that will learn his trade thoroughly under such conditions. A remedy would be more machinery. With better equipment there would be time saved for proper instruction, and if Indian boys and girls are to be prepared to go out into general competition as mechanics, or in any other capacity, their training must be thorough.

In addition to the great amount of general repair work and the work of refitting shops done by the industrial departments, the output of manufactures—harnesses, shoes, wagons, and clothing—has been almost equal to that of former years. The carpenters' and painters' departments have accomplished an especially large amount

of work during the year, and the general condition of the school plant is as a result very greatly improved.

Printing office.—The school paper, The Indian Leader, was changed from a monthly to a semimonthly and has been issued regularly throughout the year. A school catalogue, containing 48 pages of reading matter and 11 pages of cuts, and an illustrated annual number of the Leader have been published. A very great variety of job work has been done, thus affording an excellent opportunity for apprentices to get experience in their profession. This department proves to be a very valuable one as a teacher of English, and it is hoped that during the coming year the department may be enlarged, so that more pupils can be accommodated. When this is done the paper will be made a weekly.

Matron's department.—This includes housekeepers' work in girls' building, large and small boys' buildings, in dining room, kitchen, laundry, and sewing room. A regular course of instruction has been introduced in these departments as well as in the boys' industrial departments, and a determined effort has been made to have thorough systematic instruction given. A special effort has also been made to make the school life as homelike as possible.

In the dining room a very marked improvement in this direction has been made. Small tables have been provided and family groups of five boys and three girls at each table, furnished with tablecloths and napkins, have taken the places of the long tables with boys seated in one part of the room and the girls in another. The effect of seating the boys and girls together and requiring the older members of the groups to serve the food and wait upon the younger children has been that the pupils have become more thoughtful about each other's rights and are more courteous and kind, not only during the meal hours, but at all times. The older pupils have become personally interested in the children who sit at the same tables and do many kind, thoughtful things for them. This change, in connection with the establishment of the domestic science department, has very greatly assisted the effort to make the surroundings more homelike.

The work in the kitchen, laundry, and sewing room has been efficiently done, particular attention having been given to cleanliness and neatness at all times. Although the work in these departments is very heavy and must be accomplished in certain definite periods of time, it has been possible, with the help of the additional assistants employed this year, to give more attention to instruction than in years past.

About 20 girls have been regularly instructed in the sewing room, a number having learned to measure, cut, fit, and make dresses complete. Several of these have been permitted to accept positions as assistant seamstresses in other schools, urgent applications for such help having been made by agents and superintendents. In addition to the instruction in sewing given in the dressmaking department classes of small girls have been taught the simpler kinds of sewing, crocheting, etc., as regular class work.

Bakery.—The baking for the main dining hall is done by boys, as it must be done on such a large scale. The flour furnished has been of an excellent quality, and during the latter part of the year, since an experienced baker has been employed, the bread, cakes, pies, etc., have been very satisfactory; in fact, superior to the production of the average bakery. Six boys have been detailed to the bakery and have made good progress in learning the trade. All girls get thorough instruction in baking in the domestic science classes.

Farm and garden.—The year has been one of medium fruitfulness. The yields of small grains and corn were below the average, on account of the peculiar season—too wet and then too dry. Owing to the same reason the potato crop was almost a total failure. A considerable portion of the garden had to be planted three times before a stand could be secured. Under these conditions the yield was light, yet the children's tables were quite well supplied with vegetables through the summer and fall seasons. The grasses and forage crops were fairly productive.

A sufficient variety of grains, grasses, forage crops, and of garden vegetables was planted, cultivated, and harvested to give an opportunity for instruction in general farming and gardening. The 1899 season has been remarkably good, and the prospects on farm and garden were never surpassed. Even now more vegetables have been furnished than during the entire season last year.

In these departments, as well as in the trade departments, more and better up-to-date labor-saving machinery is needed, so as to dispense with some of the muscular efforts required by former generations of farmers and gardeners. The results would be less of drudgery and more of mental culture.

In addition to the care of the garden the gardener has shared the work of caring for the campus and shade trees. Considerable attention has been given to beautifying the lawns and school grounds in general, with the result that they are very

REF0073632

attractive and are greatly enjoyed by all—pupils, employees, and the hundreds of strangers who visit the school every week.

Dairy.—The dairy is also under the charge of the gardener. In the fall of 1898 it was deemed advisible to dispose of the inferior herd of cows and young cattle that had been so long on the farm and replace them by purchasing a well-bred herd of high grades of the shorthorn breed. There are now 36 head of very well-bred cows, and although some of them are not representative specimens of the best dairy type, with careful handling and breeding the herd will not only be a valuable herd for dairy purposes but will also be valuable as an object lesson in teaching stock raising. The herd is headed by a fine young shorthorn bull, "Field Marshall," purchased at a shorthorn sale in Kansas City. He was considered by the breeders the best of a herd of 27. I desire to report that thus far the result of the change from the herd of half-breed Jersey and Holstein to shorthorns has been very satisfactory. More milk and butter has been yielded from the herd of 36 than was formerly yielded by more than twice as many. It seems to me that too much can not be said in favor of the shorthorn breed for Indian school purposes.

A good dairy room has been fitted up in a crude way, and girls of the domestic science department, under the supervision of their efficient instructor, have charge of the care of the milk and making of the butter. Some apparatus will be needed in this department during the coming year.

One of the urgent needs of the dairy department is a supply of good water in the pasture. At present there is none, and the cows must be driven, in the heat of the day, a distance of about a mile for water.

A future need in connection with the dairy is a silo. It will be next to impossible to get satisfactory results from the dairy during the winter seasons until this want is supplied.

New departments.—Manual training and domestic science.

In addition to the introduction of a systematic course of instruction in the industrial departments, undoubtedly the most important and far-reaching work of the year in its results has been the establishment of the manual training and domestic science departments. The manual training is the connecting link between the literary and industrial departments for the boys, and the domestic science the connecting link between these two departments for the girls. In fact these two departments are the means through which it becomes possible to put the industrial training on a practical educational basis.

The manual training department, which was organized late in the fall, provides at present thorough training in mechanical drawing, wood work, and forging for all boys who are in grades above the fourth; those below this grade being provided for, so far as the manual training is concerned, in the sloyd class. The boys are organized into classes and sent one-half day of each week from the industrial departments to the manual-training department, never more than one or two from any one shop at the same time, thus avoiding breaking up the details to the detriment of the trade work. This plan has worked admirably.

The same plan has been adopted with reference to the domestic science department. Girls above fourth grade are organized into classes of whatever number can be accommodated in the department, usually ten or twelve, and are sent from their respective domestic departments—dining room, sewing room, laundry, kitchen, housekeeping, or wherever they may be working—to the domestic science department for one-half day each week. In this way every girl who is a member of the school for three years will be required to take at least three hundred hours' instruction in the domestic science department. As the department has already proved to be of such value in the school, I desire to give a more complete report than of departments which have been organized longer.

The rooms at present occupied by the department are a dining room, kitchen, and milk room. The equipment, which is, with the exception of a little apparatus for the milk room, quite sufficient for teaching 120 girls each week, cost, $244.44. It consists of a range, four small gasoline stoves, cooking utensils, table service, and silverware. The material used for cooking is taken from the regular rations and prepared in such quantities as to be served in the class dining room to pupils coming in for dinner from the general dining room, the morning and afternoon classes taking their supper there.

Lessons or talks preliminary to regular class work were given upon home making, neatness, promptness, order, food, cooking, and measurements. Pupils were first taught the name of and place for each article to be used; making fire with explanation and care of stove; different fuels used; care of kitchen and dining room, and setting table.

In preparing foods subjects have been taken up as follows:

Meats: Nutritive and strength-giving value explained. General rules for preparing meats given with processes of cooking and reasons why they should be cooked. Meat sauces were then taught and meats warmed over. More palatable dishes are often prepared from meats left over than from the first cooking; economy being a special feature of this lesson.

Potatoes: Talk upon the potato; nutritive value and elements given, with general rules for preparing them.

Cooking of cereals—Different uses of flour: First with yeast, second with an acid and alkali. The care of milk and making butter now came into our work.

Pies and puddings, Boston brown bread and baked beans, toast, salads, cakes, and cookies were prepared. As the reason advanced we had fresh fruits and vegetables. Cold desserts such as blanc-mange, gelatin cream, ice cream, strawberry shortcake, and the like, were occasionally made, but our work has been mostly confined to the plainer articles of diet, but giving a great variety of ways in which they may be prepared.

Special attention has been given to the care of table furniture and cooking utensils.

The girls are very enthusiastic as they take up the work in this department, and the results at the close of the first year's work are quite equal to all expectations.

Although good results have been attained in the manual training department, much better will be possible when better quarters are provided. This will be possible during the coming year, as the quarters now used for laundry purposes will be available when the new laundry, for which plans are being prepared, is built.

Masons' department.—The position of mason was created at the beginning of the year, and a mason regularly employed. The choice of the appointee was a fortunate one and the new industry has proved to be one of the most practical value in the school. Stone and brick masonry, plastering, and cement work are taught. As no mason was employed prior to the past year, a very great amount of work had accumulated, such as patching, plastering, repairing and building sidewalks, resetting boilers, relaying sewers, repairing cisterns, building forges in blacksmith shop, rebuilding flues, building stone foundations, etc. These repairs are mentioned to indicate the great variety of work to be done and the excellent opportunity it affords for teaching the masons' and plasterers' trades. If the work done by the mason during the year had been paid for in days' wages it would have amounted to not less than twice the salary paid to him. The boys take kindly to the trades, and a few have shown special aptitude for brickwork.

Improvements of the year.—Among the more important are the auditorium, a handsome two-story building, with a seating capacity in the main story of about 800. It is heated by steam, lighted by electricity, and furnished with assembly chairs. The basement story, a room 90 by 50 feet and 10½ feet in the clear to the ceiling, will be utilized for gymnasium purposes when completed. The auditorium is not only beautiful from an architectural point of view, but is a very comfortable and greatly needed room. The school has long felt the need of such a building, and now, as the want has been supplied, we wish to express our gratitude.

Two lavatories have been built in immediate connection with the two boys' buildings, each 23 by 40 feet and two stories high. In the lower stories are the closet and urinal fixtures (the American ventilated latrine flush system) and the lavatory conveniences. In the upper stories are ring-spray and plunge baths. A similar system has been installed in the wing of the girls' building. It gives me pleasure to indorse the system of closets and urinals as the nearest perfect of any system that I have ever seen in use. The system of ventilation is so perfect that the rooms are practically odorless at all times.

A pleasant, commodious residence has been built and is now occupied by the assistant superintendent and physician. This building was formerly an old farmhouse, but has been so added to and remodeled that it is the same as a new building. All of the work on it was done by the pupils—the building of the stone foundation of flues and fireplace, the carpenter work, the painting, and the steam fitting.

Of the minor improvements in addition to the fitting up of rooms for the domestic science department and the building of new forges in the blacksmith shop, which have been mentioned, the store building has been furnished with shelving and counters, the office has been remodeled in the interior so that each of the clerks is now provided with a private room, as are also the superintendent and assistant superintendent. The old chapel has been divided into four schoolrooms with folding doors between. A large room has been fitted up for library and reading room purposes. A new boiler of 75 horsepower has been added for the heating of the new auditorium. The electric-light system has been extended to the auditorium, the assistant superintendent's and disciplinarian's residences, to the band stand, and band house. A residence for the superintendent is now being built.

REF0073633

Plans and specifications for a large addition to the school building, for a laundry, and for shop for the mason are being prepared, an appropriation of $22,000 for building purposes having been made at the last session of Congress.

Academic department.—School has been in session during the usual ten months, there being one week of vacation December 25-31.

The first work of the year was the complete revision of the course of study by a committee of teachers. This work occupied the time of from one to five teachers during the vacation months. The resulting course, an outline of which has been published in the Institute Catalogue, endeavors to carry out the theory of concentration, having nature as the central subject of study. The work in sloid has been arranged to be given regularly to boys of the third and fourth grades while the girls of these grades have sewing and needle work. Although both these are given during the industrial half of the pupils' day, the former is under this department. The requirements for admission to the normal and commercial classes have been raised and a post-graduate course in special kindergarten methods has been added to the normal course.

The course of study has been found, on the whole, very satisfactory. It has helped greatly toward unity of effort, and while arranged somewhat in detail, teachers have not been held to rigid rules in minor matters. Lack of apparatus and literature has hindered the work somewhat, and a more serious matter has been the lack of uniformity in the courses pursued by pupils prior to their entrance here. It has been found necessary to classify many pupils below their standing in the schools from which they came on account of the difference in the order in which subjects or parts of subjects are taken up. It is earnestly hoped that the proposed uniform course of study for the service may be adopted.

The present organization provides for the kindergarten, the eight grades, the preparatory year, and following this the normal or commercial course of two years. The three grades immediately following the kindergarten form the model school in charge of the critic teacher and two assistants.

The normal, the commercial, the sloid, and the music classes each have special teachers in charge. Vocal music is given to all classes except the commercial, and instrumental music to about 30 pupils. The general instruction in the seventh, eighth, and preparatory grades and a part of the normal course is departmental in arrangement.

The teaching force was increased at the middle of the year by the creation of the position of sloid teacher, to be filled by the teacher already detailed to that work. This relieved the principal from regular class work, and it is believed has resulted in general improvement. The vacancies occurring at this time and at the subsequent transfer of an assistant teacher to a clerical position were filled by well-earned promotions and by the appointment of worthy graduates of our normal school.

The 16 teachers of this department are sufficient for 550 pupils, provided the number in the normal and commercial classes is limited to about 25 each. The general efficiency of the teachers is and has been excellent. The many instances of deserved commendation and the few cases which seemed to call for criticism have been brought to your notice through the efficiency reports.

The late arrival of supplies and needed equipment was severely felt. Physical apparatus for the normal classes arrived January 17, kindergarten supplies March 17, and books for the normal and commercial classes about April 1. Some of these supplies came after the completion of the five months' term for which they were intended.

The small though well-selected library has been well used. When proper accommodations are provided in the new school building much additional physical, chemical, and botanical apparatus should be supplied.

Besides the regular class work in vocal and instrumental music, there have been maintained during the year a choir of 16 members, a chorus of 40, and a male glee club of 16. These, with the band and occasional solos and quartettes, have furnished music for the Sunday services and all other exercises of a public nature.

Public school exercises have commemorated all holidays, and many other entertainments by classes or combinations of classes have been given. Pupils have been allowed to attend many of the better class of entertainments given in the city after the entertainment was investigated and believed to be of good character.

Four literary societies have been organized. The Athenian and the Marvin have for members the young men from the fifth grade upward, while the young women of these grades may choose between the Searchlight and the Philomatheans. These societies are officered and managed by students under the general control of the school through the medium of a teacher assigned to each society to act as critic.

This department has had charge of the monthly social of pupils and employees, and these have been held in the school building.

On June 28 there were graduated from the normal course 11, from the commercial 4, and from the kindergarten training class 2 students. Several members of these and other advanced classes have gone out to accept positions in the school service. Some of these would have graduated had they remained.

The oft-repeated question, "What proportion of your graduates are successful?" may be partially answered by the following statistics, in so far as concerns the normal and commercial classes. It is indicated that most of these graduates are at least thus far traveling successward. Of the 25 normal graduates previous to the class of 1899, 13 are teaching, 5 have clerical or other Government positions, 4 are pursuing advanced studies, and 1 each gives as occupations that of farmer, translator, and clerk in store. Of the 11 commercial graduates 2 are clerks in the Indian service, 3 have other Government positions, 2 are normal students, and 1 each is claimed by the vocation of farmer, stenographer, and clerk in store. The occupation of 1 is unknown.

The enrollment during the year has been 384 boys, 236 girls—620 total. The average attendance was 540, about 60 tribes being represented. Scores of applicants had to be refused admittance because of lack of accommodations. The capacity has now been increased to 550, and could it be made 1,000 the demand for entrance would scarcely be met this year.

Discipline.—With the large number of pupils enrolled it has been necessary thus far to maintain discipline largely through the military organization, therefore the organization has been gradually perfected until it is now a very effective factor in the government of the students. With the hearty cooperation of employees and the aid of the officers of the boys' companies and battalion, it has been possible to very largely prohibit the use of tobacco in the school. Public sentiment in opposition to the use of tobacco, which has been and is such a curse to the Indian race, has grown very noticeably; while a year ago it was the exception to find a boy who did not use tobacco in some form, now it is becoming unpopular to use it. Other very noticeable advances have been made among the pupils in the way of establishing true conceptions of right and wrong. The trend of thought has been lifted onto higher levels and pupils are beginning to take a broader, more thoughtful view of life.

Religious training.—The once customary Sunday morning inspection of military organization, quarters, etc., has given way to a Saturday afternoon inspection of all departments—military organization, dormitories, hospital, shops, farm, garden, etc., and thus Sundays are free for other and more appropriate exercises.

Sunday school is held between 9 and 10 o'clock; then all pupils who wish to do so are permitted to attend church services in their respective churches in the city. In the afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, a preaching service is held in the chapel and in the evening the young people's societies hold their meetings, the attendance being voluntary.

Bible classes are conducted on one evening each week, for those who desire to join. About 120 girls and about 100 boys, arranged in graded classes, took the Bible-class work during the year. Valuable assistance was rendered in this work by young ladies and young gentlemen from the Kansas State University Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. organizations. The pastors of the city churches assisted in the afternoon services.

Health and sanitation.—During July and August we had a few cases of typhoid fever, contracted by boys while outing with farmers who were careless of their sanitary surroundings. These cases all ended in recovery, with no extension of the disease at the school.

During the winter months we had a large number of cases of epidemic influenza; none, however, were very severe. During the spring months we had an outbreak of measles of a rather mild type. The health in general, however, has been very good. Both health and comfort have been enhanced greatly by the completion of our new lavatory system. We shall need some extension of the sewer system in order to meet the demands for best sanitation of the school.

The needs of the school are: (1) Renewing of steam plant. The most of the present having been in use fifteen years it must be replaced. Estimated cost, $10,000.

(2) Completing of electric-light system. At present the energy is transmitted from the city plant. An independent system should be provided. Estimated cost, $4,000.

(3) Completing new addition to school building, remodeling and repairing old school building, and properly furnishing and equipping the entire school building. Estimated cost, $10,000.

(4) Domestic building, including dining hall, kitchen, bakery, sewing room, and rooms for domestic science department. Estimated cost, $20,000.

In conclusion I desire to heartily commend the faithfulness and general efficiency of employees. A majority have done efficient work. All have been loyal to the

REF0073634

cause of Indian education and wide awake to the needs and interests of the school. Perfect harmony has existed among the 56 employees. Business and social relations have universally been pleasant. Such conditions, coupled with the prompt and hearty cooperation from your office, have resulted in an exceedingly pleasant and prosperous year's work.

Respectfully submitted.

H. B. Peairs, *Superintendent.*

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT MOUNT PLEASANT, MICH.

Mount Pleasant School, Mich., *July 25, 1899.*

Sir: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the Mount Pleasant Indian Industrial School for the year 1899.

Average attendance.—First quarter, 177.6; second quarter, 215.2; third quarter, 237.4; fourth quarter, 229.3; average, 214.8.

The advancement of the pupils in the literary department has been steady and in some cases unusual progress has been made. No change in the force of teachers was made during the year, and much is due to this fact that the work has been successful in these departments. Ten boys, graduates of the eighth grade, will be transferred to the school at Carlisle to continue their studies.

The work in the industrial departments has been very satisfactory. The discipline has been good, and the employees have made every endeavor to perform their work successfully.

The laundry was equipped with a full set of machinery, consisting of a 6-horse-power engine, a mangle, washer, wringer, and tubs, to which was added an extractor and large dry room later in the year. Each week this machinery turns out about 3,500 pieces. Another washer should be installed in order to forward the work more rapidly and thereby give more time for proper instruction of pupils. The machinery is in good condition.

The following is a list of the articles manufactured in the sewing room and tailor shop, as shown by the abstracts of the four quarters:

Aprons	675	Pillowslips	211
Bureau scarfs	132	Sheets	286
Coats	8	Shirts	10
Curtains	52	Skirts	92
Drawers, pairs	47	Tablecloths	67
Dresses	486	Tent	1
Garters	792	Towels	314
Napkins	780	Union suits	206
Nightdresses	68	Waists	38
Pants	58		

The production of the farm for the year is as follows:

Apples	bushels	170	Milk	gallons	4,402
Beans	pounds	3,400	Mutton	pounds	188
Beans, string	bushels	5	Oats	bushels	503
Beef, net	pounds	767	Onions	do	20
Beets	bushels	8	Peas	do	30
Beets	tons	8	Pork, fresh	pounds	2,669
Blackberries	bushels	2½	Potatoes	bushels	1,797
Cabbage	heads	1,120	Plums	do	3
Carrots	bushels	130	Pumpkins		110
Cherries	do	2	Radishes	bushels	8
Corn	do	500	Raspberries	do	1½
Corn, sweet	do	80	Rhubarb	do	16
Cucumbers	do	3½	Rye	do	714
Currents	do	1	Sirup, maple	gallons	54
Gooseberries	do	2	Squash	bushels	18
Grapes	do	75	Strawberries	do	16
Hay	tons	60	Tomatoes	do	42
Horse-radish	bushels	1	Turnips	do	23
Lettuce	do	3	Wool	pounds	372

The stock consists of—

Bull	1	Lambs	16
Calves	5	Mares	3
Cows	21	Pigs	26
Hens	26	Sheep	38
Horses	3		

Instruction.—Farm work and care of stock has been conducted along the same lines as of the previous year and with excellent results, for in this department the pupils have made great advancement. Certain recommendations have already been made as to the disposal of a part of the stock.

The electric-light plant recently installed relieves the school of one source of great danger, and as the new system of waterworks will soon be complete the school will have adequate fire protection. The engines and other machinery are in good condition and giving good satisfaction.

Buildings are in good repair. The grounds are partially completed, but it is expected that all such work will be finished before commencement of school.

The sanitary condition of the school is good. The general health, not considering the epidemic of measles in April, has also been good. The epidemic mentioned proved fatal to several of our pupils, full report of which was made to the office at the time.

The annual statistical report is forwarded herewith.

Thanking your office for the kind treatment this school has received during the year, I am,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. Graham, *Superintendent.*

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT MORRIS, MINN.

Indian Industrial School, Morris, Minn., *August 9, 1899.*

Sir: I have the honor to submit this the second annual report of the Morris Industrial School, at Morris, Minn., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

Schoolroom work.—School opened the 1st of September, 1898. The work has been very satisfactory. Children have made good progress. The advanced pupils especially have shown much interest in their studies, with a view to complete, in a thorough manner, the course of study adopted by the school. English speaking has been constantly insisted on, with the result that all the children speak English well and nothing but English is ever heard on the playground.

The enrollment has been 141. Average, 117.

Music.—The management has strongly insisted on the study of music, both vocal and instrumental, and music has become a special feature of the school. While vocal music has not been satisfactory, much interest has been taken and satisfactory results obtained on organ, piano, and band.

Industrial work.—This work has been all that could be expected or desired, the same as that on any well-regulated farm. The pupils are now reaping the benefit of a well-cultivated garden, the same being a practical lesson that labor in this direction will be rewarded. While practical lessons are taught in laundry, sewing room, and kitchen, and much learned by pupils that will be of advantage to them in their home life, I desire to make special mention of the introduction in this school of a class kitchen in which girls are regularly detailed to prepare a meal of victuals for a table of 8 pupils. They are given what is necessary to work with, instructed, and then left to themselves, with results that are gratifying.

Improvements.—There has been added to our buildings this year one brick dormitory, fitted with modern improvements of all that is necessary for a well-equipped dormitory. A system of waterworks supplies water for the school in place of a team and tank used last year, and electric lights have taken the place of lamps, while many minor improvements have greatly facilitated the work.

Sanitation.—I submit on this subject report of school physician H. L. Hulburd, M. D., as follows:

The general health of the Morris Industrial School for the year ending June 30, 1899, has been usually good. There have been no deaths. In the early part of the year there were six mild cases of diphtheria, which were carefully quarantined. Notwithstanding the crowded condition of the school the malady was checked without any fatal results. A hospital ward is much needed. There have also been three severe cases of rheumatism. In other respects there have been only slight ailments. The recently added water supply from the village system has been a great benefit to the health of the school.

REF0073635

Official visitors.—Our school has received several official visits from Supervisor Wright, to whom we owe our thanks for kind and beneficial advice, which has been a material benefit to the school.

In conclusion, I desire to express my full appreciation for the kind consideration of the office in supplying the many wants of our school.

Very respectfully,

W. H. JOHNSON, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PIPESTONE, MINN.

PIPESTONE INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Pipestone, Minn., July 20, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year 1899.

Attendance.—The enrollment for the year is 142, with an average attendance of 104. The attendance has been very regular, the difference between enrollment and attendance being caused by pupils being at home during vacation.

Five of the pupils who have completed the eight grades of literary work in this school have attended the public school in the town of Pipestone during the year, and have made good progress in their studies. They have merited the confidence of their teachers and associates by worthy conduct.

Health.—The health of the school has been good during the entire year. One pupil, afflicted with tuberculosis, was sent to her people and died in a short time afterwards.

Industrial work.—The industrial work is made an important feature of this school. All the hay and grain used for the stock and an abundant supply of vegetables for the use of the school is produced on the school farm. The dairy furnishes all the milk and butter needed for the school.

Buildings.—The new school building is approaching completion and will be ready for occupancy for the opening of the school in next September. It is a two-story stone building, and is well adapted to the needs of the school. No other buildings have been erected during the year, although appropriations are available for buildings to the amount of $25,000. The buildings are all in good repair and sanitary condition.

Drainage.—The drainage is good and in good condition. The erection of the new buildings will necessitate the enlargement of the sewer system, which can be accomplished very readily.

Water supply.—The water supply is abundant and of the best quality. A new well has been dug during the year and the contract has been let for the erection of a 60-foot steel tower with a 500-barrel water tank. When this is completed, it will furnish an abundant supply for all purposes.

Light.—The gas plant continues to give the best of satisfaction. One important item is the fact that we do not have but few cases of sore eyes among the pupils since we began using gaslight, while before that time we had sore eyes almong the pupils most of the time.

Employees.—The employees have been earnest and faithful in their work during the year, aside from the little annoyances which are always arising where individual interests clash; they have worked together in harmony and for the best interests of the school. The home life of the school is due entirely to their united efforts.

Thanking you for the cordial support and cooperation I have received during the year,

I am, respectfully,

DE WITT E. HARRIS,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF VERMILION LAKE SCHOOL, TOWER, MINN.

VERMILION LAKE SCHOOL,
Tower, Minn., August 23, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this the first annual report of the Vermilion Lake school.

Location.—The school is located on a peninsula generally known as Sucker Point, 3 miles from the city of Tower. Sucker Point is practically an island surrounded by

the waters of Vermilion Lake; the isthmus connecting it with the mainland is a marsh, impassable except in winter when frozen. The only means of communication with the city during the summer is by boat; in winter the ice on the lake forms a safe and smooth road.

Land.—The land on which the school is situated is part of a tract (1,080 acres) reserved in 1887 for warehouse and shipping purposes. Most of this tract is covered with small timber and brush. About 30 acres were cleared some years ago, but have not been under cultivation for the past five or six years. This will have to be rebroken, but will give the school as much farm land as will be necessary. Owing to the short season, none of the usual farm products can be grown. "Garden truck" does very well, though, and when the land is thoroughly reclaimed there should be no difficulty in raising all the vegetables required for the use of the school. Something in this line can be done next season, but the best results can not be obtained until the ground has been under cultivation again for several years.

Buildings and grounds.—The main buildings—dormitory, schoolhouse, and employees' quarters—are on a line parallel with the lake shore, about 75 yards distant. In addition to these there are laundry, storehouse, engine and pump house, ice house, and barn. All are new—erected last year. The dormitory and schoolhouse are heated by steam and lighted with gasoline gas. Employees' quarters are lighted in the same way, but not heated by steam. The capacity of the school is 150.

The grounds have a gentle slope toward the lake. This makes very little grading necessary in front of the buildings, but considerable must be done in the rear, where water naturally runs toward them. The construction of protection walls and grading is now in progress. Drains are also being put into all cellars. Except the few feet cleared by the workmen when erecting the buildings, the grounds are a wilderness hitherto untouched by the hand of man, covered with dense underbrush, stumps, and rocks. They can be made very beautiful, but much labor and time will be required. During the present season our labor has been confined to the more useful and necessary work; the purely ornamental has received no attention. Much of the work necessary to beautify the grounds can be done by pupils after school is opened.

Employees.—The superintendent arrived here last January. Matron, engineer, cook, and principal teacher came soon afterwards. A temporary industrial teacher has been employed since April 1, and a carpenter was allowed for thirty days during the year. There has been work enough to keep the male employees busy all the while. The ladies manufactured over a thousand articles for school use—sheets, pillowcases, towels, etc.

Bonding.—When I came here the school was under control of the United States Indian agent at La Pointe Agency, Ashland, Wis. Inasmuch as we are 175 miles from Ashland, and the agent at that place already had more than the usual amount of work and responsibility, the Indian Office decided to make this a bonded school. The transfer of property was effected May 6, 1899. My thanks are due Agent Campbell for his uniform kindness and courtesy.

Opening of school, pupils.—We expected to be ready to open school May 1. A few days before that the wall of the well fell in, leaving us without a water supply. Water for cleaning buildings, etc., has been obtained from the lake, but lake water is not fit for drinking and culinary purposes unless it is filtered. Estimate for a new well has been submitted, and it is expected that work thereon will be commenced in the near future. Pupils can be received as soon as the well is completed.

The school was erected primarily for the benefit of the Nett Lake Band of Chippewas. The last annual report credits them with 192 children of school age. It is not known at this time just how many of these children can be obtained. Some of the Indians seem to be favorably disposed toward schools and others are positively opposed, but, considering the number of Indian children in northern Minnesota, there should be very little difficulty in filling this school.

General.—The organization of a new school is always a more difficult task than the conducting of one already, even though poorly organized. The requests preferred by the superintendent have, necessarily, been numerous. Owing to lack of available funds, but little could be done, even by the Indian Office, during the year ending June 30. This, of course, delayed a great deal of work that should have been performed earlier in the summer, and we are now trying to do a season's work in two months. I feel grateful, however, for the manner in which my requests have been received, and wish to return my thanks for the kindnesses shown and the assistance rendered.

Very respectfully,

OLIVER H. GATES, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF0073636

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT SHAW, MONT.

FORT SHAW, MONT., *August 28, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward the seventh annual report of this school, which was organized June 22, 1892, with Dr. W. H. Winslow as superintendent, who continued in that position until the acceptance of his resignation, September 9, 1898.

The general plan of the work has been the same as reported in the former annual reports, and has advanced to a higher state of perfection in all departments as a natural result of the year's course.

The regular work of the school was seriously interrupted by an epidemic of measles, which appeared the latter part of September and continued with severeness until the month of January, two months of which time the school was practically a hospital, and employees from various departments were detailed to assist, directly and indirectly, in the care of sick pupils. Later in the year an epidemic of la grippe and the vaccination of all children again interferred with the regular routine of school work. Aside from the sickness, the year's work has been of much value to the school as a whole.

Industries.—The live stock of the school consists of a very good grade of horses and cattle, the importance of the care of which we try to seriously impress the pupil. Upon the several agencies from which this school is scheduled to draw the stock industry seems to be of very great importance, especially that of cattle. This year's increase of calves will give us in the neighborhood of 500 head of well-bred cattle. We can, with a small outlay of money, provide accommodations for 1,500 head, which will be a means of helping support the school, besides teaching this important industry.

Our dairy herd consists of 50 cows, which will be increased to 100 or more just as soon as accommodations can be provided for them. This number of cows will provide almost sufficient milk and butter for the school's use.

The farm and garden are important features of the school and are of much educational value to the children, as it is carried on here by means of irrigation, the same as on all reservations from which these children come; so that any pupil completing the course here will have had training, in the care of stock and farming, by means of irrigation, that must be of very great value to him in his life's work.

The manual training departments have been considered in connection with the literary departments, so that the pupils might be benefited from an educational as well as a practical standpoint, the details having been so arranged that the children, regardless of the particular line of work taken up as a specialty, also have training in other departments. For instance, a boy who is regularly detailed to the farm will also take the course provided in manual training, so that when his course will have been completed he will have acquired much skill in wood and iron work, even to making his own tools in iron, although he may never have been regularly detailed to the blacksmith as an apprentice.

The literary department of the school was carefully looked after and thoroughly organized and graded before the close of the school year, so that the coming year we expect to make a decided advancement in this department of the school. Two hundred volumes of choice books were added to the school library, which was much appreciated and from which the pupils derived much benefit.

Our band was organized with new instruments, and before the close of the school year discoursed very creditable music, probably no other amateur band in the State being its equal.

The display from all the departments of the school at its close was very creditable. Many of the prominent families of the county and the city of Great Falls were in attendance, showing a deep and decided interest in the school as a whole, the result of which is already apparent in several helpful ways.

The school has been favored by two official visits from Supervisor Bauer, both of which resulted in much good to the school.

Needed improvements that have been brought to the attention of your office through special reports, when made will modernize the plant, giving us pleasant and healthful accommodations.

Very respectfully,

F. C. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GENOA, NEBR.

GENOA INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Genoa, Nebr., September 15, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report of the Genoa Indian school for the fiscal year of 1899.

The attendance at the school during the year has been very good, but on account of a lack of sufficient transportation the number in attendance was not quite up to the capacity.

A number of pupils who were permitted to return to their homes for the vacation months failed to report for duty at the opening of the school, which made a shortage in the average attendance. I would recommend that some regulations be established covering the granting of leaves of absence to pupils during the vacation period, as a large percentage of pupils who are so granted leaves of absence, and whose parents, and many times their agents, guarantee their prompt return on or before the opening of the school, absolutely fail to return, and often are received at other boarding schools and enrolled as new pupils, when such is in violation of the rules and regulations governing the Indian school service; and unless superintendents are prompt in reporting to the various superintendents in the service the pupils who are absent on leave, many superintendents are imposed upon by pupils making application for enrollment, and thus avoid being obliged to pay their return transportation to the school which is entitled to their attendance.

Very few cases of desertion have occurred during the year, and those were among the smaller pupils who did not appreciate the advantages of an education and had become homesick, and among the older ones who deserted it was generally conceded that they were unworthy of any further consideration and permitted to pursue the course they had taken, and no effort made to secure their return.

The general health of the pupils has been of the very best throughout the year, no epidemic of a serious nature prevailing, all of which I think has been due to the excellent sanitary condition of the school.

The schoolroom and other work has not quite met my expectation this year, yet was as well carried along as could be expected with the unsettled state of affairs which was carried over from the preceding year, and of which I made mention in my report of last year; but I am pleased to state that the outlook for the present year's service is very flattering, and I trust that I may not be disappointed, as the changes as made in the employee force of the school so far seem to bid fair to produce the best results, and for the good of the school.

The farm and garden crops for the fiscal year have been of the best, the garden furnishing an ample supply of vegetables throughout the year for general use, thus supplying a variety of food, which is so essential for the health of the pupils. The supply of corn, oats, and hay has been sufficient for the needs of the school stock, and the outlook for the present year is for a bountiful supply of everything for a well conducted farm.

The school has been furnished with a steam-heating plant, which was accepted about April 1, 1899, and although it has not been tested as to its efficiency for extreme cold weather, yet I have reason to believe that no trouble will be experienced in heating the buildings with which it is connected.

The electric-light plant, which was contracted for to have been completed during the month of August, has not as yet been completed in its entirety, yet it has been completed to such a point that there is no doubt as to its efficiency, and is and has been undergoing a thorough test, and the Genoa school is to be congratulated on the abandoning of the old system of heating and lighting with innumerable stoves and lamps, wherein so much danger was involved in the loss of lives and property.

The sewer system of the school is to be improved by extending it to a point far distant from the school, and while the system is very good at present, yet this will be a marked improvement.

The water, as furnished by the Genoa Town Company, is of the best, and the supply is ample at all times for all domestic use as well as for protection from fire.

The need of a new school building I have fully set forth in my need for appropriations for improvements for the fiscal year of 1901.

The need of a new warehouse, as has been set forth in my past reports, I am pleased to note has received your attention and that steps have been taken for its erection at an early date, and which will fill the needs of storage capacity for the large supply of goods which is carried at the school, and by the transfer of the goods from the present building, which is occupied as a warehouse and which is to be utilized as a building for shops, we will then be supplied with ample room for harness, shoe, and tailor shops.

REF0073637

The need of the installation of a steam-laundry plant has been fully written in my past communications, and I am pleased to note that the matter is receiving due attention, and trust that ere the inclement weather of this latitude is upon us for the winter that the laundry plant will be fully established and ready for use.

Other improvements in the way of repairs on hospital and barn will receive attention as soon as the reappropriation for such is secured and made available.

In conclusion, I desire to tender my sincere thanks to your office for the kind and courteous treatment I have received 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.

Carson Indian School,
Carson City, Nev., August 21, 1899.

Sir: I have the honor herewith to submit this my first annual report of the Carson Indian school, Walker River Agency, and the three California day schools under my charge.

THE CARSON SCHOOL.

The Carson school is located in the Carson Valley, 3 miles south of Carson City, Nev. The site is an excellent one for an Indian school, it being a healthy place, readily drained, and an inexhaustible supply of water for domestic use easily obtained.

Buildings.—The plant consists of one main building, which contains the dormitories, employees' quarters, schoolrooms, play rooms, sewing room, mess rooms, and kitchens for children and employees. Besides the main building, there are the ordinary adjuncts to an Indian school, viz: Office, laundry, warerooms, barns, carpenter shop, and two employees' cottages. These buildings are in a fair state of repair, but most of them need a new coat of paint, and a few of the floors are worn out and should be replaced with new ones. The capacity of the plant has been placed at 150, but this is too high, as all the departments are overcrowded; particularly is this the case in the dormitories and dining room. But this congested condition will be relieved to some extent if the $10,000 appropriated this year for a dormitory is utilized for that purpose.

Farm.—The farm consists of about 270 acres, of which 80 acres are tillable; 40 acres being of a good quality for the production of vegetables, and 40 acres fair grass land for this country, but all of it is sandy and poor, requiring frequent fertilizing. During the past year about 100 loads of fertilizer have been hauled from Carson City and distributed over the fields by the boys of the school, thereby furnishing employment for them, as well as increasing the productiveness of the farm.

One drawback to be contended with in the successful operation of the farm is the lack of water for irrigation. The school farm is entitled to 19 inches of water from Clear Creek, which flows down from the mountains on the west, but this is not of a sufficient quantity to irrigate all the farm, even when the school gets all the water to which it is entitled. Some provision should be made to increase the supply of water for this purpose, either by sinking artesian wells, which seems practicable, or by purchasing additional land with "water rights" attached. Unless this is done the farm can not be conducted to any extensive profit or advantage to the boys of the school.

The products of the farm for the present year estimated by tons as follows: Hay, 20, beets 6, potatoes 15, carrots 8, other vegetables 6.

Stock.—The school stock consists of 15 head of pigs and hogs; 6 head of horses, 4 of which are almost unserviceable from old age and continued use; 19 head of cattle, of which 14 are milk cows. The cattle are in excellent condition, the cows giving an abundance of milk for use in the children's kitchen; besides, about 25 pounds of butter are made each week.

Shops.—The school was provided with a manual-training teacher during the past year, but for the want of facilities and other hindrances but little systematic work was accomplished in the shops, this teacher and his detail doing only the ordinary repair work required at an institution of this kind. The position of manual-training teacher having been abolished at the close of last year, and the two positions, carpenter and industrial teachers added for the present year, a systematic course is contemplated in woodwork, supervised by the carpenter.

Domestic work.—The sewing room, under the management of the seamstress, Miss Annie Hobbs, has been very satisfactory, the girls having been taught cutting, fitting, making, and repairing garments. This department has been able to meet all the requirements of the school in this line.

In the laundry, kitchen, and other domestic departments, the girls have done the work assigned well and faithfully. The details were periodically changed so as to permit each girl to have training in the several departments.

Drainage.—The sewerage system is almost ideal, all waste being emptied into a running stream 1,400 feet away.

Literary work.—The progress in this department, for want of system and unity of effort between teachers, has not been altogether satisfactory to me, notwithstanding some of the teachers have been faithful in their efforts. Miss Flora V. West, Miss Jenney E. Mackey, and Mrs. May Longenbaugh deserve particular mention as having been untiring in their devotion to the interest of their pupils.

The progress made by the pupils in music, both vocal and instrumental, has been very commendable. The brass band of 23 instruments has made remarkable progress. It has made several excursions to Carson City and other neighboring towns, and won applause from all who heard it play.

A literary society was another feature of the schoolroom work that proved to be not only interesting but profitable. It was organized at the beginning of the year under the supervision of the principal teacher. It was officered with pupils of the school, who gained self-confidence at each meeting, and before the close of the year were able to conduct the society according to parliamentary laws.

Attendance.—The attendance for the year was fully up to the capacity of the school, with an average of 145 and a total enrollment of 213. There still exists some prejudice among the Indians against schools, but this is growing less and less each year. I anticipate no trouble in filling up the school this year.

Improvements needed.—Shops should be provided here where some of the trades may be taught. I would recommend the carpenter, blacksmith, wagon, harness, shoe, and tailor shops especially for this locality, for the reason that this is not an agricultural section. The theory is advanced that Indians should be trained more in agricultural lines than in others, that they may be able to support themselves by producing their own subsistence. This plan is not best in a locality where every foot of land has been secured by white settlers and every inch of water for irrigating already appropriated. In this section not one Indian in a hundred is able to obtain even a small parcel of land for a garden and secure "water rights" with it. He can not support himself by day labor. The nonreservation Indian in this vicinity already understands irrigating and farm work such as is done here, but as he can secure work but for a short period during the crop season his income from this source is very small. In view of this situation, I would earnestly recommend that the Carson school be made a first-class training school. It can be done with comparatively little additional expense to the Government.

Dining room.—If the proposed dormitory is erected during the coming year it will be necessary to enlarge the dining room. I recommend that a separate building be erected for the purpose of dining room and kitchen. It can be placed in the rear of the present main building at a point where it will be convenient to reach the new dormitory.

WALKER RIVER RESERVATION.

Pah Ute Indians occupy this reservation. It is located in middle western Nevada. The reservation comprises about 320,000 acres. Most of it is a rough, arid region; but a small portion occupied by the Indians is irrigated from the Walker River, and when a sufficient quantity of water is obtained, produces fairly well. Walker Lake lies in the central southern portion of the reservation. It is 10 miles wide and 28 long, and being situated at the lower end of the reservation its waters are not available for irrigating. Between 1,200 and 1,300 acres are under cultivation by the Indians. They raise alfalfa, barley, wheat, and a few vegetables.

These Indians are poor, and many of them, especially the old, suffer much for want of food, clothing, and shelter. They are sadly in need of agricultural implements, and more water for irrigating their land. A reservoir should be built on the upper part of the reservation where water could be stored during the winter and early summer months. This could be done at a cost of from $10,000 to $15,000. I recommend that all Indians who have a right on this reservation be allotted, and the remainder of the land be sold and the proceeds be used for constructing reservoirs and ditches.

While these people are slow to accept civilized habits, considerable advancement has been made in the last five years among them. A number of them have opened

REF0073638

up little ranches, sown fields to alfalfa, raised wheat, barley, and vegetables, and a few have domestic fowls. Few of them have houses, but are content to live in their wickiups, winter and summer.

Old and blind.—There are on the reservation nearly 100 old and blind that are entirely dependent on the Government for their support. Rations have been issued to them for several years in small quantities, but barely sufficient to sustain life, even when each one receives the small portion allotted to him. This he does not always receive, the younger and stronger being always present on issue days, and succeeding in robbing the helpless. Often these people are without food for several days. I recommend that a suitable house be erected where their rations can be cooked and served. It can be built at a moderate expense, and the police already authorized be detailed to care for them. Any shelter, however poor, is better than they have now, and any provision, however scant, will be an improvement over their present unhappy lot.

I further recommend that the position of general mechanic be establ'shed at this reservation—one who could do blacksmithing and woodwork. On account of the distance from white settlements they are unable to have their wagons and farm implements repaired without considerable delay and cost. Besides doing repair work, a general mechanic could assist in building houses, which should certainly be encouraged.

Day school.—A day school is maintained at this place. The average for the past year was about 30, with an enrollment of 38. The attendance was regular, due, perhaps, to the rigid discipline enforced by the farmer in charge. The pupils made fair progress under the tutorage of S. W. Pugh.

The school and agency buildings are located in one group. They should be provided with better water facilities. The water now used is from an open well. It is evidently seepage from a stagnant pond near by. I recommend that an artesian well and windmill and tank be provided for the use of the school and agency.

The census rolls show that 119 children of school age are on the reservation. Thirty of these are in the reservation day school and about 20 in the Carson school.

Whisky and opium.—The sale of whisky and opium to the Indians of this reservation by the Chinese located at Hawthorne, at the southern end of the reservation, is the greatest hindrance to their civilization. The Indian can not support himself on the reservation, and is attracted to the towns and villages near by for the purpose of securing work, and falls an easy prey to the fiends at these places. Little effort is made by the local authorities of these places to suppress the traffic. Some weeks ago I referred the matter to the Indian Office, but nothing has been done as yet to suppress the traffic. All efforts to civilize the Indian are neutralized by this evil. None escape the blight, and young boys and girls, soon after leaving school, are found in these dens under the influence of the drug. The boys are ruined, and the girls are prostituted, and yet it goes on unchecked. I earnestly recommend that, since the local authorities do nothing, the Department of Justice may be asked to undertake the suppression of the evil.

In view of the fact that hitherto the appropriation for the Pyramid Lake Indians (which reservation now constitutes the Nevada Agency) and that for the Walker River Indians has been made in one, and it appearing to me that the Walker River Indians have not had nearly as large a proportion of the fund as in justice they ought to have had, I respectfully suggest that hereafter separate appropriations may be made, to the end that whoever has them in charge may understand definitely the amount at his disposal for their benefit. Considering the small sum that has been expended upon them, I am not surprised at their uncivilized condition, and am not very much disposed to blame them for it.

CALIFORNIA DAY SCHOOLS.

The three day schools located at Bishop, Bigpine, and Independence, Cal., respectively under the charge of Minnie C. Barrows, Margaret A. Peter, and Bertha S. Wilkins, have been successful. These schools have received but little attention from the Government. The Indians in the vicinity, having been associated with the whites, and depending on their own resources, have made more progress than those on the reservations. At Bigpine and Independence they have, from their scanty earnings, erected schoolhouses and, to some extent, furnished them. As they do not receive any assistance in the way of clothing or noonday lunch, I recommend that suitable desks, blackboards, and other articles of school furniture be supplied them.

Thanking you for the courtesy shown, I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully,

JAMES K. ALLEN, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., *August 24, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of this school for the year ending June 30, 1899:

When the report for last year was submitted, this institution was a little healthy spot in the midst of a territory full of smallpox, brought on and sustained by the ignorance, filth, and superstition of the native population. As reported at the time the case developed, one pupil was admitted in the fall, who, while coming from an uninfected neighborhood, was exposed to the disease on the way. In a few days she was ill, but by placing a tent on the farm remote from the buildings and maintaining a strict quarantine the spread of the disease was prevented, the girl cured of her malady and several employees of hysteria. For keeping the epidemic from the school for so many months when it raged just outside our gates, not 100 yards from the door of the girls' building, and for the rapid discovery of the one case that he had to treat, great credit is due Dr. Bishop, our excellent attending physician.

It was, as I feared, difficult to fill the school at the beginning of the year because of the great prevalence of smallpox in the Indian communities, but by keeping a camp in the mountains, where children from infected localities were placed for several days before being admitted to the school, it was possible to take pupils that otherwise it would have been necessary to refuse. As a consequence, the capacity of the school was reached before the end of November, and an average attendance for the year of nearly 301 was made—the largest in the history of the school and all that can be accommodated.

One more greatly needed improvement will be provided when the school has sewer connection with the city, as it will have by the end of the calendar year, at an expense of less than $14,000. The buildings are to be plumbed with modern lavatories, closets, etc., and nearly 2 miles of sewer laid, giving them the best drainage system that can be provided as they are located.

This will complete the last of the improvements mentioned in my first annual report as absolutely necessary, except the compulsory school law, the need of which does not grow less, but rather increases with the ability of the school to do good. Last year a dozen pupils were enrolled from Isleta, our nearest pueblo, situated about 15 miles distant. As previously stated, the attendance had dwindled from about 60 in 1892 to none in 1897. They are a most unsatisfactory people to deal with, being unreasonable, unappreciative, and past masters in impudence. They deny that the Government has any control over them, and when they do consent to place a child in school they desire to make it plain that it is done merely as an accommodation to the department. These Indians are quite intelligent, but are determined that their children shall not be educated, and as a consequence none of them are allowed to remain in any school more than one or two years. Though the Government has spent thousands of dollars in the effort to educate these people, very little more English is heard in the pueblo than before the establishment of the school. What is true of this pueblo is also true, perhaps in a less degree, of many of the others, who have had the counsel of too many of the class of advisers that infest so many reservations.

The task of reclaiming the school farm is a serious one. Old residents state that the land had been used for the manufacture of adobe brick since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, until the citizens conceived the idea of presenting it to the Government. No one ever had the temerity to attempt to cultivate it. Foot by foot, however, it is, at great expense of labor, being improved, and while this can never excel as an agricultural school, the land may in time be made to produce fairly well. The crop of alfalfa raised this year is much the best that has been produced, and the garden, while not quite so good as last year, would have been better had the spring not been so unfavorable.

The improvements recommended as yet needed—a heating plant, the manual-training building, and a domestic building—are the subjects of a special communication which fully sets forth the advantages that would accrue from them. All the buildings of the present plant that are worth preserving are in a very good state of repair. We have an excellent school building, an equally good girls' building, a serviceable office, and a fair building for boys' quarters.

The year closed has been full of work and interest. No extraordinary events have marked its course, but as satisfactory progress has been made as could be under the existing unfavorable conditions of attendance. The proportion of full-blood Indians has been increased, but only by going into the reservations and pueblos, and after the manner of all other schools that I have known, canvassing for them much as a

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book agent secures orders for his books. Applications for admission from full-blood reservation Indians are here, as elsewhere, unknown.

Still, the year has been, I believe, successful, and for this condition of affairs I am indebted to many faithful employees at the school for an interest that goes beyond the mere performance of their routine duties, and to your office for the many courtesies extended.

Respectfully submitted.

EDGAR A. ALLEN, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT SANTA FE, N. MEX.

SANTA FE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Santa Fe, N. Mex., August 30, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my first annual report of the Santa Fe Indian Industrial School.

I receipted for the property and took charge September 1, 1898. For statistical information see tabular report herewith transmitted.

It has been the aim of the management to carry the school as an entity with its two main functions of exactly the same importance. As the name indicates, this is an industrial school, and the handicraft function must not in any case be overshadowed by the literary function. Both must go hand in hand. To this end I have labored early and late to impress upon both employees and pupils that each and every employee of the school is a teacher in the fullest sense of the word. I maintain that my school cook should occupy the same social status as does the most advanced literary teacher in the corps. When a condition of affairs obtains at a school that will allow a teacher to consider himself better than some other teacher because, perforce, one teaches the three R's and the other the manipulation of material by the hand, there is, to my mind, something wrong. I am happy to say that at this school our handicraft employees are not considered shoemaker, tailor, carpenter, etc., but teachers of the various trades mentioned. It is wonderful what a change has come over this school since the pupils have come to understand that this is a fact. Now the boys and girls in the various trade departments take criticism as kindly from their manual instructors as they do from their instructors in the schoolrooms. They have learned that the whole intention of the various shops is instruction. They fully realize that they are in the shops to learn how to manufacture the various articles. The learning is what they are there for, and whatever they produce is a "by-product." For instance, they manufactured a wagon, not because we needed such an article, but because they learn from the making how to make another wagon.

As shown by statistics, this school can accommodate 300 pupils. The plant is large enough to make an average of this number, which, of course, means that sometimes during the school year we must carry many more than 300. I know that it is not an uncommon thing for schools of this class to carry an average attendance of 100 per cent upon the enrollment. I can not do this, and I am not much of a George Washington either!

As data in the Indian Office shows, the number of children of school age who have no school accommodation and who are in reach of this school goes up into the thousands. It would seem that this plant should be enlarged to at least twice its present capacity. I am satisfied that the moment we are really equipped to give first-class instruction in the various trades we will be overrun with real Indian children. Of all the various tribes of Indians whom I have met and studied, the ones which naturally gravitate to this school are the most thoughtful and observant. For instance, in all of my years of work with Indians, before coming here, I found, almost without a single exception, that the Indian parent demands three things of the school, and three only. These demands are as follows: (1) My boy must be well fed; (2) he must be well clothed; (3) he must not be punished. Here they expect these three things, and enforce their expectations emphatically with a resounding, continuous howl when these three points of school etiquette are not complied with; but they demand more.

When inspecting the industrial departments their criticisms are certainly just, if they are not generous. These huts which we call shops are not at all to their liking. The excellent tools, of which we have a fair supply, invariably meet with their hearty commendation. The competent, tactful employee is known, marked, and complimented both to his face and to the management, but the incompetent instructor meets

invariably that expressive "Ugh!" which to us who know the Indian means almost a whole volume. I am satisfied that were the equipment of this school what it ought to be all we would need to fill it up to twice its present capacity would be to invite the headmen of the various tribes and pueblos to come and inspect the plant thoroughly, and they would be followed by all the real full-blood Indian children we would ever care to see in one school. We take special pride in the fact that without a doubt these pupils average nearer pure Indians than do the pupils of any other nonreservation school in the service, and it is the consensus of opinion that for "staying qualities," when once educated, the full-blood far exceeds the mixed-blood.

The location of this school is ideal. The climate is all that could be asked for, the water is superexcellent, the drainage is perfect, the personnel of the force of employees is of the best, the equipment in a literary sense is good; but to get and hold their pupils our equipment for manual instruction must be put upon a plane equal to that of the very best of our Eastern schools. Nothing short of this must be thought of. Give this school an equipment such as I ask for—I mean an equipment such as the most advanced thinkers of your office would indorse—and we will fill a school of any capacity that the Indian Office may see fit to erect here, and we will fill it with real Indian youth, and, further, we will fill it without drawing upon children who would, were this school not here, be in some Eastern school. I am most thoroughly in sympathy with the Eastern schools, and rejoice to see them grow in numbers and efficiency; but there are Indian children almost without number in the vicinity of this school who will never, under any circumstances, go far away to school. So, while maintaining most perfect loyalty to my friends in the Eastern schools, and pledging myself to use every influence to persuade any and all of these Indian youth to take advantage of the grand opportunities offered by these schools, I most earnestly and respectfully urge that these children who can not or will not be persuaded to go East be given a chance here, among the mountains of New Mexico, to get as broad, comprehensive, and useful an education as (aside from the environment of a cultured civilization) they can get in any of our great contemporaries.

Again I reiterate, give us the equipment, and we will get the pupils.

Thanking you for the prompt and favorable responses that my requests and recommendations have met at your hands, I am,

Very respectfully,

A. H. VIETS, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT TOTTEN, N. DAK.

UNITED STATES INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Fort Totten, N. Dak., September 20, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the Fort Totten Indian Industrial School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

This institution 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, a branch of the Northern Pacific Railway.

The school plant consists of the abandoned military post of Fort Totten, which was transferred to the Interior Department for school purposes, consisting of 19 brick and 7 frame buildings, and 5 frame buildings located about 1 mile distant from the said abandoned post. The institution is conducted as two separate and distinct schools. The school proper is located in the abandoned military post and a branch in the Government buildings 1 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 one appropriation.

No difficulty has been experienced in obtaining an attendance of mixed-blood children from the Turtle Mountain region, which was some time ago assigned as territory from which to draw pupils for this institution; but I find it very difficult to secure the attendance of the children of the Devils Lake Sioux, owing to the fact that they are now voters and are of the opinion that they are not obliged to place them in school. The past year has been an improvement over its predecessors, owing to the cordial cooperation of Indian Agent Getchell. The average attendance during the year has been 267.48, an excess of 17 above the number required to be maintained under the terms of the appropriation.

The strong point of this institution is the practical instruction given in industrial work. The farm and garden contain 202 acres of land under a good state of cultiva-

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tion. The past season has been favorable, and, while harvest is not yet completed, the yield promises to be very abundant. The following is a conservative estimate of the amounts of the crops that will be harvested:

Wheat	bushels	500	Onions	bushels	200
Barley	do	350	Beets	do	300
Flax	do	450	Other vegetables	do	500
Oats	do	2,800	Cabbage	heads	1,200
Potatoes	do	1,000	Hay, wild	tons	200
Turnips	do	350			

The hay is procured from the school reservation and is cut and cared for by the pupils. Over 180 tons are now stored in the school barn ready for winter use. We have broken 50 acres of new prairie during the present summer, which will add greatly to the product of the farm in the future. None of the products of the farm and garden are sold, but are used for subsistence for students and stock, and I attribute, in a great measure, the excellent health of our pupils to the fact that we have such a variety of vegetables.

Our stock consists of:

Brood mares	7	Milch cows	22
Work horses, geldings	8	Steer	1
Colts, 4 years old, Hambletonian	3	Calves, well graded	6
Colts, 3 years old, work stock	2	Bull, registered Holstein	1
Colts, 2 years old, Hambletonian	3	Hogs and pigs	22
Colts, 1 year old, Hambletonian	2		

All of the above-mentioned stock, with the exception of three of the work horses, have been raised at the school. One hundred and fifty-one dollars' worth of stock has been sold during the year.

The following additional industries are successfully taught: Carpentering, harness making, shoemaking, tailoring, plastering, kalsomining, stone and brick mason work, lime burning, painting, engineering, plumbing, cooking, baking, and dressmaking; and we have some very good workmen in all of these lines. The following-mentioned articles have been manufactured during the year in the sewing rooms, tailor shop, harness and shoe shop:

Aprons, assorted		452	Mittens, jean	pairs	132
Coats, assorted		123	Overalls	do	51
Drawers	pairs	219	Pants, assorted	do	129
Dresses, assorted		377	Pillowcases		57
Harness, double	sets	14	Shirts, assorted		157
Harness, single	do	2	Shirt waists		31
Hose, yarn	pairs	12	Sheets		100
Mittens, yarn	do	42	Skirts		80

The work in all the industrial departments has been fairly successful, and in most instances the interest has been well sustained. I regret that I can not say as much for the literary work. It has not been as successful as I could wish—an evil that I hope to remedy during the present year.

Thanking the office for its prompt attention to all matters pertaining to the school, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. CANFIELD, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHILOCCO, OKLA.

CHILOCCO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Chilocco, Okla., September 23, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the sixteenth annual report of Chilocco Industrial School.

The school reservation comprises a tract of land 3 miles north and south by 4½ miles east and west, bordering on the Kansas State line, and containing 8,598.33 acres. The reservation is crossed by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, and by the Blackwell extension of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, which latter road was completed from Arkansas City, Kans., to Blackwell, Okla., August 1, 1899. The school buildings are located some 7 miles southwest of Arkansas City, Kans.; 1½ miles west of Chilocco flag station on the Santa Fe, and 1 mile southeast of Cale flag station on the Frisco. All trains stop on flag. Heretofore mail for the school has come addressed to Arkansas City, Kans., but a post-office has now been established at the school, and mail should be addressed to Chilocco, Kay County, Okla. A telephone line runs across the school reservation and telegrams are telephoned out from Arkansas City.

Attendance.—I assumed charge of this school September 1, 1898, at which time there were not many over 100 pupils present. The school was rapidly filled up, however, the average for September being 210.83; for the second quarter, 325.17; for the third quarter, 357.48; and for the fourth quarter, 358.64. The average for ten months was 333.50. The total enrollment for the year was 414. The average age was 15. I append herewith the enrollment by tribes:

Tribe.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Tribe.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Apache	6	6	12	Otoe	17	18	35
Arapaho	5	.....	5	Ottawa	2	.....	2
Caddo	13	7	20	Pawnee	25	16	41
Cheyenne	10	.....	10	Peoria	1	1	2
Chippewa	9	6	15	Ponca	24	22	46
Comanche	1	.....	1	Pottawatomie	10	1	11
Chinook	.....	2	2	Sac and Fox	1	.....	1
Colville	.....	1	1	Seneca	6	2	8
Delaware	12	8	20	Shawnee	10	3	13
Iowa	1	4	5	Sioux	32	18	50
Kaw	7	6	13	Stockbridge	1	4	5
Keechi	1	1	2	Wichita	26	17	43
Kiowa	11	10	21	Wyandotte	4	2	6
Menominee	1	1	2				
Osage	16	3	19	Total	252	162	414

Buildings and improvements.—A two-story and basement stone dormitory, 36 by 60 feet, for small boys is in process of erection at a cost of $8,500. This will increase the capacity of the school to something over 400, estimating according to the rules laid down in circular letter No. 20 of November 11, 1898, but at least 500 could be accommodated if the children were crowded as I have very frequently seen them. A corn-crib and granary, 30 by 50 feet, worth $500, was erected during the year. A good stone well, 39 feet deep and 10 feet in diameter, supplying no water to speak of, was thoroughly cemented and connected with down spouts to be used as cistern No. 1. One thousand three hundred and four feet of stone sidewalk, worth 20 cents per square foot, have been laid from flagstones quarried out of our own quarry. The finest building stone is here obtainable and a large quantity has been quarried and delivered on school premises for new buildings and miscellaneous purposes.

During the present year we expect to erect an addition to the hospital, a large hog barn, stone pump house, and a stone residence for the superintendent. These should immediately be followed by additions to the chapel, two wings, each containing two schoolrooms; also a new warehouse and a new office, all to be built of stone.

But the most important and necessary improvement requested for this school is an electric-lighting plant. On account of the great advance in cost of material, funds appropriated for a lighting system were turned back unused, being insufficient in amount. A complete electric plant is required, including the best direct-connected machinery, with dynamos to operate at least 500 incandescent and 15 outside arc lights. No additional boiler will be required. The absolute necessity for this plant at the earliest possible date can not be too strongly emphasized.

Material is being purchased for heating hospital with hot water and for heating the school building with steam from the central power house. A 50-horsepower boiler will be put in, making four boilers of about the same capacity each. In addition, a new boiler and large pump are being purchased for the pumping station, where water from the springs is pumped into the 1,100-barrel tank. A new tank will soon be required, and an additional tank or steel standpipe should be erected about 100 feet high to provide more storage capacity and a gravity protection against fire, which would be safer than depending too largely on the steam fire pump.

Industrial.—The farm has done well, though the 800 acres of cultivated land regularly reported seemed to have shrunk to a little over 500 by actual measurement. Sixty acres were broken out; 5 acres of alfalfa were successfully started; 1,600 bushels of oats were thrashed and about the same amount of wheat; corn is an excellent crop in spite of the excessively wet spring and the hot winds of August; large forage crops of millet and sorghum have been gathered, the millet standing on a level nearly 6 feet in height; about 1,500 acres of meadow land were leased for one-third of the hay, in the bale or in the stack, and it seems as though the school herd of 700 cattle ought to be well fed this winter. A small field of broom corn has been harvested and

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seeded, and about 2 tons of excellent brush is ready to be manufactured into brooms this winter.

As usual, the garden has been a model of neatness, and has supplied an abundance of vegetables, although the potato crop is very light. Peaches, apples, and small fruits were a failure, owing to the extremely cold winter; cherries and grapes made a fair crop. The nursery has been much run down, and for some time there will not be as many fruit trees, shrubs, etc., to send out to other schools and agencies as formerly.

The dairy herd needs improving with younger cows and better stock. A separator is now in use and butter is being made in considerable quantities. Eight bulls were purchased for the beef herd. The school will doubtless raise all its own beef hereafter. A large refrigerator was built and ice furnished from Arkansas City. Thus meat, milk, butter, etc., have been cared for, and butchering of calves and yearlings is no longer necessitated.

The shops have been in charge of thoroughly competent mechanics and tradesmen, but more shop room is needed. The positions of painter and mason were added during the year, and a printing office established, though without a special printer being employed, the disciplinarian performing most acceptably the duties of that position. Two wagons were built for use of the school. All clothing for boys and girls, except overcoats and a few boys' shirts, was made at the school, including all every-day shoes. Harness was made for use of school, and tools were manufactured for quarrying and stone cutting. About 89,000 articles were washed and ironed in the laundry during the six months ended June 30. Some valuable new machinery has just been placed in the laundry. A large pipe machine has been purchased, and all the work of installing the new heating systems will be done by the school; 650 feet of 8-inch sewer pipe was laid from the hospital, connecting with the main sewer which empties into Chilocco Creek, about one-half mile from the buildings. Much has been done in the way of repairing buildings, fences, and roads.

Miscellaneous receipts, Class IV, for the fiscal year 1899 amounted to $2,565.84, from which, among other things, were purchased a set of 22 band instruments and a press and excellent outfit for a small printing office.

Literary.—The class-room work has been faithfully done, although an unusual amount of sickness somewhat interfered with regular work. The tenth grade was not allowed to graduate, it being thought desirable to raise the standard of all grades somewhat. The Sunday school was well kept up, and during the last few months the school contributed $34.77 to the cause of Indian missions. Preaching services were held nearly every Sunday afternoon, the pastors in Arkansas City very kindly offering their services. A young men's Christian association was supported among the boys and a similar organization among the girls. The literary societies were carried on as usual. The sum of $100 was raised by subscription among employees and pupils and a library of 125 volumes purchased. Then an appropriation of $400 was secured and 500 volumes were bought, including an encyclopedia and other works of reference. Books have been covered and catalogued, and are much prized by pupils and employees. The catalogue was printed on school press.

In general.—There was an unusual amount of sickness during the year, a severe epidemic of measles striking the school in the coldest weather of a very hard winter, followed by pneumonia and other complications. There were six deaths during the year, a small number considering the circumstances. The physician and nurse, who are thoroughly competent, were especially faithful during a very trying time. All pupils and employees were vaccinated during March.

The tobacco habit is very difficult to control, and at times a few of the boys have obtained whisky in Arkansas City, where it is freely sold to whites and Indians. Some Federal cases may be the outcome of selling to Indians.

The school was favored with pleasant and helpful visits from Supervisors M. F. Holland and A. O. Wright, Special Agents G. B. Pray and J. E. Jenkins, Inspector James McLaughlin, and the Superintendent of Indian Schools, Miss Estelle Reel.

Some changes have occurred in employees, but the force as a whole has been loyal to a high degree. On this account especially the work, though arduous, has been most pleasant.

One pleasing feature of the year's work was the friendly spirit of cooperation in all the large schools of the neighboring States, instead of the spirit of rivalry and antagonism sometimes present.

My especial thanks are due the officials of the Indian Office for the very courteous treatment I have received, and the prompt and favorable action accorded to all my requests.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, very respectfully yours,

C. W. GOODMAN, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT SEGER COLONY, OKLAHOMA.

SEGER COLONY SCHOOL,
Colony, Okla., August 12, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to make my seventh annual report of Seger Colony School. This school is situated within 100 yards of Cobb Creek, in a grove of natural beauty. There are a variety of trees, embracing every species common in Oklahoma. There are eighteen different kinds of wood in the grove. The difference in the foliage and general characteristics diversifies the scenery. Cobb Creek, that runs past the school and really through the school grounds, is a stream of living spring water with a swift current. The banks are about 25 feet high and covered with a fringe of natural forest. The birds sing and build their nests in the trees; squirrels play in the branches; geese swim in the stream; deer roam in the parks. With soft, pure water, dry, healthful air, an abundance of grateful shade in summer, and trees to break the wintry blast, it would be hard to surpass the natural favorable conditions of this school plant.

Buildings.—The main buildings are of brick. The girls and boys have separate buildings. They stand facing each other, a little over 100 feet apart. A schoolroom for the advanced class stands a little apart from the main buildings. The assembly room is in the boys' building; the kindergarten is in the girls' building. The laundry is frame, and stands far enough away from the other building to remove all danger from fire should one break out. In fact, all the buildings are separated in such a way that should any one catch fire another building would not necessarily be in danger. We have altogether thirty-two buildings, all well and substantially built, well answering the purpose for which they were constructed.

Water supply.—We have a splendid system of water works consisting of a steel tank of 1,000 barrels capacity. The tank is elevated 50 feet from the ground on a stone tower of solid masonry. The water is taken from a well a few feet to one side of the tower. The well is dug in solid sand rock. The location of the well is slightly higher than the main part of the school grounds and is absolutely safe from drainage or sewage or anything of a contaminating nature. There is a spring gushing forth from sand rock within a few yards of the school buildings. This spring is inclosed by a neat brick building and affords ample facilities for the making of butter and storing it, or taking a cool and refreshing drink.

Garden.—We have 23 acres inclosed with a good substantial fence, which is termed garden or truck patch. It is my intention to eventually irrigate this field. We have built a stone tank with a 1,000-barrel capacity, provided a pump and windmill, and done a great deal of work on a dam. The dam has washed out several times. We have each time repaired it, and, having more experience, have accomplished better results than before. The past season has been exceptionally favorable for the growth of vegetables without irrigation, and all hands have been kept very busy keeping the weeds subdued, without having to spend much time in irrigating, there being little need for it. Yet I shall persevere, and believe will eventually overcome all obstacles and make irrigation on this plot of land a success. The products of the garden have been very helpful, supplying quite a quantity and variety of food.

Dairy.—The dairy herd is composed of 17 cows, all gentle and good milkers. The industrial teacher has charge of the dairy, using Indian help in all the work. We are supplied with a cow barn and shed, with loft for hay and stalls for 20 cows. We use a separator in skimming the milk, which is very satisfactory. Our cows are of mixed blood—Holstein, Polled Angus, Durham, and Red Polled. The bull is a registered Red Polled. As we furnish the beef for this school, we think it advisable not to use Jerseys.

Beef herd.—The beef herd is composed of grades bred up from native stock. With careful breeding the herd is fast becoming a model herd of beef cattle. I find that it will be necessary to buy a few head of cattle to feed, in order to keep the herd from decreasing. There is money enough from sale of home product to buy the cattle needed.

Sheep.—We have a herd of 243 sheep, which is cared for and sheared by schoolboys and Indian help. They are hearty and thrive, and handy to kill in hot weather. Last year their wool sold for $153.49. This year's crop has not been sold. I think that it will bring as much as last year. We started with native sheep, and by crossing them have gotten large sheep. We consider sheep rising remunerative and a good business to teach the Indians.

Horses.—We are trying to teach the Indian boys the advantage in breeding up their pony stock, and in this way providing themselves with good teams at small expense, and to raise horses that will bring a good price. For this purpose we are using 23 pony mares and breeding to a stallion weighing 1,400 pounds. We also use a coach

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horse weighing in the neighborhood of 1,200 pounds. From this cross we are convinced that we can raise a good farm horse. We now have 25 half-breed colts and yearlings, and they fully justify our expectations. We have 60 head of horse stock on hand.

We keep enough full-blood Poland-China hogs to furnish necessary pork and lard, but we do not consider it judicious to use a great deal of pork and lard. Yet we keep enough swine to eat up the waste and slops about the school, and sell what we do not use. We have now on hand 42 head.

This school has farmed 180 acres the past year. Fifty acres of wheat were killed by dry weather. This was put into corn, which yielded a good crop. Twelve acres of rye also failed. The ground was summer fallowed. Corn, Kafir corn, millet, and oats were generally good.

New buildings.—During the past year 3 buildings were erected at this school with an appropriation of $1,381, viz: A two-story brick, 28 by 34 feet; ten-roomed mess cottage; a brick office, 20 by 24 feet, three rooms. This building has a mansard roof which provides for two dormitory rooms. There is a basement underneath the office which makes a very comfortable room for three or four Indian assistants. This basement story is well lighted and ventilated and is supplied with a fireplace.

A blacksmith shop and carpenter shop join, each 20 by 30 feet, both frame, with a brick story underneath the carpenter shop, which is used to store away material for use of the shops. This building was made from material procured from tearing down the sawmill building, the mill being condemned and sold. The labor, including the building of the brick story, forge, and chimneys, was all done by school force. The appropriation for these buildings will give a good idea of the work done by school help and teams; and miscellaneous funds, Class IV, were the only funds used in making a kiln of 150,000 brick.

About 3 miles of fence have been rebuilt and the posts for 3 miles more have been set.

Improvements needed.—The improvements yet needed are as follows: A new hospital, for the building of which authority has been granted and the work begun; a complete and thorough sewer system; a bath house, substituting ring baths for bath tubs; gasoline gas, to take the place of kerosene lamps. The above, with a few minor improvements, would make this school a well-equipped plant.

Mission.—There have been 15 acres segregated from the school reservation and turned over for the use of missionary purposes under the auspices of the ladies' missionary board of the Reformed Church of America. This society has built a neat, commodious stone church, nicely furnished; a stone parsonage, well equipped. They also support a resident pastor, who, with his wife, works faithfully and efficiently for the spiritual and moral welfare of the children of this school, as well as their parents.

The children and employees attend this church and Sabbath school. I believe that a majority of the children attending this school who are of a proper age are members of the church in good standing. Under the leadership of the pastor, Rev. Walter Roe, there have been organized and carried on a senior and junior Christian Endeavor Society composed of the children of this school. These societies are in communication with other societies of the country. I believe this feature of work broadens the life and mind of the Indian children. The care and details of the work are not incumbent upon the employees of the school.

Last October, at the Mohonk conference, money was raised to build a club room for the use of the Indians. The building is up and in use and is named Mohonk Lodge. The various uses that the building can be put to are numerous. I will only name those that affect this school. Indian parents who come to visit their children can find a place to take a bath, facilities for washing their clothes, and all facilities for making their toilet. They need not bring a camp with them, for in this building there is a kitchen and stove where a meal can be prepared and served in a civilized way. Cots are furnished on which to spread their beds. The walls are adorned with pictures; magazines are on the table; good reading is furnished in abundance. This building is on the mission ground and under the care of Rev. Walter Roe. To this mission plant the returned student, whether he be boy or girl, can come and be met with a glad welcome, accompanied with wise counsel and material aid.

Employee force.—There is more depending upon a faithful and efficient employee force than upon beautiful landscape and magnificent buildings. The past year there has been a total of twenty-seven positions, filled by ten whites and seventeen Indians. A few are temporary employees who receive small wages, $5 per month and upward. As a whole the force has been faithful and efficient, the greatest drawback being the many changes, in most cases caused by transfers. During the year there have been three matrons and five different teachers in the primary grade, two different kindergartners, three different boys' matrons, four different industrial teachers. It is

not to be wondered at when an employee force is brought together from different environments and conditions in life that they should be a heterogeneous company, and that a little time should elapse before all work together without friction; yet when there are frequent changes of employees, time is taken up in installing them that is needed in taking care of and in instructing the children. This has been a year of transfers at this school, the first in seven years, and I hope, like the seven years' locust, the visitation may not come again for seven years.

School children.—The school opened the 1st of September. There being a great deal of sickness among the Indians, which included a number of our school children, it prevented a number from coming in promptly the first and second months. After that the attendance steadily increased, the enrollment running up to 128. The children adhered to their English speaking and generally obeyed the rule against the use of tobacco. Very little coercion was needed in governing the school. There were but four runaways during the year, and they were returned promptly.

Health.—The health of the school was good, with the exception of a visitation of measles. Sixty children had the measles; one died from the disease, being the only death during the year among the school children. We were obliged to suspend schoolroom work for several days on account of the number of cases of measles, and the teachers took their turn in watching and nursing. The scourge of measles prevented us having closing exercises at the school, the children not being able to stand the drill.

Miscellaneous.—The legal holidays were generally observed with appropriate exercises. On Arbor Day were planted 99 native trees, the majority of which grew. Fire drill was inaugurated and we were able to take the children from the dormitories to the grounds outside the buildings in a very short time and in good order.

There has been organized a baseball team, which has beaten every team it has played against, which includes the teams within 20 miles.

The aim of the school is to take the Indian child from his Indian home and start him in the path of industry and self-support. The school is an object lesson where are carried on the industries best suited to the Indian living in this locality, which are farming, dairying, stock raising, gardening, carpentering, blacksmithing, etc. The girls are taught general housework, sewing, cooking, laundry work, baking, the care of milk, etc. While we furnish the children the opportunity of practice and instruct them in labor and self-support, we try to make the farming, stock raising, etc., help to support the school, and from year to year we have been able to make a better showing along this line. I submit tabular statement showing results of the farm, stock raising, and gardening, as contributing to school support:

2,000 bushels of corn, at 20 cents	$400.00
250 bushels of Kafir corn, at 50 cents	50.00
700 bushels of oats, at 20 cents	140.00
100 tons of millet and Kafir corn hay, at $5	500.00
10 tons native hay, at $3	30.00
150 bushels of wheat, at 40 cents	60.00
From sale of hogs	64.25
From sale of wool	150.00
From sale of hides	139.01
From sale of bulls	182.00
Value of beef furnished by the school, 22,890½ pounds	1,373.43
Butter made, 262 pounds	52.40
Milk, 1,630½ gallons	163.05
Lard, 119 pounds	9.34
Pork, 174 pounds	10.44
Mutton, 1,639 pounds	98.34
Pease, 20 bushels, at $1	20.00
Beans, 10 bushels, at $1.50	15.00
Buckwheat, 3 bushels, at $1	3.00
Onions, 10 bushels, at $1	10.00
Irish potatoes, 50 bushels, at 75 cents	37.50
Sweet potatoes, 50 bushels, at 50 cents	25.00
Beets, 20 bushels, at 50 cents	10.00
Watermelons, 1,000, at 5 cents	50.00
Sorghum molasses, 20 gallons, at 50 cents	10.00
40 calves, at $8	320.00
16 colts, at $10	160.00
Total	4,082.76

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The attitude of the Indians toward the school is friendly and loyal. I thank the Indian office for its many favors.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. SEGER, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHEMAWA, OREG.

UNITED STATES INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Chemawa, Oreg., August 24, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this school for the fiscal year 1899:

Attendance.—The number of pupils enrolled during the year was 473, the average attendance was 367, while the appropriation provided for 350 pupils. We were obliged to refuse numerous applications of deserving Indians from Alaska to California who desired to enter this school and obtain an education. As our capacity is being increased yearly with valuable and much-needed improvements, I likewise recommend a corresponding increase in appropriation, so that 500 pupils can receive the benefits of this institution.

Location.—Chemawa is located in the heart of the beautiful Willamette Valley, 47 miles south of the city of Portland, and 3 miles north of Salem, the capital of the State, and on the direct line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which has a station at the school. The school is surrounded by a prosperous farming community, which enables us to place its pupils in the closest touch with civilizing influences.

Buildings.—The buildings are in fairly good condition, excepting the boys' and girls' dormitories, which are old structures.

The shop buildings consist of cottages, which are unsuited in a school of this size for the purposes intended, and should be replaced by a new industrial building, properly arranged for our needs, and the present cottages remodeled for the use of married employees and their families.

The new brick school building, which has just been finished, gives us a splendid building, commodious, conveniently arranged, and in every particular all that could be desired by any school in the land. This, with the remodeling of the old school building into a capacious dining room and kitchen, enriches our plant and assures success and satisfaction in these two important departments. There are 34 buildings on the school grounds, which give the school the appearance of a small town. We endeavor to keep these buildings neatly painted for appearance as well as preservation, and also to keep the interiors of the same painted, calcimined, and repaired as far as it is possible with labor and supply of material available.

Water and sewerage.—The school is supplied with good water pumped from a well into a 25,000-gallon tank 85 feet high, and thence conducted by pipes to the various buildings. During the summer months there is hardly sufficient water for all purposes, and a request for an additional well will soon be made.

The sewerage system is known as the filtration system. It is a very good system on paper for theorists, but for practical purposes and desired results I consider it unsatisfactory, yet a great deal better than none.

Schoolroom work.—This department has accomplished good, faithful work through the able management of Miss Reason, principal teacher. All the teachers of the various grades have performed faithful service, have been earnest, energetic, and thorough in adopting up-to-date methods. The course now in operation takes pupils up to the tenth grade, including algebra, geometry, and other advanced studies. The pupils are given practical instruction and such as will be of use to them when they go out on their farms or start their little shops. They are taught to think for themselves and not to rely on text-books. A normal and commercial department is greatly needed to complete the efficiency of this important department.

Industrial work.—Our industrial departments are all right and are turning out good, competent mechanics and workmen who are able to compete successfully with the whites. We have a blacksmith and wagon shop, a paint and tin shop, harness and saddlery department, shoe and carpenter shop, bakery, and plumber and engineer department, where all the trades are taught by good, efficient, and thorough instructors. This school is particularly fortunate in possessing such a strong and capable force of mechanical instructors, who stand high in their respective trades and show considerable adaptability to this special work of teaching Indian pupils successfully.

While several of the young Chemawa men are filling positions as tailors, bakers, shoemakers, harnessmakers, carpenters, etc., in other schools, many more, I am glad to say, are out rustling for themselves in various parts of the land, and are not hanging on to the coat tails of Uncle Sam for support or even employment. Girls are taught dressmaking, tailoring, cooking, laundering, and general housekeeping. It is a good thing to give the Indian pupils all the brain training that they are capable of receiving and using to advantage, but we feel assured that better than Latin, algebra, geometry, and other advanced studies is to teach the boys how to do all chores necessary on a farm—to plow, milk, sharpen axes and saws, build fences, to be good all-round farmers, carpenters, blacksmiths, harnessmakers, etc.

While it is also good to refine the girls to the highest possible degree with learning, music, painting, fancy work, etc., yet a little plain common work thoroughly learned will be vastly more useful to four-fifths of the Indian girls of our schools; therefore it is very important that every girl be able to cook beefsteak and fry potatoes, bake nice wholesome bread, and be good up-to-date cooks, or good seamstresses or laundresses.

There is a great demand for Indian girls as cooks and general servants by the best people of the coast, because they have found out that they can be trusted in every respect and make first-class servants. The same can be said of the Indian boys.

Societies.—Two well-organized and interesting literary societies, two or three Bands of Mercy and a King's Daughters Circle, constitute the societies in operation. They are liberally patronized by the pupils who join the same of their own accord. These societies afford much pleasure and are very beneficial to the pupils in many ways.

Amusements.—All kinds of games are indulged in by the pupils with a vim and earnestness that counts.

The base-ball boys are the acknowledged champions of the coast, having won two elegant silver cups this year at tournaments, competing with best clubs in the West. Foot ball, tennis, hand ball, basket ball, are also greatly enjoyed by many of the pupils. The girls are experts at basket ball and tennis and have won a splendid reputation as rapid and skillful players. An athletic association exists which trains the boys for all the leading events engaged in on the athletic field. When our Indian youth find out they can hold their own and often excel in the athletic contests, they are stimulated and encouraged to measure their strength and ability in other useful lines.

The regular sociables, band concerts, and entertainments, etc., are greatly enjoyed by both employees and pupils, causing them to forget their little troubles, worries, and differences, and greatly promoting a feeling of good will, peace, and contentment among all.

Health.—The health of the school has been very good for the past year. We were visited by a severe epidemic of measles and influenza at the same time, during the coldest weather of last winter, from which one boy died. Except these, there was very little serious sickness, while the accidents were few and of a minor nature. Fewer pupils were returned home on account of poor health than for many years past. A splendidly equipped hospital in charge of Dr. Clark, a most skillful and efficient physician, assisted by competent nurses, places our school second to none as far as our health record is concerned, there being much less serious sickness and fewer deaths among the 400 pupils here than at small reservation schools, where such facilities for taking care of the sick do not exist.

Discipline.—The Indian boys and girls are much more obedient and less mischievous than white pupils under the same conditions. It is no trouble to discipline them. The greatest offense committed is desertion. Some of the boys, for trivial reasons, run away, but are generally captured. The disciplinarian, Mr. Brewer, with a corps of Indian officers who are pupils, attend to the management and discipline of the boys. When any serious offense is committed, a trial by court-martial is held before a court consisting of Indian sergeants and employees, who prescribe the punishment necessary, subject to the approval of the superintendent. The matron and principal teacher are the disciplinarians of the girls. They straighten them out and adjust their little difficulties. Our principal mode of punishment is depriving those who disobey the rules from pleasures that others enjoy, detailing them to extra duties, and by confining them in "meditation hall." We find that when these three medicines are properly applied, the patients are quickly restored to a healthy and permanently peaceful condition.

Improvements.—A new brick school building has been erected, capable of accommodating 500 pupils. It is a model structure, well built, and modernly arranged.

The hospital has been enlarged by the school carpenter, Mr. Pattee, and his Indian apprentices. It is now all that can be desired in every respect. Cement walks have been laid, constructed by pupils, over half the grounds, also the sewerage system extended. A new bakery and butcher shop are now in the course of construction, also the remodeling of the old school building into a dining hall.

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Plans and specifications are now being completed for the installation of a steam-heating and electric-lighting plant, and we hope to have this important and valuable improvement in full operation before the winter season. In my letter of August 8, 1899, I have stated the improvements still needed to make this plant complete in every respect and more successful in its work.

During the year Inspectors McConnel and Duncan, Supervisor Bauer, and Superintendent of Schools Miss Estelle Reel paid the school official visits, which were extremely beneficial to us. Their wise and practical suggestions aided me greatly in the management of the school and in the successful accomplishment of the work desired.

In conclusion I wish to thank my force of employees for their hearty cooperation and support, and the Indian Office for the courteous treatment which it has accorded my requests for the betterment of this school.

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., *November 1, 1899.*

SIR: In sending you my report for the past year, I invite attention to the fact that the 6th of September closed the twentieth year since the order directing me to establish this school was issued by the Interior Department, and the 6th of October the twentieth anniversary of the arrival, under my care, of the first party of students, composed of 82 Sioux from Pine Ridge and Rosebud agencies.

The school has steadily grown from the 147 students with which it opened on the 1st day of November, 1879, until now it numbers 970 pupils, with arrangements made that will soon place the total above the 1,000 I agreed to carry this year. During these twenty years 3,783 Indian youths were entered as pupils, of whom 2,328 were boys and 1,455 girls.

There were no graduates until the year 1899, when 14 completed the course; 18 graduated in 1890, 11 in 1891, 12 in 1892, 6 in 1893, 19 in 1894, 20 in 1895, 25 in 1896, 26 in 1897, 24 in 1898, and 34 in 1899. The total number of graduates is therefore 209.

We began by graduating at the grammar grade of the public schools, but have since raised the standard until now our curriculum ends about halfway between the graduating points of the grammar and high-school grades.

Of the 2,916 students who passed out from Carlisle, it will be seen, therefore, that only about 7 per cent were graduates, and the grade at which their course ends shows that even these were not especially well equipped with education.

I have followed with care the career of the graduates, and can safely claim that not over 5 per cent have turned out bad, and only two were criminal. Of those who did not graduate, a very large proportion were under our care for only a limited period, and while many of these nongraduates have done wonderfully well, and are filling places of trust and industry most acceptably, others, and especially some of those sent here for reformation, and dismissed from the school because of incorrigible conduct, have not done well. The persistent attempt in some localities, especially in the West, to stamp all offending young Indians ever at Carlisle as graduates rests, therefore, on slender foundations.

The following is the population for the year which this report covers:

Tribes.	Connected with school at date of last report, July 1, 1898.		New pupils received during the year.		Total during year.	Returned to agencies during the year.		Died.		Remaining at school July 1, 1899.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Alaskan	7	12	2	4	25	2				7	16	23
Apache	17	10	15		42	2	1	1		24	6	30
Arapahoe	5	3			8	2	1			3	2	5
Arickaree	2	6			8		1			2	2	4
Assiniboine	9	5			14	3	2			6	3	9
Bannock		1			1						1	1
Cayuga		1			1						1	1
Caddo		3		1	4		1				3	3
Catawba		2			2						2	2
Cherokee	31	32		1	64	8	6			23	27	50
Chelan			1		1					1		1
Cheyenne	20	10	1		31	1	1	1		16	6	22
Chippewa	32	31	2	2	67	11	13			20	23	43
Chehalis	3	1	1	1	6	1	1			3	1	4
Colville	3	1			4	3	1					
Comanche	2	5	2	1	10		3			1	3	4
Cowlitz	1				1	1						
Coquell	1				1	1						
Cree	1				1					1		1
Crow	9	9			18	1	1			8	8	16
Cœur d'Alene	3				3					3		3
Coos Bay			1		2					1	1	2
Digger		1			1		1					
Delaware	1				1					1		1
Ehneek		1			1		1					
Esquimau	2	5			7					2	5	7
Gros Ventre	1	1			2					1	1	2
Hoopa		1			1		1					
Iroquois	2	1			3	2	1					
Klickapoo	1	1	7	6	15	2	1			6	6	12
Kiowa	4				4					4		4
Klamath	6	7		2	15					6	9	15
Lipan		1			1						1	1
Menominee	9	6		1	16	2	2			7	5	12
Mission	10	1	16	22	49	3	1		1	23	21	44
Mohawk	5	7	5	2	19	1				9	9	18
Mojave			2		2					2		2
Muncie		1			1						1	1
Narragansett	2				2	1				1		1
Navajo	2		1		3	2						
Nez Perce	2	3	5		10	1	1			6	2	8
Okanagan	1	2			3					1	2	3
Omaha	10	6	1		20	3	1			11	5	16
Onondaga	5	1		1	7	2				3	2	5
Oneida	37	17	9	10	113	7	12			32	5	81
Osage	11	3			14	6	1			5	2	7
Ottawa	13	3		1	17	2	1			11	3	14
Papago	2	5			7					2	5	7
Penobscot		1		2	3						3	3
Pigan	1	1	1		6	3				2	1	3
Pima	22	10	2		34	2	2			22	8	30
Pottawottamie	1	3			7	1	1			3	2	5
Potoca	2	3	1	2	8					3	5	8
Puerto Rican			2		2						2	2
Pueblo	19	25	3		47	3	3			19	20	39
Puyallup	2				2					2		2
Sac and Fox	2	2			4					2	2	4
Seneca	10	12	21	7	110	18	9			13	10	83
Shawnee	1				1					1		1
Shoshone	3	1	3	1	11	1	1			5	4	9
Siletz				1	1						1	1
Sioux	29	35	11	9	87	16	10	1		26	25	51
Skokomish		1			1						1	1
Spokane	1	2			3		1			1	1	2
Stockbridge	10	6	2		18		1			12	5	17
Summie		1	1		2					1	1	2
Tonawanda		1			1						1	1
Tuscarora	9	9	1	3	25	2	3			11	9	20
Ukeah	2				2	1				1		1
Umatilla				1	1						1	1
Washoe			10		10	2				8		8
Winnebago	12	7	2		21	1		1		9	7	16
Wishoskan		1			1	1					1	1
Wyandotte	1	2		1	4	1					3	3
Yuma			1		1					1		1
Total	462	465	141	82	1,000	132	107	1	1	467	379	846

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It will be seen that our pupils during the year have come from 75 different tribes or languages. This is carrying out the original plan to use the school as a means to break up tribal and race differences and to make it emphatically an Americanizing institution. In addition to this, and of much greater significance, is the plan of bringing the youth of these various tribes into direct relations with the whole body of our people. To that end, this particular place, located in a civilized, industrious community, remote from tribal influences, was selected; the selection and plan being the result of observations and experiences in the West and through having charge of Indian prisoners in St. Augustine, Fla., in 1875 to 1878, and one year's connection with Hampton Institute, 1878–79.

While in charge of the prisoners in Florida I arranged for them to go out and work, and such was the success that a protest to Congress from the laboring element of the community was made because of the competition resulting. When I arranged and took a portion of the youngest of these to Hampton Institute as students and went West and brought in 50 additional Indian pupils, both boys and girls, for that institution, I urged the principal to put them out into families and into the public schools and give them a chance, through experience, to work out their own salvation by labor and contact with our own people, and I planted the first colony of Indian pupils out from Hampton in Berkshire County, Mass.

This scheme began at once at Carlisle, and was designated the "outing." The first summer we put out 18, more than half of whom came back through failure. The next summer the number was more than doubled, and thereafter it steadily grew, until for several years past our numbers out during each vacation have been above 600, and the total number of outings during the history of the school has reached 5,000. For several years past only about 4 per cent have failed to give satisfaction. All students receive fair wages, and all the money earned is their own. A banking system was established in the very beginning of the outing by which each student and the school have a careful record of every deposit and withdrawal. Great benefit has come to the students in the opportunities thus given and used to learn the value and proper uses of money. The students' earnings the past year have amounted to $25,752.76.

Some influence has diligently sought to disparage the school by many outrageous newspaper stories during the past year. The Apache Kid story has been repeated, whereas "Kid" was never at Carlisle or any other school. A story widely published about a young man and woman, two alleged graduates of Carlisle, from the Cheyenne Agency having gone back to the blanket—and the bad—had no foundation of truth in it; no such students were ever at the school, nor did the incidents portrayed occur. Another, of a Cherokee girl that had returned to her people and who barbarously murdered her lover and fiancé, a white man, was also without a shadow of foundation. One peculiarity of all these fake stories is that the crimes alleged, occur on the reservation, remote from the public eye.

I here note the one instance of great crime in the whole history of the school, and that occurred this year. Eugene Tahkapuer, a full Comanche, who had been at school at his agency, came here September 9, 1880, aged 15 years. He remained seven years. A most excellent man in Massachusetts wanted an Indian as helper, to take into his family and send to school. I submitted the case of Eugene. He went. He lacked several years of graduating, and it was a year prior to our having graduated any class. He attended the public school in Conway, Mass., four years; was a favorite, made many friends, and graduated from that school. He had grown so fond of his home and life there and was so welcome that he remained. He worked for farmers and became so capable that he was able by himself to run a farm successfully.

I never heard anything but good reports of him throughout his whole stay in Massachusetts until his crime and death. In July this year he shot the daughter of the widow whose farm he was managing. It appears that he was discharged for his attentions to the daughter. My information is that he believed himself to be an accepted suitor. When dismissed he went to town, bought a pistol, returned and shot the young lady, told her mother that he had shot her, went into and fired the barn, then shot himself, and his charred bones were found therein.

His record from the beginning of his school life at his home school, which I knew of well, until the occurrence of the dreadful crime, was uniformly good and in many respects most excellent. It is self-evident that neither his schooling at home, here, or in Massachusetts, nor the fact that he was an Indian, had anything to do with his committing the crime. Such heinous acts, and for the same cause, are of daily occurrence among our Anglo-Saxon population.

In the schoolrooms the strongest efforts have been put upon the language work, in order to secure good English conversation, reading, and written expression.

There have been fewer changes among the teachers than in the last several years,

and because of this we have had greater unity and advancement in the work. The resignation, on December 31, of Miss Simmons, a young Indian woman, teacher of No. 6, to take up special work in music at the Boston Conservatory of Music, necessitated the only change made during the year.

The drawing is growing more effective under the common-sense management of the drawing teacher, both as a means of expression, and of enhancing the powers of observation, as well as elevating the taste of the pupils. All teachers during the year were given one evening a week for special instruction upon the subject by the drawing teacher, which has resulted in marked improvement in their ability and freedom in presenting this and other subjects.

Vocal music is taught in classes in the schoolrooms, and pupils are not allowed to advance to the next higher grade until they have made their requirement in music as in other subjects. A choir of voices receives special instruction two evenings each week, and a glee club among the boys has developed gratifying ability.

Instrumental music is taught individually, and thirty pupils are under instruction. The effort has been to make thinking and appreciative music pupils, and those pupils who have any power in this line are doing excellently.

The sloyd classes continue to be most valuable. About 120 boys and girls have worked in this department during the year, taking from two to four hours weekly.

The work of the normal training class for the last three years has been so planned that the pupil teachers will get about one and one-half hours of practice in teaching daily, with about one hour of theoretical work upon the subjects of psychology, methodology, school economy, and history of education. Considering that our graduating point is but little above the grammar grade of the public schools, and our pupils have such limited intelligence as preparation, it will be seen we are really doing only preparatory normal work. With this limited preparation, I am able to report that scores of our graduates are rendering good service as teachers and helpers in Indian schools and at the agencies all over the Indian field, and the Government receives increasing good returns for the educational help it is giving.

I would not advocate a higher course for our Indian schools. It will be much more to the advantage of all Indian youth when they receive their education and training with the other masses of our population. While it be possible to give a tolerable industrial and educational equipment in purely Indian schools, for competition of Indian with Indian, it is not practicable to make the Indian a competitor of the white man in such schools. To enable him to hold his own as a fellow-citizen, he must be educated and trained in schools with the bright young people of our own race. There is no prejudice against the Indian preventing his entrance into all lines of our American life. I deem it unfortunate for the Indians and for the country that there was injected into the Indian school service so much pressure for higher education in purely Indian schools.

It is easy to find place for all pupils who desire to make teachers and other professions their life work in the State normal and other higher schools and colleges. Among my present teaching force there are three of my old pupils who have successfully accomplished this higher training: Miss Robertson, a Sioux, who graduated from the normal school at West Chester; Mr. Simon, a Chippewa, who was graduated from the State normal at Indiana, Pa., and Miss Bailey, a Pueblo, also acquired the ability for a successful teacher by graduating from the high school of Philadelphia. A number of other pupils have followed the same course, and are now either teaching in white public schools or in Indian schools. The larger number of Carlisle pupils, however, who are now holding positions under the Government in Indian schools have not had normal or high school instruction, and are, therefore, ill prepared for the responsibilities put upon them.

Over 500 selected volumes have been added to the library, through funds granted by the Department. Our library now comprises over 2,000 volumes, but this year's appropriation was the first directly given for this purpose. As was expected, the pupils respond to these advantages with far more intelligent interest in every subject; they study better. The teachers are growing more efficient because of the chances for research and study close at hand. History, literature, science, art, and pedagogy have been the fields engaging their attention. Many valuable magazines and pamphlets have been classified and catalogued for the library, and thus form a most important help to the pupils in the class rooms and literary societies. Over 200 books were purchased by the pupils from their own earnings, as holiday gifts to each other, and for their own use. Books are read and studied generally under the guidance of teachers, and one study hour per week is given to this exercise, with a marked increase of ambition on the part of many to make something more of life.

All our work has been for substantial character-building. Truest development comes with the training of the child in all his faculties. With this end in view, dur-

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ing all the years of the school each pupil has spent one-half of the day in the class room, and the other half at work at some trade or industry; for the girls, sewing, laundry, cooking, and housework, and for the boys, the several trades, work on the school farms, in the dairy, and bakery.

In the sewing room the girls are classified into divisions as follows, viz: The beginners, the menders, the advanced class in plain sewing, and two dressmaking classes. This gives an all-round experience and the ability to make their own clothing.

The laundry cleanses an average of 10,000 pieces per week during the school year, largely by machinery, and our laundry facilities are unusually good. There is however a quota of hand work, which gives opportunity for training in everyday washing and ironing.

The work of the dining room, especially heavy in a school of this size, is performed by details of girls under the supervision of a matron, whose force consists largely of inexperienced recruits who here get instruction in these womanly duties.

The cooking school is in connection with the dining room, and two lessons in plain cooking are given each week. All our girls in the course of their summer outings get careful instructions in family cooking, and also in the duties of the country housewife, dairying, preserving, bread making, etc.

The provisions furnished have in general been of good quality. The partial use of white enameled tableware, instead of the ordinary granite china, has vastly reduced the breakage, and in all future requests I shall ask for this ware.

The service in the kitchen and dining room forms so necessary and important a part in the conduct of a school of this class that I think it highly important facilities should be the best and surroundings cheerful. Within the last year a number of handsome pictures have been hung in the dining hall. These pictures have been donated by railroad and steamship companies.

Inasmuch as the health and happiness of the students depend so much on the quality of the food and its manner of serving, special care has been used to provide all the varieties that our circumstances will admit, including a liberal supply of the products of the farms, fruits, vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, etc.

The bakery has been run by Indian boys in a satisfactory manner. Over 600 pounds of flour are turned into bread each day.

The workshops afford our boys practical training in the trades of printing, shoemaking, tinning, blacksmithing, and wagon making, tailoring, harness making, and carpentering.

The printing office continues invaluable as an educational aid, and is particularly useful as a feature of the general school work, doing all the school printing of blanks, lists, programmes, lessons, etc. It has also been valuable help to pupils and made many friends to our school and the Indian cause through its publication of the two school papers—one a weekly and the other a monthly issue. This is a popular calling with the students, equipping them with the ability to enter an ordinary printing office at living wages.

The shoemakers are engaged principally in repair work, but also manufacture a large portion of the new shoes. The machine facilities of this shop are limited and the output is largely handwork.

The tinners manufacture tinware which is sold to the Government, do all our repairing, and keep the roofing and spouting of our large buildings in good condition.

The blacksmith and wagon-making department is one of the most useful and important, and during the past year its lines have been widened by manufacturing carriages and buggies, as well as spring wagons, required in the Indian service at agencies and schools. This work is carried on under some difficulties because of a lack of space and equipment, but has been most helpful through introducing a variety of work of the best class and the object lesson of the result of labor in the well-finished vehicle. With the support of the Department in using the product, this shop is now producing good wagons and carriages, and turning out better mechanics.

The tailor shop is kept busy in providing the uniforms and other outer garments of the more than 500 boys.

The harness shop has furnished its usual quota of well-made harness, purchased by the Department. The money received for manufactured articles just about reimburses what is paid out for material and labor.

The carpenter department presents no specially new features, but continues most useful in its instruction, and as an aid to the school in repairing and general building operations. Bricklaying and plastering have been carried on in connection with this shop, and some aptness has been developed.

The school farms and dairy have been conducted on usual lines, with the idea both of production for our needs as a school, and for instruction; but instruction is much

better and more generally obtained by the outing all our boys get with farmers in Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, where dairying, truck, and general farming are about at their highest development.

The additions to the academic building are now complete, though operations were much delayed by difficulty in obtaining material, owing to the unusual demand for all classes of building supplies.

The drainage of the school premises, heretofore noted as being somewhat deficient, is now reconstructed, and all drainage passes through a common outlet into running water at a point 3,000 feet distant from the main school buildings. This will do away with the annual annoyance of cleaning cesspools, and is added protection against the development of disease.

The heating plant was put in nine years ago in as cheap a manner as possible, owing to limited means, and while it has, up to the present time, enabled us to keep comfortably warm even in the coldest weather, it will probably not serve more than the coming winter. I expect with funds now available to renew and enlarge the plant, but the extraordinary present demand for material of this class makes it unwise to attempt to change until the spring of the year, when I hope to accomplish a complete renovation of the system.

The general health of the school has been good throughout the year, except seventeen cases of black measles, introduced by means of an infected letter from home. This resulted in the death of one of the most prominent and capable young men ever with us, and who, as a student of Dickinson College, had nearly completed his junior year, leading his classes. Other cases were of a milder type and came through nicely.

Special care was taken by isolation to prevent the spread of the disease; and during the present summer all the buildings occupied by students, as well as the hospital, have been thoroughly renovated, kalsomined, and painted, so that I look upon our conditions as being now more favorable than ever. Our experience when threatened with the possibility of a spread of this disease, of the almost impossibility of complete isolation while using the school general hospital, suggests that we ought to erect and equip a small building far enough removed from the main school premises for safety, to be held in readiness to receive contagious cases.

A most helpful feature in attaining and preserving the good health of the school is the attention given to physical culture. The large gymnasium is used each day by classes in gymnastics, and the athletic field is the center of interest during the season of football, baseball, and other outdoor sports. The football team continues to bring honor to itself and the school by its skill and strong manly work, and is of incalculable value in the intercollegiate association it has brought to our students and the good public opinion it has aroused.

The social life of the school is cultivated and greatly advanced by the work of the literary societies, in the debates and literary numbers which form the programs of the meetings of the three societies each week; also through monthly gatherings of the entire school in the gymnasium, and the various entertainments by the different organizations. We live a healthy social life, attractive and instructive to the students, preparing them for the social conditions they find when they go out into civilized communities.

The religious life and work of the school are well known. The pupils attend the various Sabbath services in the town and at the school. The Young Men's Christian Association and the King's Daughters are vital organizations, and have become as much a part of the life of the school as the work of the class room, the object being to produce, not an abnormal being, but an all-around, wide-awake American citizen, serving God and the country, sustaining, in all relations of life, those duties that fall to and become a part of our citizenship.

Before concluding this report, I must revert to my hopes and expectations when I began twenty years ago. It seemed clear to me then that if I could demonstrate to the Indian workers and management East and West, and to the people of the United States, especially the Christian people and educators, that, by placing them in contact with our people, it is easy to give young Indians the English language, the education, and the industrial training and refinement which will make them competent and acceptable in civilized life, all these forces and influences would gladly work to this end, and a speedy civilization and absorption of the Indian race would result. My experiences, however, have demonstrated that the influences I counted on as helpers will not give up their holdings nor change their methods easily.

Early in the work here I was forced to realize that any scheme to end the tribal conditions and push the Indians out into association and self-support among our own people would be strongly antagonized, not by the Indians so much as by many who held government and church place in and over the tribes. Largely because of the success here, it was finally accepted that education and industrial training was the

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important thing, and the Government was led to make liberal appropriations for that, but with constant and excessive pressure and demand that the education ought to be given at the home and among the Indians. Organizations claiming authority of oversight and the dictation of plans secured control through selection of the heads of Government departments, including the educational management, who manipulated in favor of agency and tribal schools, and demanded and received large appropriations contingent upon enlarging such methods, alleging that as people near the Indians had to suffer because of the presence of the Indians, therefore any moneys the Government expended should be expended there, where it would benefit such people. Other reasons of a like nature, but equally lacking in a real bearing upon the vital question itself, were advanced until increasing appropriations have allowed the gathering of nearly all Indian children into schools, almost all at their own homes.

The operation of this increase and the pressure brought to bear upon the remote schools have led to a condition disastrous to the speedy and even the real success of using Indian education as a means to get the Indians from tribal into the national life. The school, instead of becoming a means of educating and training the young of the Indian race into the ability to move out and cope with our civilization, has come to be used as a means to build up and maintain the integrity of the tribe, and to create and substitute a more intelligent, if peaceful, prejudice against the United States and to general association and competition with our people, in place of the violent, ignorant prejudice against such association that previously existed. No intelligent comparison of results has been made. A constant, overbearing, and false criticism has been widely indulged in against the nonreservation school, and such schools, Carlisle included, have been forced to give the results of their labors back to Indianism instead of passing them over to the nation.

With full knowledge of what my saying so will bring upon myself, I unhesitatingly report that the churches at work through their missionaries among the Indians have been, and are still, more at fault than any other one influence. This is no new condition. The Honorable Secretary of War, who then had charge of the Indians, reported to the second session of the Twentieth Congress in 1828 as follows:

> The annual appropriation of ten thousand dollars to the purposes of educating Indian children, and teaching them the mechanic arts, has the effect to draw to almost every Indian reservation, in addition to the agents and interpreters, a considerable number of missionaries and teachers, with their families, who, having acquired, principally by the aid of this fund, very comfortable establishments, are unwilling to be deprived of them by the removal of the Indians; and thus, we have found that, while the agents, specially employed by the Government for this purpose, are engaged in persuading, by profuse distributions of money and presents, the Indians to emigrate, another set of Government agents are operating, more secretly, to be sure, but not with less zeal and effect, to prevent such emigration.
>
> These remarks are not intended as a personal reflection on the missionaries and teachers, much less on the pious and respectable patrons of these benevolent institutions, who, no doubt, are disposed to lend a ready support to every humane measure which the Government may think proper to adopt in favor of these depressed people; but are rather intended to show the natural and unavoidable tendency of the system itself to counteract the leading policy of the Government.

The missionary who will work and plan to get Indians out of tribal life into the national life is a rare find. My experience of more than thirty-two years has brought me in contact with one, and the unceasing appeal of every missionary and missionary influence to my young people is for their return to their people and the tribe. Very largely the Government influences controlling the tribes are thus forced and directed this way; and in many instances, where the Indians themselves show a desire to move out and seek for better things beyond the tribe, they are overpersuaded, and even forcibly controlled against doing so.

Within a few days I have had a visit from one of the most intelligent and best educated Indians from the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory, who himself was educated away from his tribe. In speaking of this, he deprecated that formerly under their own management of their educational affairs, the Indians of their own motion and influenced by experience that it was most advantageous, educated every year scores of their young people away from their tribes, in the best schools of the whites; but that now, since their educational matters have been taken out of their hands and the Government has appointed its own agents to manage their schools, this privilege of sending their children away has been taken away from them, and all the children are limited to home education, which is a misfortune, because it tends to tribalism.

Perhaps not one of all the persons who insist upon this method of tribal and home education would be satisfied to submit their own children to the same system of education. They certainly could not be satisfied to do that, if they had any expectation of success for their children in the general life of the nation. If it is any part of our national purpose that the Indians shall abandon tribalism and rise up as individual, useful men, we do violence to our own intentions and greatly wrong them by enforcing a system of education which is purely tribal in its character, and which

gives no chance to the child for experience and training beyond the tribe. No wrong is in any way committed by enlarging the opportunities of the Indian youth. The wrong is in the limitations and hindrances and false training forced upon them. The tribes in New York have had schools among them for seventy-five years, and they live in the Empire State, but they are still tribes, with no disposition to break away from the tribe. The five so-called civilized tribes have had schools among them for nearly the same length of time, and all who have been educated outside of the tribe have been so educated to return and control things within the tribe; and such is their antipathy to the United States that they are unwilling to accept of any condition that tends to end their tribal, and entering national, relations.

I urge that in all legislation and all departmental management the home and the tribal school be constantly minimized until eliminated, and that the non-reservation, especially the most remote and best situated with reference to association with our own people, be enlarged and increased and that it be made the special duty of all Indian schools to forward their pupils into the public schools, with a full purpose of thus ending all necessity for any Indian schools. Experience shows that this is by far the quickest and best way to educate Indians. It is also the cheapest and it is the only way to secure that experience which is absolutely necessary to make the Indian competent to meet and compete in civilized life. I repeat what I have often said before, that I do not know of a single Indian capable of meeting the duties of our civilization who did not acquire that quality away from the tribe. A celebrated Treasurer of the United States said, "The way to resume is to resume." Using the same simile, I say the way to break up tribalism is to break it up. This may, and no doubt will, interfere with the plans of ethnologists, but it will help the Indian out of the consumer into the producer class, and bring the end of an appropriation of seven to eight millions annually for his support.

Respectfully submitted.

R. H. PRATT,
Major, Tenth Cavalry, Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHAMBERLAIN, S. DAK.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. DAK., *August 28, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the Chamberlain Indian training school.

Attendance.—This school was organized on the 5th of May, 1898. On the 30th of June, 1898, the enrollment was 37. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, 54 new pupils were enrolled, making a total enrollment of 91 for the year. Of this number 3 were withdrawn, 2 ran away and were never returned, and 1 was expelled; leaving a total enrollment on June 30, 1899, of 85.

The capacity of the building is rated at 80. The enrollment for the present year will be about 100. The following table shows the average attendance by quarters:

Quarter ending—	
September 30, 1898	39.35
December 31, 1898	61.61
March 31, 1899	74.16
June 30, 1899	84.08
Average attendance for year	64.8

Owing to the fact that this school is barely more than a year old and that pupils were being enrolled at different times during the year, the average attendance for the year is not what it would have been had 85 pupils been enrolled at the beginning of the year.

Schoolroom work.—The work in the classrooms was under the charge of J. Harry Cox and Minnie E. Lincoln. At the beginning of the year the two teachers could easily handle the work, as the grades and classes were not numerous. Early last spring a new classification was necessary owing to the advancement of some pupils, necessitating formation of new grades. The work then became so heavy for the two teachers that the superintendent had to teach a half day during the rest of the term. We should have a third teacher. The work in the primary room under Miss Lincoln's charge was satisfactory and the pupils made good progress in their studies. I can not say so much for the work in the intermediate room; it was not satisfactory. We have a new teacher for this year and I hope for better results in the advanced grades.

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Industrial work.—The industrial work has been carried on by the farmer and industrial teacher, assisted by the boys. The boys were instructed in the care of stock, gardening, and general work of the farm. No systematic training in carpentry, blacksmithing, shoe and harness making, was given, because we had no one who could give instruction in these industries. This year we have a carpenter and blacksmith, and a shoe and harness maker, and some of the boys will be instructed in these branches of industrial work.

The following tables show what was produced during the year ending June 30, 1899:

Beets	bushels	17	Melons	number	400
Butter	pounds	193	Milk	gallons	2,895
Cabbage	heads	100	Onions	bushels	19
Carrots	bushels	24	Potatoes	do	600
Corn	do	60	Parsnips	do	8
Eggs	dozen	160	Turnips	do	50

Besides the general repairs and numerous articles not noted, the following articles were made: One chicken house, 1 tool case, 2 bookcases, 20 checkerboards, 5 ironing boards, 1 ladder, 6 tables, 1 wind-break, 355 lineal feet of walk.

Domestic work.—The domestic work under the supervision of the matron has been very satisfactory. The girls have been trained in cooking, sewing, laundry work, and general housework. Our cook, laundress, and seamstress are good employees, and have given good satisfaction.

The following articles were made in the sewing room during the year:

Aprons	number	176	Nightshirts	number	96
Bureau scarfs	do	34	Napkins	do	320
Curtains	do	17	Pillowcases	do	88
Capes	do	22	Skirts	do	59
Dresses	do	143	Sheets	do	23
Drawers	do	193	Towels	do	157
Garters	pairs	88	Tablecloths	do	11
Handkerchiefs	number	18	Undershirts	do	80
Jackets	do	9	Union suits	do	72
Nightdresses	do	32			

Farm.—As stated in a former report, but a small portion of our 160 acres is suitable for farming purposes. The most of the land is very hilly and broken, and is suitable for grazing purposes only. We should have another quarter section of land that can be easily irrigated. Then we could raise our own feed and produce our own beef and pork.

Stock.—We have at present 4 horses, 13 head of cattle, including calves, 20 hogs, and 62 chickens. We should have at least a herd of 20 milch cows to supply the school with milk and butter.

Health of pupils.—The pupils have enjoyed fairly good health during the year. We have had no deaths. We had an epidemic of measles. There were 26 cases, but all recovered rapidly, and no serious results followed. Our physician, R. H. Goodrich, has rendered good and faithful service. He visited the school regularly as required, and on Wednesday evening of each week he gave simple talks to the children on hygiene, sanitation, effects of alcohol and narcotics, the care of the sick, etc.

Evening session.—Our evenings were employed in the following manner: From 7.30 to 8.30 each evening, Sunday excepted, the following programme was followed: Monday, song practice and learning new songs; Tuesday, drill and physical culture; Wednesday, simple lectures by the physician on hygiene, etc.; Thursday, social and games by all the employees and pupils; Friday, literary exercises; Saturday, reviewing Sunday-school lesson and Christian Endeavor Society. I found the above a pleasant and profitable way to spend the evening hours.

Pupils are taught the simple truths of Christianity, and are required to attend their respective churches at Chamberlain each Sunday, weather permitting. All the pupils are required to attend the nonsectarian Sunday-school exercises held at the school on Sunday afternoons.

The social relations of the employees would have been very pleasant indeed, had it not been for the presence of one who is now removed from the school and service for cause. Our present employees are congenial and sociable, and I anticipate a pleasant and a profitable year.

Inspector Jenkins visited the school once, and Supervisor Rakestraw paid the school two visits during the year. Thanks are due both gentlemen for assistance and encouragement given.

In conclusion, I wish to express thanks for the courteous treatment given this school by the Indian office 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 5, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor respectfully, to submit this, the sixth annual report of the Flandreau Indian Industrial School, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

The prediction in my last former report as to the flattering prospects for the school has been realized in the work and results of the past year, which have been a steady advance upon the achievements of former years. With one or two exceptions, the work of employees in schoolrooms and other departments of the school has been faithfully and successfully done; and the few weak places in the employee force have already been, or soon will be, strengthened by transfers.

Especially in the line of literary work has there been improvement in the school during the year just closed. Under the efficient and able direction and supervision of Mr. W. S. Stoops, principal teacher (now transferred to the Santee Agency Boarding School as superintendent), the grading of pupils was made closer, and the schoolroom work was brought up to a standard of proficiency not before equaled. A class of 11 pupils was graduated from the ninth grade of the school, being the second class receiving certificates of graduation from the institution.

The total enrollment of pupils during the last fiscal year was 230, with an average daily attendance of more than 200, on an appropriation for 200 children.

We now have ample accommodation at this school for 350 pupils, or shall have when the new school and assembly building, now nearing completion, shall be finished. The dormitories would accommodate 420 children, and the dininig hall would seat 400.

During the past spring, a new heating system (steam), was installed at the school, insuring the proper warmth of our buildings in future. This system consists of two additional safety water-tube boilers of 70 horsepower capacity each, and a complete system of main steam and return pipes to all the buildings, and the necessary piping and radiation for same. The new school and assembly building will be equipped with the fan system of steam heat—steam coils being placed in the basement of the building, to be heated by steam from mains from boiler house—and heat and ventilation to be forced throughout the structure by an engine and blower. This school building has eight schoolrooms, two kindergarten rooms, a library room, teachers' room, principal teacher's room, watercloset, etc. Drinking fountains will be placed on the ground and second floors, and taken all in all, this will be one of the very best buildings for school purposes in the service.

The sanitary condition of the school during the year has been quite satisfactory. There has been some sickness from time to time, but the recovery of pupils has been satisfactory, and there has been no death at the school, or of any pupil who has left the school, during the year.

The industrial pursuits have been the same as in the previous year—farming, stock-raising, tailoring, laundering, etc., for the boys, and dressmaking, cooking, baking, laundering, housekeeping, nursing, etc., for the girls. A carpenter has been allowed for the fiscal year 1900, and carpentery will hereafter constitute another employment for the boys as soon as a stock of lumber to equip the shop shall be furnished. The building formerly used as the school and assembly building will hereafter be utilized for industrial purposes, and other shops opened from time to time as arrangements to that end may be made.

The social condition at the school during the past year has been pleasant and satisfactory. There has been little or no gossip among or about the employees, and there has been very little friction between individuals, and no interference or meddling by one department of the school with any other. The discipline and good order in the school have been maintained without the services of a disciplinarian, and so far as the boys were concerned, through military organization under the primary supervision of the superintendent. Military drill was had regularly on several days of each week, under the efficient command of Mr. R. E. L. Daniel, school clerk.

The discipline in the various departments presided over by the matron of the school was good, and the buildings were kept in excellent order and condition.

REF0073649

The work of carrying on the school farm of 115 acres was efficiently and successfully conducted by pupils of the school under the direction, and with the assistance, of the school farmer and his assistant; and the crops of wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, and various other field and garden products, are thrifty and abundant.

There is need at the school of a new farm barn, in which to store farm products and to house the stock belonging to the school hereafter. The present barn is entirely too small for these purposes, and unless a larger one is built we shall be obliged to curtail the school herd of cattle, and operate the dairy interests of the institution on a scale entirely too small to properly supply the pupils of the school with necessary dairy products. All subsistence for school stock is now being raised on the school farm, and there is no good reason why the school should not have a dairy sufficient to supply all the milk and butter needed by the pupils every day in the year.

A cottage should be erected for the use of the family of the farmer, and also one for use of the engineer and his family; other employees can be comfortably and properly domiciled in the several buildings of the school.

I consider the future prospects of this school as bright as ever and more promising than at any time in the past. The material comfort of pupils will be better secured hereafter, and the facilities for prosecuting the literary and industrial work of the school are constantly improving.

Thanking your office for courteous treatment, and for the kind consideration shown my school and myself during the year past, I remain, 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., September 22, 1899.

SIR: The health of pupils enrolled in this school during the past year has been excellent, the enrollment about the same as usual, with a slight falling off in the average attendance. This ought not to have been the case, as neighboring reservations harbor several hundred Indian youth of school age and good health who are not enrolled in any school. These pupils will, however, attend no school at home or elsewhere, except on compulsion, and it is practically a waste of time and money to attempt to enroll them by persuasion.

Toward the close of the year the work of the school was interrupted by a change in the working force, which necessitated a regrading of the school, and the closing of one shop. Aside from this, the progress of pupils was as satisfactory as usual.

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., July 17, 1899.

SIR: After many delays, the contractor finally finished the main building for this school, and it was accepted by me on the 12th day of September, 1898. Having had the furnishings for the kitchen, dining room, and dormitories on hand for some time, the building was quickly equipped so that pupils could be cared for, and the first pupils arrived on the 20th of September. The people on the Pine Ridge Reserve are very anxious to send their children to this school, since they know and like the location. Twenty-two of the Pine Ridge pupils were allowed to come here during September. I then visited the Shoshone Agency in Wyoming, in October, hoping to get a delegation out before winter should set in. This trip required a month, and but 4 pupils were secured. In November I went to the Cheyenne River Agency, and the agent delivered 22 pupils to me, whom I transported directly across the country in wagons, arriving at the school with the last load on the 19th of December, after a very cold and hard trip. There being no other reservation in my district which gave any promise of pupils, no other trip was undertaken, and the winter proved so severe that it was dangerous to try to transport children over the long roads from the reservations to the railroads or to the school. However, a few more pupils were secured, by correspondence, in the spring, and on the 30th day of June the enrollment and attendance was 50 pupils.

The pupils being of all ages, and coming from several different reserves and schools—some from day schools, some from boarding schools, and some having never attended school—were very hard to classify, and were very much more in need of strictly text-book than industrial education. Hence all the pupils were kept in the schoolrooms both half days throughout the year. The school hours were limited to two hours for each half-day session and one hour in the evening. Much interest was awakened in their text-book studies, and employees, pupils, and parents are all greatly pleased with the progress made in their schoolroom work.

The usual industrial training has not been neglected, the pupils being regularly detailed to the farm work, kitchen, laundry, sewing room, and dormitories; and they have done all the work in the hours before and after school, and have done it gladly in order to be allowed to attend school all day.

There are many applications for admission now, and the prospect is good for a full school in September.

The religious training has been greatly assisted by the people of the town. The pastors of all the churches were invited to conduct the Sunday evening services of the school, in turn, and the people were invited to come especially to these services. The invitation was gladly accepted by all the pastors, and they have all done noble work for the school in this way. The moral tone of the pupils is exceptionally high, especially when considering the profanity, gambling, and shiftlessness by which many of them were surrounded at home.

The school has not yet been supplied with cows or poultry, which has made the bill of fare somewhat monotonous. But estimates are in for a cow stable, poultry house, and ice house, and money is available for these purposes, so that I presume we will soon be supplied with facilities for the production and care of milk, butter, and eggs, which are so essential to a varied and healthful bill of fare.

The health of the school has been most excellent. The pupils are healthy, growing rapidly, and altogether present an entirely clean and robust appearance.

It was the opinion of the Indian Office and also of myself that it would be hard to fill this school with pupils. After going over the field and investigating the subject I am persuaded that the facts about the matter are these: The parents and pupils and agents favor this school in preference to other nonreservation schools, because of its exceptionally healthy location. The parents who know the location best would fill the school very quickly if allowed to withdraw their children from the reservation schools. There are enough children on the reservations not in any school to fill this school two or three times. Hence I believe that there is an amply justifiable demand for the school; that when it is once filled there will be no trouble to keep it so; and that it will be filled as soon as the apathy about education among the Indian parents can be sufficiently overcome to get all the children into school.

Very respectfully submitted.

RALPH P. COLLINS, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SHEBITS DAY SCHOOL, AT ST. GEORGE, UTAH.

SIR: As this has been our first year there is not much to report, comparatively, and, judging by figures, very little has been thus far accomplished; but to one who is on the field and can look back to the beginnings, very gratifying signs of progress in various directions present themselves.

Among these are: Unbounded confidence in the wisdom and willingness of the teacher; increased interest in the farms, and desire to improve them and the way of living; a better knowledge of English "as she is spoke" or ought to be, and the acquirement of the art of knitting, which promises to be one exceedingly useful and has already almost entirely superseded gambling as an occupation with our women.

Out of the 60 pounds of yarn issued to the Shebits Indians last winter nearly 200 pairs of hose were fabricated, and men as well as women are intensely proud of the latter's new accomplishment. Most of the men declined to wait for a pair, but put on the first one as soon as finished and kept one foot a "heap warm" till the mate could be completed.

We have had grave discouragements also. The lack of proper facilities for work and the inexperience of the worker in these special lines were hampering factors in

REF0073650

the early part of the year; then the terrible drought, which not only shortened all crops by lack of water, but, in the failure of seeds and grass in the mountains, starved the horses to death and drove in myriads of birds to pick out all the barley and most of the wheat; so that, instead of the crops we worked and hoped for, we have not even our seed for next year.

There is also, all the time, no little annoyance caused by the readiness of the surrounding people to stir up the Indians by exciting tales of prospective removals, or of "lots of money for them, which must be here, somewhere." This was worse in Kanab than here, at first, because the Kanab people expected to have one of their town appointed Indian agent, and seemed to think for a while that by inciting the Indians to refuse to come here they would carry their point.

But the very greatest discouragement is the great amount of sickness and alarming number of deaths. The grippe made sad havoc in our midst, carrying away not only the aged and feeble but a number of middle-aged and young persons. Many who still live are sadly broken in health and will probably pine away as the others have done. These things appeal to the superstitious nature of the Indians, making them restless and on the lookout for witchcraft, poison, etc.

The Kaibabs have not enough of land to show whether they can do much or not. Fifteen acres is not much among a hundred people. If the whole of Moccasin Springs could be bought and a farmer placed there for a few years to teach and help them, it would be a boon to them, and the only thing I can think of to help them much. They are opposed to going elsewhere and, of course, there is no other place for them.

In preparing census rolls and statistical report I have endeavored to correct errors in last year's report, and also to answer all questions as nearly as possible; but it must be remembered that these Indians attend to their own business affairs and I have not thought it wise to interfere, even if I could have found time from school and office duties to weigh and measure all the crops. I have, therefore, no means of knowing amounts, except where I purchase for myself or the Government; but from the above and my observation I have made a close estimate of statistics desired, which is all I can hope to do.

Very respectfully, LAURA B. WORK.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOLS AMONG ONEIDAS, WISCONSIN.

ONEIDA INDIAN SCHOOL,
Oneida, Wis., September 9, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my seventh annual report of the Oneida Indian boarding and day schools:

BOARDING SCHOOL.

Attendance.—This has been, as in other years, all that the limited capacity of the school could accommodate. The full capacity of the school is rated at 120 pupils, while the average for the year was 126.3, an increase of 1.6 over the previous year. The largest attendance was during the month of April, 1899, when the average reached 133.5.

Schoolroom work.—There were no changes in teachers during the last year and the work in this department has been quite satisfactory. One of the greatest obstacles in the way of successful class-room work has been the rolling partitions between schoolrooms. These are difficult to operate and are so imperfect that the work in one room often interferes with that of others; especially is this the case when music or other concert exercises are taken up.

I had intended not to transfer or promote the highest-grade pupils this year, but hold them over and raise the grade of the school; however, as the new school building has been delayed so that it will be impossible to get into it much before the close of the present fiscal year, about 20 pupils have been transferred to Carlisle and Hampton, although they have not finished the work prescribed, in order to make room for some of the many applicants for admission to the boarding school.

Industrial work.—The boys have received training in farm and garden work as in other years. No shops are connected with the school, and instruction only in the use of common tools, such as are used by the ordinary farmer, has been given. By the kindness of the superintendent of the State farmers' institutes, an institute was held at day school No. 1 last winter, and some of the best lecturers were sent here. The school farmer and larger boys were in attendance, and were much interested and benefited by the meeting.

The meeting held on the reservation was an experiment, and it was so satisfactory that another will be held during the coming winter.

The girls have had the usual amount of training in the different lines of domestic work.

Health.—The school was seriously interrupted during the month of May by the appearance of meningitis in an epidemic form. There were two deaths, one child being sick only thirty-two hours. With the advice of the school physician and other consulting physicians school was disbanded for about three weeks, when, after a thorough disinfection, it was again resumed with no further interruption. In general the pupils have enjoyed good health, no other contagious disease having appeared. A change was made in the medical service of the school, and the resident physician transferred to another school, and a contract made with a local physician to perform the duties required at the school. This change has been satisfactory and with a saving of over $500 per annum.

Buildings.—These are in good condition, having recently received a new coat of paint. During the year a small hospital has been erected so that in the future the sick of the school may be better cared for.

The cottage vacated by the transfer of the physician has been remodeled, a larger kitchen added, and the building arranged so that it makes very comfortable and convenient quarters for the employees' mess. Part of the upper story is used for the sewing room of the school. It is expected that the steam heating system will be extended to both the hospital and employees' building this year, so that they will be complete in all respects.

Other important improvements are under way. Contracts are soon to be made for the erection of a school and assembly building, and an addition to the girls' dormitory. Proposals are also asked for the erection of a 21,000-gallon water tank, on a 50-foot steel substructure, and the delivery of water-system material such as pipe, pump, hydrants, hose, etc. With the additional room to be made by the erection of the new buildings, the capacity of the school will be increased to about 225 pupils.

The improvements to the water system will provide ample protection against fire for both life and property.

General conditions.—These may be said to be good, and with the improvement under way completed the plant will be in an excellent condition to accommodate about 225 pupils. With ample room for pupils, convenient and well-equipped schoolrooms, assembly hall, electric lights, sewerage, an up-to-date water system, and comfortable quarters for employees, I see no reason why the work of the school can not be better than heretofore. In general the work of the past year has been encouraging. All employees have labored for the success of the school and in harmony. As I stated in my last annual report, much of the success of the school is due to the harmonious feeling prevailing among the employees.

DAY SCHOOLS.

The work in these schools is not at all satisfactory owing to the irregular attendance of the pupils. The teachers are competent and labor untiringly for the improvement of their schools, with but little prospect of anything like success. The parents do not appreciate the results of a day school, especially when there are several boarding schools that would gladly enroll their children were they allowed to do so.

The decision of the department to close these schools and transfer the larger part of the pupils to the boarding school when the new buildings are complete is a wise one, I believe. In some instances the parents are too poor to clothe the children properly in winter, and their attendance upon a day school can not be enforced. The attendance has not been equal to previous years, and was as follows:

Day school No. 1	13.6
Day school No. 2	11.8
Day school No. 4	8.0

As these schools have been authorized for another year, or until the opening of the new buildings here for more pupils, every effort will be made to keep up the attendance. However, I feel that it will be a change for the better when these schools can be discontinued, and the pupils enrolled at the boarding school.

Thanking your office for the favors granted during the past year,

I am, very respectfully,

CHAS. F. PEIRCE, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF0073651

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT TOMAH, WIS.

TOMAH, WIS., *August 17, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report for this school.

The year has been one of advancement, and good results have attended the work in all departments. The buildings have been crowded and the attendance regular.

Improvements.—Many substantial improvements have been made which add greatly both to the appearance of the school plant and to the facilities for doing good work. All of the barns were located on the road to town and near the entrance to the grounds. They gave one an unfavorable impression upon approaching the school. They have been removed during the year to a position in the rear of what will be the boys' dormitory building. All of them have been repainted, and a high board fence has been built around the corral, which will afford much protection during the winter.

The dormitory building was constructed with little regard for ventilation, and the sleeping rooms were really unfit to be used as such. A plan for ventilating these rooms was made and a system put in which works admirably.

In January laundry machinery was purchased from the American Laundry Company, and we now have a very fairly equipped laundry. It has proven a great help there, and the girls have been given regular, systematic instruction in hand work and with such implements as are usually found in a small family.

Many shade trees have been planted, lawns have been seeded, painting has been done, and other repairs have been made, so that the premises present a very neat and orderly appearance.

After the warehouse and school building were completed we moved one of the school rooms and what supplies we had in the basement of the dormitory building, and turned these basement rooms into boys' play rooms.

Water supply.—We have a well 150 feet deep, which furnishes an abundance of pure, soft water. The supply is ample, I think, for all our needs. We have pumped from this well with a steam pump for a half a day at a time and have never lowered the water to any appreciable extent. Our tank is too low to furnish power for fire protection that would amount to much, especially if we were to have a fire in the third story.

Literary work.—The school was graded by the principal teacher, and children were placed in the classes to which they seemed fitted at the beginning of the year. This was a very difficult task on account of the great number of new scholars we had, and the fact that many of these had had very little literary training added to the difficulty. However, this work was done satisfactorily and schoolroom work was not interrupted during the year.

Several very creditable entertainments were given and the children seemed to enjoy them as much as the employees and other visitors.

The band boys did regular work during the latter half of the year, and we had a very creditable band at the end of June. Most of the boys will be here next year and we expect to take up that work again in September.

Industrial work.—Regular classes were organized in the kitchen, sewing room, and laundry, and class work was continued to the end of the year. We were very much pleased with the work done in these classes, and we hope to do more in that line the coming year. I think that we have reason to be much encouraged over the industrial work done here during the year. All the pupils have made great improvement in that work as well as in the literary work. They have taken an interest in the work, and have tried to learn the reason for processes rather than contenting themselves with a knowledge of the manual operation alone.

Lighting and heating.—We have 155 electric lights now in use in the buildings and on the grounds. The current is furnished by the Tomah Electric Light Company, and the service has been very satisfactory. The transformers have burned out two or three times this summer on account of lightning, but these were repaired at once by the company.

The steam-heating plant put in the new school building is a two-pipe system, and we had considerable trouble with it last winter. From its operation and from what I can learn from heating men, I am led to believe that the two-pipe system does not give nearly as good service as the one-pipe system when the latter is put in properly. Changes have been made in the new plant and I think that it will work fairly well now. The dormitory building has a one-pipe system and we had little trouble with it last winter. Some repairs are needed for it, but these have been estimated for and authority requested for their purchase.

Sanitation.—The buildings have been kept in good condition all year. Beds and bedding have been frequently aired and the children have had comfortable beds and light, airy rooms. All children have bathed regularly once each week and sometimes more frequently. Their clothes have been well taken care of and they usually present a clean, neat appearance. Food has been well prepared and served regularly, and I think that all these conditions taken together account for the remarkably good health the children have had all the year.

In conclusion, I desire to state that most of the employees here feel enthusiastic over the erection of the new buildings and the enlargement of the school.

The work of the past year has been characterized by perfect harmony among the employees. There has been no discord and I am sure that much of the success with which we have met is due to this fact. In nearly all positions employees have been very much interested in their work and attended to it to the very best of their ability.

I desire to thank you and the members of your office for the many courtesies shown me during the year.

Very respectfully, L. M. COMPTON, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT WITTENBERG, WIS.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SCHOOL,
Wittenberg, Wis., July 20, 1899.

SIR: In compliance with your request I have the honor to forward this my seventh annual report of the Wittenberg Indian school.

The year just passed has been an eventful year for this school. Last fall, after getting the school started and in splendid condition, we were unfortunate enough to have one of our principal buildings destroyed by fire. The fire originated in the rear of the boiler room from some unknown cause—spontaneous combustion likely—as there had been no fire in the apparatus during the late afternoon. The alarm of fire was sounded by one of our assistants shortly after 8 o'clock p. m., October 6, just after the little boys, whose quarters were in this building, had gone to sleep. Through presence of mind of employees, especially of the industrial teacher, all of the little fellows were brought out safely. As the fire when discovered had made its way between the partitions in the lower story it was an impossibility to get to it so as to fight it successfully. Fortunately the brick walls kept the fire from spreading, and as the direction of the wind was away from the other buildings, the balance of the plant was saved.

There were 106 pupils at the school at the time of the fire. By hurried rearrangement of the other buildings on the grounds we were enabled to carry on the school. Our capacity prior to the fire was 130. I can not fully thank your honor for the promptness with which supplies, bedding, etc., were supplied us shortly after this fire, by which we were enabled to carry on our school with but very little interruption.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year has been regular, except as to the Winnebago children, the average for the four quarters being 99. Last fall, after the fire, we were unable to admit quite a number of Winnebago children in this vicinity. We tried in every possible way to persuade them to send them to other schools, but without success. The Winnebago pupils having attended here for some length of time seem anxious to attend higher schools, but have to run away against their parents' will. We have at present four at the Haskell Institute, Kansas, who left their homes under such circumstances.

Literary.—The literary work during the year has progressed satisfactorily under the able management of the same old teachers who have labored so faithfully here for years. Although interrupted by rearrangement of classes, occasioned by the fire and subsequent transfer of the lower primary teacher, the work has, on the whole, been satisfactory. A class of 11 completed our course June 30—3 Chippewas, 1 Menomonee, 2 Stockbridges, and 5 Oneidas—and we hope after they have visited their homes this summer to be able to have them transferred to higher schools, Carlisle or Haskell Institute.

Industrial.—The work in this department has proceeded nicely during the year. Regularly detailed boys have been placed in shop and on farm for a period of three months at a time, receiving instruction and practical lessons in carpentry and farming. Special attention has been given to stock raising, and the boys seemed to take interest in this, for the Indians especially, so important branch. The older Indians seem to think it is below their dignity to keep cows and drink milk, but their boys have come to the conclusion it is a good thing, and act accordingly.

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It is indeed a practical lesson for our boys to see how this heavily wooded country can, with persistent work, of course, be converted into smooth fields where machinery for harvesting can be used. In a couple of years the 80-acre farm of the school can all be harvested by machinery. Very nearly enough hay for all stock was raised on the school farm last year, and that is indeed a creditable showing. A splendid crop was raised on the school farm last year, and at this writing crops and garden truck look still more promising. An orchard has been planted at the school, and is doing nicely.

The girls have received regular instruction in general housekeeping, such as sewing and cutting out their own and others' clothes, crocheting, knitting, baking, washing, etc. A majority of the girls were at the close of the school year able to do their own cutting and sewing.

Stress has been brought to bear on instructors to teach self-reliance to pupils. Self-reliance I find especially lacking among these pupils. I have personally seen that boys and girls whom I knew possessed the necessary knowledge of how things ought to be done dare not undertake certain duties for want of a little self-reliance and self-confidence.

Health.—Good health has been enjoyed by pupils and employees, except for a space of two weeks in April, when the measles were brought to the school by a pupil who had been home on a visit. Ten cases developed at the school. The patients received the best of care, and in about two weeks all were well, attending school as usual.

Two cases of tuberculosis developed during the year, and the pupils were sent to their homes, where one died shortly after, and the other, though still alive, is very low.

Social and ethical.—Owing to the transfer of my old pupil and band leader to Carlisle Indian School, where he plays in the special band for the Paris Exposition, our band has been unable to make any progress. More stress has, however, been laid on vocal music. The older boys and girls have taken their respective parts in mixed choirs with splendid result. Very difficult music (cantatas) have been rendered by the school, and have wrought great credit to the institution. Much credit is due Miss Johnson, teacher of advanced grades, for her good work in the musical line. School entertainments and concerts have been given in the village during the year, fully demonstrating the Indian children's ability to compete with white children under favorable circumstances.

All legal holidays have been observed with appropriate exercises.

A Sunday school has been maintained and short devotions held regularly every evening just before pupils and employees repaired to their evening work, which consisted chiefly in short talks, readings, news, etc., short lessons on laws, patriotism, ethics, etc. Pupils have been allowed to visit the village churches occasionally, and had opportunity to attend divine worship at the school.

In conclusion I wish to say that the general condition of the Winnebagoes of this State remains about the same. They are negligent in sending their children to school, and the only thing that will make them see their own welfare would be the adoption of some compulsory educational measure. I am exceedingly pleased to see that your honor intends to take some action in this matter.

We have during the year had the pleasure of visits by Supervisor A. O. Wright and Inspector Cyrus Beede and Mrs. Beede, to whom we are indebted for valuable advice.

With thanks to you for kindly treatment and prompt attention to the wants of this school during the past year, I am,

Very respectfully,

AXEL JACOBSON,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

WASHINGTON, *October 20, 1899.*

The second annual report of the present superintendent of Indian schools is herewith submitted, together with the proceedings of the Indian School Service Institute, held at Los Angeles, Cal., from July 10 to 25, and extracts from a number of the papers read at these meetings.

The report of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs will embody the statistical data relating to the Indian schools; therefore it seems most fitting that I should set forth in my report such matters as have come under my personal observation while in the field.

Believing that personal observation and close contact with the living issues is the best way to study the Indian problem and become acquainted with the needs of the Indian and the Indian school service, I have spent a great deal of the past year in the field, traveling in all 23,378 miles, 1,384 miles being by wagon and stagecoach, and have visited and inspected schools at the following places:

Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.; Chilocco, Okla.; Santa Fe, N. Mex.; Nambe and Tesuque Pueblos, N. Mex.; Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Phœnix, Ariz.; Perris, Cal.; Carson City, Nev.; Klamath Agency, Oreg.; Yainax, Oreg.; Chemawa, Oreg.; Siletz, Oreg.; Warm Springs, Oreg., and Puyallup, Wash. Lincoln Institute, Philadelphia; Carlisle, Pa.; Wind River Boarding School, Wyoming; St. Stephen's Mission, Wyoming; Crow Agency School, Montana; Shoshone Mission Boarding School, Wyoming; St. Xavier Mission School, Wyoming, were previously visited by me.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDIAN SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The first Congressional appropriation for Indian educational purposes was made in 1819, when the President was authorized to employ capable persons to instruct 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. Of late years the appropriation has steadily increased until at the present time 25,000 pupils are maintained, at a cost of $2,936,080 per year.

I am pleased to report decided progress in school work, both literary and industrial, and increased vigor and a more thorough organization of the school service.

SCHOOLS VISITED.

Haskell Institute, Kansas.—This school, visited from March 30 to April 18, is located 2 miles south of Lawrence, Kans., and is attended by 550 pupils, this number being all that present accommodations allow.

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On account of the excellence of the buildings, the healthfulness of climate, and the marked efficiency with which every department is conducted, I have recommended that the capacity of the school be increased. More schoolrooms are needed, quarters for employees should be erected, and additions made to dining room and kitchen.

Besides the literary course, farming, domestic science, and manual training are taught, and the school has also a normal and commercial department. The farm, embracing 650 acres, a part of which is productive, is under the care of a practical farmer.

A most happy Christian influence pervades the school.

Chilocco Indian School, Oklahoma.—At this school I remained from April 19 to May 5. It is situated 6 miles from Arkansas City, Kans., in the midst of favorable local conditions, and has a capacity of 400. Instruction is given in literary and industrial work. The chapel and school buildings will be in satisfactory condition when two wings of two rooms each have been added, and we will look for improvement in the general condition of the school. Religious exercises are conducted regularly.

The girls' home is in excellent condition and is well cared for, but the boys' building is not so good. The shops are fair and the industrial work is in charge of a skilled mechanic. An office building, better storehouse, a small cold-storage plant, and an improved water system are greatly needed, and the herd of cattle should be enlarged and improved.

The farm of 8,640 acres is the most extensive and valuable tract owned by any school. The soil is productive and the land has a stream of water, Chilocco Creek, running through it, besides several good springs. Eight hundred acres are under cultivation. As the climate is favorable to the raising of cereals and all kinds of vegetables and fruits, this could easily be made the greatest agricultural school in the service.

Santa Fe Indian School, New Mexico.—I was at this school from May 7 to May 14. This is an industrial school. The average attendance for the year has been 225, but the last quarter carried an average of nearly 300. The pupils, many of them from the pueblos of New Mexico, are remarkably energetic, and all lines of work are conducted with enthusiasm.

The buildings are poor, and a number of repairs are needed. An addition to the girls' wing of the main building should be made in order to accommodate more pupils, and an enlargement of the shops and increased water supply are absolute necessities.

Nambe and Tesuque Pueblo Day Schools.—A number of day schools are in this vicinity. The pueblo of Nambe, 18 miles from Santa Fe, was visited, as was also Tesuque. At Nambe is an excellent day school, and the contrast between this village and Tesuque, where no school had been established, is a striking illustration of the great good that is accomplished by day schools. Religious training is carefully given.

Albuquerque Indian School, New Mexico.—On May 14 I arrived at Albuquerque, remaining until the 20th. The general condition of this school is excellent and the attendance is good, about 300 being accommodated. The school building is one of the best I have so far observed, being commodious and well ventilated, but the shops are small and

should be enlarged. The farm of 60 acres is poor. Agriculture in this part of the country is very difficult, but as rapidly as possible the land is being put in proper condition and set to alfalfa.

The live stock is in good condition and shows careful attention. The water system has been very much improved, the bathing facilities bettered, and the buildings replastered and refloored almost throughout.

The literary and industrial work of the school is of a superior character and the corps of teachers efficient. The religious welfare of the children is carefully looked after.

Phœnix Indian School, Arizona.—This school, visited May 21–28, is located in the beautiful Salt River valley, in the midst of mineral-bearing mountains. The average attendance for the year was 418.

The buildings are in excellent condition and well cared for. The new dormitory for the boys is a very creditable piece of work, and the new school building is well built and very satisfactory. The health of the pupils during the past year has been excellent.

Instruction along literary and industrial lines is given by a competent corps of teachers. About 150 pupils have taken advantage of the "outing" system during the year.

Farming by irrigation is taught, and thorough instruction given in dairying and in flower and fruit culture. The general management of the school is excellent, and Christian influences surround the students.

Perris School, California.—June 1 to 3 I visited the Perris school and found the general condition, so far as buildings, management, and supervision are concerned, all that could be desired. This could easily be made one of the largest nonreservation schools in the service were it not for the fact that there is an insufficient supply of water.

The literary work is good, and an unusually pleasant and home-like atmosphere surrounds the children. A young men's Christian association has been organized, and the King's Daughters Circle has a large membership. Sunday school exercises are held regularly.

Instruction is given in industrial work, but the facilities are limited. Farming and gardening can not be carried on to any extent on account of lack of water and the poor quality of the land.

Much attention is paid to teaching the duties of home life, the girls being especially well trained in sewing, and many cut their own garments.

Notwithstanding the aridness of the country and the lack of facilities for industrial work, excellent results are accomplished.

A large school should be established in the farming and fruit-growing section of southern California, as Indian children are constantly refused admittance to this small school on account of poor conditions and lack of room. I believe that nowhere could a large school be more advantageously maintained than at some suitable location in southern California, and I can not too strongly recommend the establishment of such a school at an early date.

Carson Indian School, Nevada.—June 10 to 12 I remained at Carson. This school is located in the Carson valley, 3 miles south of Carson City, Nev. The site is excellent and the surroundings healthful.

The buildings are fairly good, but the lack of shop buildings is a deficiency that should be remedied at the earliest possible date. The industrial work of the girls is especially good. General housekeeping, sewing, laundry work, and cooking are practically taught.

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The farm consists of about 270 acres, of which 80 acres are tillable. The soil is sandy and poor, requiring frequent fertilization. Lack of water seriously interferes with the teaching of farming and gardening.

The sanitary condition of the school is good. Religious exercises are regularly held, and the general relations are harmonious and satisfactory.

After visiting the Carson school my time was occupied in preparing for and conducting the summer school for the Indian service at Los Angeles, Cal., and I was not again able to take up active work in the field until August 16.

Klamath Agency, Oregon.—Klamath Agency, 85 miles from the railroad, was visited August 16 to 21. Two boarding schools are on this reservation, the Klamath school being at the agency and the Yainax school 40 miles distant.

The buildings at Klamath are fairly good, with the exception of the boys' dormitory, to which two brick flues should be added at once. There is an abundance of water power here, and an electric-lighting system could be put in at small expense.

The Yainax buildings are of rude construction and extremely poor. A sawmill to replace the one recently destroyed by fire is an absolute necessity, and in the way of improvements the girls' dormitory has by far the greatest need.

At each school there is a force of faithful, Christian teachers.

Chemawa Indian School, Oregon.—This is one of the largest and most important schools in the West. The buildings are good and present an attractive appearance. The natural surroundings, together with the many fine buildings, all painted white, make this one of the most beautiful schools in the service

The course of study outlines advanced work in all that pertains to general knowledge sufficient to prepare pupils for the everyday walks of life.

Religious exercises are regularly held.

Wagon making, blacksmithing, painting, harness and shoe making, carpentering, engineering, gardening, stock raising, and farming are taught in a practical manner. A large industrial building should be erected for the teaching of trades. A larger and better herd of cows should be furnished the school and a dairy established.

Since the draining of Lake Labish the sanitary condition of the school has greatly improved. The school has one of the finest hospitals in the service.

I remained at Chemawa from August 23 to September 5 and again from September 11 to 18.

Siletz Boarding School, Oregon.—The Siletz boarding school, 9 miles from the railroad, was visited September 7.

The Indians on this reservation are quite advanced in civilization, most of them being self-supporting and taking an interest in the education of their children.

The sanitary condition of the school is not especially good, and bathing facilities are poor, due to the lack of a proper water system. A new hospital has recently been completed, and the Indians are given careful medical treatment. The facilities for teaching the trades are very limited. Farming and gardening can be extensively carried on, as the soil is productive.

The domestic department, with the exception of the laundry, is in fair condition. The dormitories are crowded, but this will be remedied as soon as the new buildings are completed. The general management is good, and the religious training of the children is carefully looked after.

Warm Springs Agency, Oreg.—This agency is 75 miles from the railroad, and was visited September 23. The climate is temperate and healthful. The land along the water courses is very fertile and is adapted to stock raising and farming. The school buildings are in comparatively good repair, with the exception of the dormitory. An excellent water and sewer system is in operation, and an electric lighting plant has recently been established at this agency.

The Indians of this reservation are industrious and anxious to secure good homes, but are deficient in economy and a proper care of their households. A good field matron is very much needed at this agency.

Three churches have been established here, and the teachings of the missionaries have been most valuable in maintaining order and morality and in encouraging industry.

The enrollment of pupils for the past year was 149 and the average attendance 130.

The Indians need assistance in the way of wagons, harness, and agricultural implements, to enable them to cultivate their land properly.

Puyallup Indian School, Washington.—My visit to this school extended from September 27 to October 1. I found the majority of the buildings poor, especially the hospital, which is on low ground and wholly unfit for the sick. The condition of the schoolrooms is also unhygienic. A new dormitory is in process of erection and nearly completed.

A strong effort is being made to improve the domestic department. With a bettering of the domestic department and more facilities for the teaching of industrial work, this school may be said to be in a prosperous condition. The educational force and the literary work are unusually good, but the facilities for teaching the trades are limited.

The Indians on this reservation are fairly well civilized, and many of them own excellent tracts of land. What they need most is missionary guidance and the establishment of a number of Seger colonies. Especial attention is given to religious exercises, there being two churches within a short distance of the school, where the children attend.

Statements in detail regarding the condition, defects, and requirements of the various Indian schools visited have been placed in the hands of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Education is the greatest factor in determining the future condition of the Indian. While some of the tribes highly value education and voluntarily send their children to school, there are yet many who do not appreciate its advantages and oppose the teaching of their children. The consensus of opinion is that a general compulsory law is indispensable to any considerable degree of progress in Indian education, and that such a law should be enacted and enforced. Since white children, the offspring of civilized and self-supporting parents, are not permitted to grow up without the rudiments of education, why should the Indian child be reared in helpless ignorance?

REF0073655

RETURNED STUDENTS.

It has been claimed by some that graduates of Indian schools return to their respective reservations and become once again "blanket" Indians, often worse than before education. It is not to be expected that every Indian who has received an education will avail himself of its advantages. Not every educated white child, even though surrounded by refining influences, moves in the right course. All races have their individuals who revert to the lower type, while the masses move on.

The majority of Indian students, upon leaving school, have adapted themselves to circumstances and become self-supporting men and women, thus exerting a wide influence for good in the reservation camps and the pueblo homes. From the different schools have come ministers, missionaries, teachers, doctors, lawyers, farmers, matrons, mechanics, musicians, stock raisers, all making their impress wherever they have taken up their abode.

As to the educational method pursued with these pupils, the honorable Commissioner, in his report for 1898, says:

> Of the pupils who attended school, 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 as bad or worthless. 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 boys and girls, speaking the English language, can not fail to exert a far-reaching influence upon the quarter of a million Indians scattered throughout the United States.

TRANSFER OF PUPILS FROM DAY TO RESERVATION SCHOOLS, AND FROM RESERVATION TO NONRESERVATION SCHOOLS.

I would suggest that the teacher of the day school furnish a list of those who have finished the course laid out for them, and that they be transferred to the nearest reservation school. When pupils have attended a reservation school long enough to have availed themselves of the advantages there offered, the superintendent should prepare a list of those whose mental and physical condition give special promise and call for further advancement. These should be sent to a nonreservation school where the climatic conditions are similar to those to which the children have been accustomed, and the pupils promoted from the highest grade at the reservation school to the one next higher at the industrial school.

I am of the opinion that, under the system suggested, reservation and nonreservation schools would be filled in an easy and natural manner by children promoted from the lower schools on the reservations.

THE OUTING SYSTEM.

The benefit to be derived from placing Indian boys and girls in good white families can not be overestimated, and I would respectfully recommend that an attempt be made to place the "outing" system, as put forward by Major Pratt, into effect in every nonreservation school. If only two or three students can be put out as a beginning their going will lead to the placing of greater numbers each year.

Thus they will be brought under the influence of intelligent Christian civilization. Besides the appeal to their better nature and a gentle but firm leading toward a higher moral and religious life, a knowledge of the true worth and dignity of labor will be inculcated in their minds.

THE MORAL STATUS OF THE EDUCATIONAL WORK.

The problem of Indian civilization moves slowly toward solution. Most transformations are gradual, and principles deep in human nature underlie them.

While we who immediately supervise the schools realize the magnitude of our work, we do not feel that the whole burden rests on us. The gradual freeing of the Indian from the reservation system is throwing more and more of the responsibility on him, and, as another has stated, what he "most needs is not so much a protector as a friend." To meet this want all persons whom official or Christian duty has placed in touch with him bear a part.

The moral work within the educational is one of tremendous import. Our hope is in education based on character and carried largely along industrial lines. All knowledge is in a sense God's word, whose "entrance giveth light." The rising generation of Indians is in our hands to be helped in growth toward the larger life which the age has prepared for us all. To this end we are endeavoring to strengthen the efficiency by instituting such measures as will increase the moral purpose and the educational tact of the school force. We are aiming at the unification of the Indian school system in all that tends to the formation of self-supporting, God-fearing Indian men and women.

The new movements that are calling for the reorganization of the school systems of every nation are aiding us. We find that there is no principle within these movements that, under modification, does not apply to our work.

Technical skill, which is found to be so great a factor in education, predisposing to "truthfulness of speech by the truthfulness of work," is a means we employ. We believe we can instill the "property sense," and a consciousness of the dignity of labor at the same time; that we are giving the pupils a practical knowledge of agriculture and of the work required in everyday life.

There is a responsiveness to ethical training in the Indian's soul as well as in the white man's, and when we have taught the Indian the speech of civilization and the crafts required by his environment, he may safely pass from our hands to the saving power of self-effort.

The Indians themselves are now helping us. They are coming from their schools to give us in our teachers' institutes, in refined language, suggestions of what will best subserve the welfare of their people. The educational elements of the schools have so entered the fiber of their being that they naturally take their place beside us and say, "We are at one with you in this great work." The missionary spirit is there, and with them effort "begins at home."

Thus the moral growth of the Indian has even now reached the stage when its results are of practical utility, and as all races have been saved not so much "from error as through error," we look forward not to an "extinct race," as has been predicted, but to a race into which the national life will have so entered that the engrafted branch and the vine are one.

REF0073656

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

This subject naturally divides itself into farming and the trades. Under the former may be embraced not only the ordinary duties pertaining to the cultivation of crops, care of live stock, and a knowledge of the proper use of agricultural implements, but much labor of a general character, the necessity for which is recognized by every thrifty farmer. The industrial teacher at every Indian school should be a man who will study the peculiarities, agricultural and climatic, of the reservation in which the pupils live, and teach them the methods of husbandry adapted to their locality, and the kind of vegetables, cereals, and fruits suited to them.

The most practical and useful trades for the Indian are those that teach him to work in wood, leather, and at tailoring and tinning. In large industrial schools other trades may be taught, some of which will be serviceable to boys settling down in older communities, and any of which will be broadening in their influence, even where the trades can not be utilized upon the reservation. Such trades should not be pursued, however, to the neglect of that practical knowledge which is required to meet the necessities of the home field.

Great progress has been made along these lines during the past year. A considerable part of the expenditures for the ensuing year should be devoted to obtaining larger facilities for industrial training.

Industrial training is as much the need of young women as of young men. Sewing, cooking, nursing, and a course of economic housekeeping should form a part of every girl's education. Where girls are fully instructed in these common practical needs of life, they will become home makers in the highest sense of the word.

Thus industrial work is fundamental in our theory of Indian education. Manual training and industrial education impart very largely the fiber of high moral character. The idea is not merely that they shall know how to make a living, but that they shall be prepared for all of life's duties. Teachers employed in industrial instruction should possess the disposition and ability to impress these views upon the young Indian, and to create within him a deep interest in learning how to do his work well.

In this connection I quote from an article written by Mrs. L. W. Quimby, for five years field matron at Puyallup, Wash. Her interest in the cause of uplifting the race and her years of practical experience in the field make her opinion valuable. She says:

> There is so much of sentimentality, so many impractical suggestions, and so much precious money wasted fifty years in advance of its time. We need farmers, not too "high bred" to handle a hoe, not too stupid to practically demonstrate the theories of farming, stock raising, fruit culture, etc.—things for which the pupils will find use as soon as they leave the school. Bands are to be desired in their place (an inferior place). To harness a horse, to prune a tree, to kill a pig and prepare it for market, will help far more in the battle of life that must be fought. To play the piano is—what? After school days are over, how many will ever again finger the keys? Will the vain regrets, the unsatisfied ambition, make the poor little home brighter, think you?
>
> Going from home to home, from tribe to tribe, year after year, I have learned that civilization is not reached in a few school years. Round by round, slowly as the years go by, changes almost imperceptibly creep into the home life. The old-fashioned three R's in book-learning are absolute necessities, but beyond this a long-continued system of brain development is to be deprecated. Then let every friend of Indian education urge, in season and out of season, that industrial training be forced to the front rank and that education be narrowed to the simple, practical elements. Not many schools have really any call to take up studies that transfer pupils from grade to grade year after year until youth is gone, and the pupils find themselves drifting with whatever tide ebbs and flows. I know men hanging on for dear life to school days who should be laboring to build up a home and support a family. It is not kindness to encourage higher education where it is likely to be of little use, or school life that stretches on indefinitely.
>
> We should work with might and main for industrial training, less money for music teachers, more for matrons, less football and fewer bands, but more housemaids, farmers, carpenters, etc.

COURSE OF STUDY.

I am at present preparing a course of study for the Indian school service. This is very much needed, that the progress of the children may be compared, and that in transferring pupils from one school to another their assignment in grades can be made uniformly.

SANITATION.

Too much attention can not be given to this important subject. There has been marked progress in the sanitation of our schools during the past year; especially is this noticeable in the buildings now being erected, while in the old buildings improvements are being made. At a number of the schools electric-light plants have been established, thus doing away with the ill-smelling and more or less dangerous kerosene lamp. Stoves, with their unsightly pipes running through the rooms, are replaced by the more modern and cleanly method of heating by steam, and other needed improvements are making rapidly.

Individual use of such articles as toothbrush, hairbrush, towel, and comb is noticed at most of the schools, and the old-time bath tub has given place to the neat ring bath, thus permitting frequent and thorough bathing.

SUMMER INSTITUTES.

In 1884 representatives from four day and two boarding schools convened at Puyallup, Wash., this being the first summer school of which we have any knowledge. Similar meetings have since been held, each with increasing attendance, culminating in the 1899 institute at Los Angeles, Cal., which was attended by representatives from the North, East, South, and West.

These institutes are of great benefit to the Indian teachers (many of whom are isolated from civilization), who thus meet and exchange ideas that prove most helpful in their vocation. This year's meeting afforded unusual advantages, being held in connection with the National Educational Association, which is composed of the leading educators of the country, and the benefit derived by the Indian teachers from attendance at the meetings of this organization can not be overestimated. The influence is for the better; the teachers are made stronger and become imbued with a higher conception of their calling.

At the institute which convened at Los Angeles agents, superintendents, principal teachers, disciplinarians, field matrons, matrons, cooks, nurses, and physicians discussed and practically illustrated the methods in use in their schools.

The morning classes were largely attended, the afternoons were

REF0073657

devoted to round-table discussions, and addresses by prominent men and women were given at the evening gatherings.

The Los Angeles summer school was the most successful yet held, both in point of numbers and in the enthusiasm of the meetings. The Perris (Cal.) band, eighteen strong, furnished music for the convention, and the Girls' Mandolin and Guitar Club, composed of fifteen girls from the same school, played selections and recited at the meetings and also at the exhibit parlors. The work of the band and mandolin club was highly complimented.

The very interesting exhibit of school work was calculated to impress the visitor with due appreciation of the labor performed at the various institutions. There were displayed articles from the different branches of the manual training departments and other school work of all kinds, including plain sewing and fancy work. These articles excited much favorable comment as reflecting credit on both teachers and pupils.

The institute was unusually fortunate in having the presence of Hon. A. C. Tonner, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Dr. Merrill E. Gates, secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and Maj. R. H. Pratt, of the famous Carlisle school. These gentlemen rendered invaluable assistance by their wise suggestions and advice in regard to Indian matters.

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 institute could be given in full in this report. Limited space, however, prevents this, but a brief synopsis of the ideas and suggestions advanced will indicate at least the general trend of thought, and it is believed that a concurrent public opinion will freely emphasize their views.

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.

APPENDIX.

PROGRAMME FOR INSTITUTE.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., JULY 10 TO JULY 25, 1899.

Monday, July 10—10 a. m.

Addresses of welcome:
- Hon. Thomas J. Kirk, State superintendent of public instruction, California.
- Hon. Fred Eaton, mayor of Los Angeles, Cal.
- Dr. George W. White, president State University.
- Dr. E. T. Pierce, principal normal school, Los Angeles.
- Hon. J. A. Foshay, superintendent of Los Angeles schools.
- Hon. Irwin Shepherd, secretary N. E. A., Winona, Minn.

Responses:
- Hon. A. C. Tonner, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.
- Maj. R. H. Pratt, superintendent Carlisle Indian School, Pennsylvania.
- Hon. S. M. McCowan, superintendent Indian school, Phœnix, Ariz.
- Miss Estelle Reel, superintendent Indian schools, Washington, D. C.

[*Daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, and the dates of the National Educational Association.*]

9 a. m.

Prayer.
Music: Directress, Miss Estelle Carpenter, San Francisco, Cal.
Number and form work: Miss Flora E. Harvey, Phœnix Industrial School, Arizona.
Kindergarten: Miss Lizzie M. Lampson, Pojuaque, Santa Fe, N. Mex.
Language and literature: Miss M. J. Sherman, Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Virginia.
Drawing: Miss Frances E. Ransom, New York Training School, New York.
Writing: Miss Georgia McMannis, supervisor of writing, Colorado Springs, Colo.
History and geography: Mrs. Jesse W. Cook, Carlisle Indian School, Pennsylvania.

2 p. m.

Music.
Round-table discussions:
- Superintendents' section: Chairman, S. M. McCowan, superintendent Indian school, Phœnix, Ariz.
- Matrons' section: Chairman, Mrs. Fannie D. Hall, Perris Indian School, California.
- Sloid, manual and industrial sections: Chairman, William J. Oliver, Albuquerque Indian School, New Mexico.
- Physicians' conference: Chairman, Dr. C. C. Wainright, San Jacinto, Cal.
- Classes in cooking conducted by Mrs. Emily L. Johnson, Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.
- Classes in sewing and needlework conducted by Mrs. Bertha Canfield, Phœnix, Ariz.
- Tailoring and dressmaking systems demonstrated.
- Lessons in nursing conducted by Mrs. P. C. H. Paul, of the Illinois Training School for Nurses, Victor, Cal. Mrs. Annie M. Sayre, Zia Pueblo, Jemez Postoffice, N. Mex.

8 p. m.

July 10, 21, and 24, addresses:
- A characterization of youth, Dr. Chas. E. Van Liew.
- The teacher a determining force in the child's life, Dr. Merrill E. Gates.
- Moqui Indians and the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, F. H. Maude.

REF0073658

ROUND-TABLE DISCUSSIONS.

SUPERINTENDENTS' SECTION.

Topic.—"The morals and manners of Indians."

Supt. J. C. Hart, of Puyallup, Wash., said: "It strikes me that the teaching of morals and manners is an important work that we have to do. It is one of the fundamental things that we should take up."

Hon. Merrill E. Gates, secretary board of Indian Commissioners, Washington, D. C., stated that there was no difference between Indian and American schools in regard to morals and manners. Morality is the same for them as for us.

Dr. Thomas H. Breen, of Fort Lewis, Colo., was of the opinion that the Indian service compared favorably with any service to-day in the country as regards the morality of its employees. "I am frank in saying that, taking everything into consideration, the standard of morality among the employees is high."

Supt. W. B. Bacon, of Colorado River Agency, Ariz., said that association with camp life was the greatest danger. He does not allow the pupils to go home from the time they come to school until they leave for their vacations. If we want to teach them anything we must keep them away from the association of the camp.

Topic.—"Requirements for admission to a nonreservation school."

The debate was opened by Supt. J. J. McKoin, of Fort Mojave, Ariz., who stated that if you go to a blanket Indian and ask for an opportunity to give his child an education the request would be refused, and wished to know why those who are laboring to advance the condition of the Indian should be held back by the foolish superstition of those who neither know nor care anything about education. A uniform course of study is what is needed. There should be certain educational qualifications for the child that enters the higher school, and when a student has completed the required work in an elementary school there should be a power vested in the authorities to send those whom they deem fit to a nonreservation school. He believed that the larger sphere of study and development at the higher schools makes the Indian better, but also believed that there should be some uniform system of administration and that the Indian authorities should have more power. A law to this effect should be passed by Congress.

Major Pratt said that the whole question resolved itself briefly into this: "What are we trying to do? What purpose is there in Indian education? Are we directing our efforts toward getting the Indian into the life of the nation? It is our duty to draw them out to a higher and broader life—in a word, to make them valuable citizens."

Topic.—"What shall be done with the Indian school graduate?"

The discussion was opened by Major Pratt, who said, in part:

"The question assigned to me is a curious one. Does anyone own the graduate? Is he never to be turned out to battle for himself in the whirlpool of events? Or is he forever to be under the direction of someone who is paid to look out for him? This seems to me to revert to the old slavery times when the negro was placed upon the block and auctioned off at so much per head. The graduate now seems to be upon the same block, and we must dispose of him in some way."

Major Pratt then called to him Rosa Bourassa, Levi Levering, and Reuben Wolfe, graduates of Carlisle, who are at present employed in the Indian school service. These young Indians were severally catechized as to why they were in attendance at the institute, who told them to come, and in regard to the restrictions placed upon them while at Carlisle. In reply they one and all said they had come to the institute of their own accord in the hope that they might learn something that would help them individually and be of service to them in helping the less favored of their race. All were convinced that they were perfectly able to take care of themselves. At Carlisle they stated that they were allowed to go out and work upon the neighboring farms, and, while they were not obliged to do so, they had all spent some time away from the school in practical work.

"This," said Major Pratt, "is the best argument for the Indian that I can present. The Indian should go into the body politic and relieve the United States from caring for him. We are making too much ado about the school and not paying enough attention to the practical side of the question.

"There is no school in Pennsylvania, and I do not think there are any in the United States, that will refuse to admit the Indian when he shows a fitness for the curriculum. The public shools, the schools of our own children, will civilize the Indian and make it possible for him to take his place in the body politic.

"The business of the United States is to make decent homes for everybody, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition. The freedom of the Indian from his environment is longed for by every pupil at Carlisle and other schools; they want a chance to get out into the world and mingle with and be of the people. The War Department has declared the Indian to be a failure as a soldier. The Indian never was in the Army as an individual. Companies have been tribalized, the Sioux, Apaches, and Crows have been kept by themselves and have had no chance. The Indian should be taken into the Army just as any other man is taken in, without regard to his nationality. Major Pratt mentioned the fact that five of his boys were in the Army, two being in the Phillipines, two in Puerto Rico, and one in Cuba."

He said that the Indian had no home, and should be taken away from his dirt and given an equal show with other men. The reservation system is wrong; it does not develop manhood. The best kind of schooling for an Indian is to go into any school or city, secure any kind of honest work, and become assimilated by the white civilization.

Father B. F. Hahn, of Banning, Cal., spoke of the great good done by the church, and of trying to aid them in securing the means of a livelihood.

Dr. Merrill E. Gates spoke for the church, which has been the pioneer in Indian civilization. The good work done by the mission fathers is seen even in this generation. He thought that, while all schools were doing good work, the Carlisle "outing" system is the great central idea.

Rev. Dr. Lippincott, of Philadelphia, thought that the question, "What shall we do with the Indian graduate?" can be applied with equal force to the graduate of any other school or college. If the graduate with proper mental equipment is given absolute freedom to go where and to do what he pleases, the question is solved. The best interests of the country are wrapped up in the homogeneity of the people. There is no other country in the world where the people are so homogeneous as in the United States. The public school, aided by the press and the church, are great factors in the attainment of this end. There should be no Indian tribes nor tribal schools. It is the man who is sought, not the tribe. The Indian must go and be lost in the great stream of American life. The sole question is, "How shall we so manage the education of the young Indian as to assimilate him in our life?" The Indians are a feeble people; their language is worth nothing and should not be perpetuated. The Indian question will be solved when the Indian schools are done away with and the Indian children mingle with the whites.

Prof. J. B. Brown, of Haskell Institute, Kansas, continued the discussion, saying, briefly, that the Indian children drawing the greatest annuities were the worst pupils, mentioning the Osages as an example in proof of his assertion. He thinks the Indian is spoiled by our indulgence. He should be made to stand or fall upon leaving school.

Supt. Russell Ratliff, of the Omaha school, Nebraska, stated that the allotment of Indian lands by the Government makes it hard to send the Indian away. He rents out his land and lives on the income. He thus becomes more lazy and is, in fact, naught but a pauper aided by the Government.

Supervisor Wright said that the abolition of the reservation would not dispose of the vexed question. He cites the Winnebagoes in Wisconsin and the Sioux in Minnesota as examples of Indians living among the whites and shifting for themselves. Mr. Wright remarked that these Indians are tramps and gypsies, making their living by selling baskets and fish. He thought that the easiest and best system is to place Indian children in white families, where they can learn American life while going to school.

The chairman of the superintendents' section announced a general discussion, which was led by Superintendent Smith, of Michigan, who told of the civil life of the Indians in his State, saying they made good average citizens. The Indian children make fair progress in the public schools, and he thought that the Indian compared favorably with his white brother under similar circumstances.

Superintendent McArthur, of Sacaton, Ariz., propounded the following question: "Excluding all mixed bloods, all Indians in Government employ on reservations, and all in colleges and academies, how many of them are there to-day who have

REF0073659

been engaged for five years or more in making their own living as a result of the education given them by the Government schools?"

Dr. Merrill E. Gates considered this an unfair question because of the comparatively recent establishment of the schools.

Supt. Russell Ratliff stated that whether or not the Indian should be sent out into the world on his merits is an open question. If he be able to stand on his merits, all right; if not, he should be treated accordingly. A change of methods in Indian education is hardly advisable at present. The Indian must not be hurried into civilization.

Dr. Gates said that from our point of observation we see distinct progress in Indian education. As the family is conceded to be the unit of civilization, and as sound and true home life is the basis of national character, the tribe and tribal relation must go if civilization is to come. The reservation system is wrong. The proper method is to give the Indian his property outright, let the consequences be what they may. Reservation boarding and day schools and the Eastern boarding schools are steps in the right direction, the Eastern school, probably, being the most helpful, as the Indian is thrown more among his white brothers. If we attempt to discard the power of Christianity, we shall fall short of our purpose. The door to the true ideal has been opened by the missionaries.

Dr. Gates then offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the true object of the Indian schools and of Indian management is to accomplish the release of the Indian from the slavery of tribal life and to establish him in the self-supporting freedom of citizenship and a home in the life of the nation, and that whatever in our present system hinders the attainment of this object should be changed."

Miss Rosa Bourassa, of Phœnix, Ariz., said: "Send the Indian out where he has to make his own living, and that will be the best thing you can do for him. If that is done, in a short time there will be no Indian question."

Major Pratt then introduced the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the public schools of the United States are fundamentally and supremely the Americanizers of all people within our limits, and our duty to the Indian requires that all Indian school effort should be directed toward getting the Indian youth into these schools."

Mr. Reuben Wolfe, of Fort Hall, Idaho, was in favor of breaking up the tribal relation, and gave interesting events from his own history as actual experience upon which he based his conclusions with regard to the Indian.

Dr. Gates pointed out the fact that the speaker who had preceded him was the best possible argument in support of his contention, that the Indian should be forced out into the active life of the nation.

Topic.—"*Resolved*, That the present system of control of reservation boarding schools is unsatisfactory, and that superintendents of such schools should be bonded."

The discussion was opened by Supt. D. D. McArthur, who gave the following reasons for favoring the adoption of the resolution:

1. It is an inconsistency to place a superintendent where he can not superintend.
2. The union of a school with an agency is unfavorable to the school.
3. The fundamental cause for dissatisfaction is in relation to school property.
4. It is now difficult to maintain good discipline.
5. A closer relation between the schools and the Indian Office is desirable.
6. The usual term of office of an Indian agent is too short for good results, if he is a good man for the position, and too long if he is not.

The following resolution was presented by Major Pratt:

"Whereas local prejudice on the part of the whites against the Indians in the vicinity of every tribe and reservation is such as to make attendance of Indian youth there impracticable; and

"Whereas there is no prejudice preventing the attendance of Indian youth in such public schools as are remote from the tribes and reservations: Therefore

Be it resolved, That it is the duty of the Government to establish industrial schools in well-populated districts as remote from the tribe as possible, and it is hereby suggested that ten such schools be tentatively established at once, each with a capacity for caring for 300 at the school, with the distinct understanding that each school shall carry 300 additional pupils placed out in public schools, in families where the child shall give service in homes to pay for their keep."

After some debate this resolution was passed.

Mr. H. E. Wilson, of Supai, Ariz., introduced the following resolution, which was passed:

"*Resolved*, That the Government should provide immediately for the vaccination of all Indians under Government control."

The following resolution was then offered by Dr. Gates, and passed:

"*Resolved*, That while this convention recognizes certain difficulties that attend the appointment of teachers under the civil-service regulations, it recognizes the great advantage of permanent tenure and of the general principles of civil-service reform, and believes that the application of these principles should be still further entertained."

At a special meeting of the superintendents' section it was decided that there be an organization of superintendents of Indian schools throughout the service, with a view to concerted action. Major Pratt was elected chairman and E. A. Allen secretary. The chairman and secretary were instructed to bring the resolutions enacted at the convention to the attention of Congressmen and the officials at Washington.

MATRONS' SECTION.

The matrons' section, under the direction of Mrs. Fannie D. Hall, of Perris, Cal., met for the discussion of those questions that pertain to the home life of the Indian schools. It is admitted that there is no one factor in the schools upon which so much depends as the matron. Her duty is to supervise the cooking, sewing, housekeeping, and, in a word, to make the school a home for the children, and to be a mother in the highest and truest sense of the word.

Topic.—"The matron's duties."

Mrs. Lillie McCoy, matron at Chilocco Indian school, Oklahoma, presented a paper which proved of great interest to those engaged in the work.

She said:

"In the hope of giving a few points to those about to enter the work, and begging my coworkers in the matron's department to bear with me, I shall briefly run over a list of the duties which I regard as incumbent upon one occupying the matron's position, and state in detail how those duties can best be performed.

"Let me first urge the wise matron to select from among her girls a few sergeants, who shall be in command of small companies of girls. This will mutually benefit matron and pupils. It strengthens character to be in a position of trust, and sergeants will appreciate this and in most instances live up to what is expected of them.

"The matron will also find it most convenient to have an understudy ready to take her place in case she may be ill or be called away from the school during the year.

"It is well to be up a little earlier than the girls. A smile and a word from you encourages them as they go down from their dormitories. Then, too, it is frequently necessary to urge them to get up. Indeed, I often find it best to wash faces to arouse some, and even after all have been dressed they are very much like the mice in the old adage and will play when the mother is not in evidence.

"Have a sergeant on duty in the lavatory to see that no child goes to work until face and hands have been bathed, hair combed, and all buttons fastened. This sergeant should see that girls go to their respective places in dining room and kitchen on time to help prepare the morning meal. Apropos, I usually have a copy of my detail posted in some conspicuous place in the play room. At this hour in the morning the matron should see that windows in all sleeping apartments are opened and bedding turned down to air while pupils are at breakfast.

"The girls are marched to the dining room under the eye of the sergeant, the matron directing all. I believe, when the breakfast is over, in bringing them back to the assembly room and sending all up to make their beds. It is my policy to hold each child responsible for the appearance of her own bed. Of course I go up with them, helping one or showing another the best way to make the bed in question until all are made. I then turn over the dormitories to the care of a few girls who go to school in the morning, who sweep, scrub, dust, and put the rooms in general good order.

"The matron never forgets to see that the several details report to their respective places of work on time. I send a sergeant around, both morning and afternoon, to the departments, ten minutes after work begins, to find out if everyone is on duty and to report absentees.

"The matron who has certain days set apart for bathing and others for carefully wielding the fine comb is the one who orders her household wisely.

"The daily round of cares includes beautifying the rooms and halls as well as keeping them clean. If you have no reading room in your school, endeavor to establish one as soon as possible; write to your friends and to missionary societies you may know of; they will gladly send you many excellent things that will be thoroughly appreciated by your girls.

REF0073660

"The trend of thought in modern education is to bring out individuality. The house should express the tastes of the family. I call upon my girls for suggestions and ideas, and endeavor to act upon them. I believe strongly in the power of beauty as a refining and elevating influence. I like halls to represent hospitality and cheerfulness, and not to be merely an entrance into the rooms and house. The tasteful matron will convert many homely articles into beautiful decorations for her school home. Exact scrupulous cleanliness everywhere, and do not say, 'Go scrub that hall,' and then leave the child to her own devices. A desire to teach the children how to do what is required of them, and showing them how to use the broom, will help gain their confidence as no other method can.

"I heard one of my sergeants, speaking of a matron once, say: 'She stood with her hands folded all the time, but she made us everlastingly work.'

"Human nature is the same all the world over and orders to work while you stand and look on are about as cheerfully executed as you would obey yourself were the position shifted. The matron is a mother when she "*helps*" the girls to be home makers. The drudgery of washing dishes, and making beds is emphasized if we fail to do our part, giving reasons also for performing these duties, that life may be lived in greater comfort and in many instances prolonged, and that home may be more attractive.

"Occasional cases of insubordination may be cited, but usually the Indian pupil responds most readily when he is asked to "help" do things and is quick to acquire speed as well as ability in the execution. By object lessons only can you teach Indians. Do not forget that a large stock of patience is a most valuable possession for a matron.

"I can look back over my failures and see that in most instances the fault was my own. Tactful dealing with the case, and a more careful study of the child in question would have produced far better results. It is well to act with decision, but it is unwise to 'speak' without remembering the proverbial warning to 'think twice before you speak.' Be a mother in the truest sense of the word by having the advancement and well-being of your children at heart, and you will easily win their confidence.

"I consider the moral training the most important of the matron's duties, to instill into their minds a love for truth and purity. Do not be afraid to talk to your girls freely on all subjects; know their sorrows as well as their happier moods; be in sympathetic touch with them, and gradually, without their realizing it, perhaps, you will be able to show them that purity of mind and body go hand in hand, and to draw them from their former ideas into a higher plane of thought and life.

"Our Indian girls have not been taught these things at home, and it is their misfortune rather than their fault that they hold the lax ideas they do. Ignorance is the cause of much of the crime that is committed in the world, and it is our privilege to lead these girls into better ways of living, but remember it will be necessary to tell them over and over, every day and each week, and next month, and even next year, firmly, perhaps, but kindly. Do not allow the word 'fail' in your vocabulary, and when the work of the day is done, and you see your little brood safely in bed, with a word of thanks to the Father, who loves all children, for His care through the day, you may go to your downy couch to sleep with one eye open, prepared to jump, seize your bottle of ginger, and run to the cry of some little one."

Topic.—"Present methods employed at various Indian schools for proper instruction of girls in family cooking."

At Chilocco, Okla., where some of the male employees have families living in cottages on the school grounds, Mrs. McCoy details a number of girls to assist those families, and excellent opportunities are thus afforded for teaching the girls cooking, as well as general housework, and also the most important art of learning to be "home makers."

Topic.—"System employed at Indian schools to teach girls family washing and ironing, as well as general management of laundry; also number of girls and boys detailed thereto in proportion to attendance."

In many instances the employee works with the Indian pupil in order to show her just how to do good laundry work. Several matrons report far better laundry work done by Indians than can be gotten elsewhere.

Topic.—"Manner of teaching girls cutting and fitting as now actually practiced; and also if the child is measured and each garment fitted."

The question of cutting and fitting caused Miss Bryan, of Grand Junction, Colo., to stand, that the matrons might examine a beautifully made gown she wore, made entirely by Indian pupils at the school.

The matrons expressed an earnest desire to have sewing taught in the respective schools, that their girls may go back to their homes able to cut and make their own clothing; not neglecting crocheting, knitting, and embroidery, etc., this being the recreation of sewing.

Some of the matrons reported classes for small pupils in doll dressmaking, thus teaching cutting and fitting. In fitting the children, it is customary to take each child's measure and to fit each garment to its respective owner.

Topic.—"How to manufacture sufficient clothing for all pupils, as well as to give the girls the same training as in well-regulated dressmaking establishment."

Mrs. Johnson made a strong plea for sewing taught as a domestic science. She wished to give it a separate department and elevate this line of work. In the schools the seamstress is kept so very busy getting garments made to keep the pupils properly clothed that she has not time to teach sewing as it should be.

Topic.—"Means employed to secure proper mending and darning of girls' and boys' garments."

Miss Ansley, of Carson City, Nev., thinks that in small schools, where the work of the laundry is done early in the week, the laundress and her detail could be employed mending the clothes.

Mrs. Hall holds one girl, with several smaller ones to assist, responsible for the darning, and one for the mending, in her school.

Topic.—"The matron's influence."

Miss Bassett, of Rosebud, S. Dak., was of the opinion that as the matron is, so the pupils are.

Miss Ansley urges matrons to show pupils that the school mother is living her life for them, and they will appreciate the fact.

Mrs. Bodkin suggests that matrons should always use great kindness of manner when approaching the Indian pupil.

Miss McKinney advocates showing each child that you feel a genuine interest in her.

Topic.—"Personal hygiene."

Each matron reported individual towels. A few reported having a supply of towels to enable them to give each child a clean towel every day. Towels marked for individuals, that any not in place might be easily reported, seemed to be the preference.

Most of the matrons reported running water in their respective schools and all desired to have it.

Mrs. Hall has wardrobes for each child, where combs, brushes, etc., are kept.

Miss Engle has oilcloth pockets in the lavatory for such articles. Toothbrushes are used by the pupils.

Mrs. Wind urged the necessity of exercising the greatest care over the health of the girls.

Miss Ansley thought Indian girls far more careless than others, owing to the lack of training at home. She stated that the matron should talk freely with the girls every day and over and over again; if they resent it at first, as is frequently the case, do not be discouraged, as in time the talks will have their influence and the girls will try to act upon the suggestions given.

Topic.—"Christian training."

It was the unanimous opinion of the matrons present that without Christianity the matron's work is in vain.

Topic.—"What must be the effect in character and after life of cultivating the taste for showy dress while the ability to procure such things unaided is not proportionately cultivated?"

Mrs. Wind felt the necessity of matrons advising their girls as to dress and spending their money.

Mrs. Johnson considers uniforms the best dress for pupils to save money and for employees as an example for their children.

Mrs. Cochran considers the subject of Indian dress for the Indian girl a problem, owing to the tendency of Indians to go into debt for showy clothes.

After a spirited discussion it was decided that the dressy tendency is not due to any school training, but is part of the Indian extravagance.

Topic.—"Ventilation."

This subject was thoroughly discussed, each matron giving her method of keeping

REF0073661

the rooms sweet and fresh. Various systems of ventilation were explained. Matrons reported great difficulty in breaking pupils of the habit of sleeping with heads covered.

Topic.—"The great necessity for making the school a home."

Mrs. Johnson feels the failure to do this is the rush of business at all times. Children have to be left so often.

All the matrons have sitting rooms in their schools. Most of the schools have games for parlor and lawn. All agreed that it was pleasant and profitable to have boys and girls meet at certain times and have an opportunity to cultivate the social side of life by spending a pleasant hour together, properly chaperoned.

Topic.—"In teaching fancywork, are classes formed for regular instruction under detail, or is it done at such times as will not interfere with other regular work?"

Miss Little, of Rosebud, S. Dak., stated that she had classes at night, and later, when the winter clothing was made, she devoted Saturday mornings to embroidery, stitching, etc.

The seamstress at Tomah, Wis., sells the work, reserving the bare price of the materials and giving the balance to the pupils who did the work. Some schools reported that they sell the work and use the money to purchase more material. The matrons reported great satisfaction expressed by the parents when the children returned home able to do this kind of work, and it often affords a means of making money.

Topic.—"Is the dormitory work performed by detail or by each individual? And also the method employed in keeping sitting rooms, halls, lavatories, etc., clean and tidy at all times."

All of the matrons felt that rooms rather than dormitories were to be desired. Many of the matrons have special details who do the dormitory work, while not a few prefer holding each child responsible for the appearance of her own bed. One matron has drills in bedmaking for the little ones.

Topic.—"At schools where the outing system is practiced, what difficulties are encountered and the greatest good derived?"

Miss Bryan reports satisfactory work done by the pupils in the "outing" system, as practiced at Grand Junction, Colo., and boys and girls are constantly in demand.

Topic.—"What recreation or regular outdoor exercise is practiced by the girls?"

Many of the schools are supplied with games for both in and outdoor exercise for boys and girls. Croquet, shinny, basket ball, baseball, and tennis are the most popular. Walking is very popular at all schools, and sometimes boys and girls take long walks together in small numbers, properly chaperoned.

Topic.—"The cultivation of wholesome social relations with the opposite sex."

That it was highly essential to cultivate the social side of life was the opinion of those present. Some schools permit boys to call on the girls Friday evenings in the employees' room. Some have from five to ten boys call Sunday afternoons after services, thus giving drawing-room lessons. Haskell Institute allows one social a month, at which fancy marching is always a prominent feature. It is the earnest desire of the matron to introduce intellectual games among the older pupils during the coming year. In vacation the schools generally have more frequent socials than during the school year, and usually lawn socials before dark.

Topic.—"The importance of impressing the dignity of honest work. How can all work be lifted out of drudgery and made a means of growth?"

The matrons felt the necessity of inculcating a spirit of helping others among their Indian *protégés*, of being thoughtful and handy, and of not feeling above any work, so long as it is honest.

Topic.—"House cleaning; what it means."

The opinion seems to prevail that the house should be kept in such order that no particular cleaning would be necessary at any particular time of the year, except when painting, whitewashing, etc., are to be done, and when blanket-washing time arrives.

Topic.—"Use and value of decorations."

An atmosphere of home is the result of decoration. Children look upon the school as home if permitted to take part in decorating it. Mrs. Hall gave an interesting account of the decorations in her school. The matrons agreed that the pleasure of being able to show the pupils' rooms in "apple-pie" order at all times must be sacrificed to give the pupils the pleasure and comfort of living in them.

Topic.—"The best method of introducing girls in family cooking."

The "outing" system, where girls are sent to small families, and the cooking class are the only ways possible to teach cooking with any degree of success. In small schools, where the cook is capable, she may do a great deal in giving instruction in cooking.

Questions as to bedmaking, storing the night clothes during the day, necessity at times of matron filling any and all positions in the schools, were asked and discussed.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the ring baths are more sanitary and therefore best suited to the use of Indian children.

"*Resolved*, That a teacher of cooking as a domestic science should be provided for each nonreservation school in the service and for all schools where the school cooking is done by steam.

"*Resolved*, That we matrons do all in our power to inculcate in our boys and girls a desire for neat, tasteful dress, honestly earning the money for the same, and making the garments they wear.

"*Resolved*, That the matrons have derived much benefit and pleasure from the meetings held at Los Angeles, Cal., and that we owe Miss Reel a vote of thanks for affording this opportunity to meet."

TEACHERS' SECTION.

Topic.—"Should the Indian schools have a uniform course of study?"

It was the unanimous sentiment of the section that a uniform course of study was an object much desired.

Topic.—"How may self-confidence and concentration be developed in a pupil?"

Miss Flora E. Harvey, of Phœnix, Ariz., stated that extreme care should be taken not to give a task beyond a pupil's power, or embarrassment will follow. Short lessons thoroughly learned give the greatest confidence and strength to the pupil.

Topic.—"How may a sense of responsibility be awakened in the Indian pupil?"

Miss Nora Hearst was inclined to the opinion that to assign a certain article in the schoolroom to each pupil for individual care would develop a sense of responsibility.

Miss Harvey held that duties should be assigned to pupils in order to awaken in them a sense of responsibility.

Dr. W. N. Hailman, former superintendent of Indian schools, favored the section with a few words of cheer.

Topic.—"The teaching of home making."

Mrs. Emily L. Johnson, Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans., presented the following paper:

"I will tell as briefly as possible the plan adopted at our school for the teaching of 'home making.'

"Before rooms were ready for use, classes were organized and uniforms of apron, cuffs, and cap were made. The girls were supplied with notebooks and pencils, and preliminary talks were given upon the following subjects, which were enlarged upon as the conditions of the pupils required and the experience of the teacher suggested:

"The first subject was home making; second, neatness, promptness, order; third, food; fourth, cooking; each girl taking notes of short sentences, especially to be remembered. This was her study hour. The next time she came to the class the lesson was reviewed, and at the end of the month a list of twenty-five questions was given for each pupil to answer. Three out of the 110 girls stood 100.

"Home making was presented something after this manner: We all want a home; a home is the place where our loved ones dwell. To me it means a house, not a covered wagon, not a tent or a tepee. It must be a house. It may be of three rooms or ten, but it should be the sweetest, cleanest, happiest place on earth, and anything we can learn to improve the home is a very important part of our education.

"The beginning of our education is in the home, and the teacher is the mother. This thought was enlarged upon, the sacredness of home and the responsibilities of motherhood being impressed upon the girls.

"Our habits, manners, and morals are first formed in the home; we should form only good habits. Our manners should be the best at home. Good habits and good manners make good morals.

REF0073662

Lesson 2.—Habits of neatness, promptness, and order are necessary to make a home successful. Neatness means to us health; without, life may be a burden. Promptness has much to do with the comfort of a home; not that the mother only should be on time, but every member of the family also.

"If neatness or cleanliness is next to godliness, order is Heaven's first law. 'A place for everything and everything in its place' is indispensable to the comfort of the home. The application of these three habits should be made to every department of life, but to none so much as to the home.

"In opening this department difficulties presented themselves in various ways. The first was in connection with the school as a whole; how to arrange classes so as not to conflict with either industrial or literary work. To arrange it so that it should be a pleasure rather than a burden, our superintendent thought best to have a different set of pupils every half day, each class to be made up of a few dropping out of the various details, thereby in no way disabling the force necessary to carry on the regular work.

Difficulty No. 2 is how to obtain supplies of flour, meat, sugar, etc., and not reduce the rations for the regular dining room was the next question. This was overcome in the following way: In the morning each girl prepares enough of the article she is making to be used in the class dining room for dinner. Two tables of eight pupils each coming in rotation, giving them a pleasant change, somewhat after the manner of being invited out to dinner, at the same time being an object lesson of what a home table may and should be. The afternoon class prepares supper for both morning and afternoon classes, thereby utilizing the rations in regular manner.

"Our rooms consist of dining room and class room or kitchen. The dining room is furnished with two tables—an extension and a smaller one—both together seating 20 persons. The table service consists of white semiporcelain ware, plated knives, forks, and spoons, and napkins purchased for this department, other things being obtained from Government supplies.

"Especial emphasis is placed upon the care of these articles in order that a fixed habit may be established. The children are taught that every dish broken in the home means so much hard-earned money. The kitchen is provided with a first-class range, and we have also four single-burner gasoline stoves with ovens, to be used when the range is crowded or the weather too warm.

"The worktables, which are made at the school, accommodate two girls. The tables have a sliding molding board and two drawers, the upper one containing articles needed, such as measuring cup, spoons, knife and fork, egg beater, etc.; the lower one being for aprons, cuffs, cap, and towels. Each class of ten girls is divided into housekeepers and class workers, taking two in rotation for housekeepers, who come in the morning when the work bell rings at 7.30, build the fire, fill reservoirs, teakettle, get supplies, put the kitchen in order, and clean the floor before the class comes in at the regular school hour.

"The first thing for the class to do is to put on the uniform. When the roll is called each girl takes her place at the table, opens the drawer and observes if the supply of articles to work with is complete. In reply to her name she answers 'Right,' if everything is in place. If not, she mentions what is lacking and gets it. The work for the morning is then assigned.

"As Government rations are somewhat limited in variety, the following is a very common combination of dishes: We will have, for instance, roast beef with brown sauce and bread dressing, mashed potatoes, pickled beets, corn bread, rice pudding without eggs. General rules for preparing meats and vegetables have previously been given and the girls have them in their notebooks. The work of preparing the meat, dressing, and brown sauce is given to two girls, they being responsible for the cooking and getting ready of these dishes to serve, two other girls having charge of the potatoes, beets, and set bread sponge. Two more make corn bread, rice pudding, and sauce. The other two assist about the milk, butter, cottage cheese, and any extra work that may come up, the housekeepers meanwhile putting the dining room in order, keeping up fires, and having a general oversight, that the dinner is ready on time. Any spare time may be improved by the girls observing what others are doing and getting their tables in order, to be excused at 11.30, the housekeepers only staying for dinner.

"Now they are to take up the dinner and get ready to serve it at 12 o'clock.

"The morning housekeepers must be ready for school at 1.15. The afternoon housekeepers come directly after dinner, do up the work, and get the room in order for the afternoon class that comes in at 2.30. The work is assigned as in the morning. Supper is prepared, when both classes occupy the tables, any vacant seats being filled by invited guests. The morning housekeepers wash the evening dishes. This completes a full day's work. The assurance of practical lessons learned that will be of incalculable value in after years, and expressions of delight from the girls, go far toward making hard work easy. As one of the girls expressed it, 'I believe this department gives more pleasure to more pupils than any other department in school.'"

Topic.—"The effects of education upon the Indian, and should the Indian child be brought into the kindergarten?"

Mary F. Ledyard, supervisor of kindergarten, Los Angeles, Cal., read the following paper:

"That the outlay for the education of the Indian pays financially is shown by the fact that 61 out of 71 military posts have been abandoned. In Dakota it costs us now but $7 a year to take care of the Indian on whom, when uncivilized, we expended $120.

"This fact answers all cavils. There is not too much, but too little, education. We take a child from the reservation, place him in the kindergarten of one of the great industrial schools, and after a fewer years than is given the white child we send him back, and, in spite of all drawbacks, we are told that "wherever on reservations there has been marked progress in civilization it is traceable largely to returned students' influence."

"The Indian has benefited greatly by the education thus far afforded him. If this were not the case, do you suppose that the Government appropriation would have increased from $20,000 to $2,631,000 in the past twenty-five years?

"The Indian is a creature of impulse and appetite. If we change his surroundings and increase his temptations without giving him the restraining influence of a Christian education, we fail to bring him into the higher realms of life, and he goes to destruction. Forty thousand Indian children appeal to us, and all that justice would urge is reenforced by protective prudence.

"To an inquiry, if Indian parents are interested in the education of their children, Mrs. Ament, of Greenville, answers, that, 'like white people, they differ in this respect.'

"In regard to kindergartens, if statistics prove that in great cities jails and reformatories decrease in proportion as kindergartens increase, why are they not an important factor in Indian education? The hope of any people lies in its children, and the hand that reaches out to uplift the child is the hand that saves. Said a noted educator: 'Twenty years ago I made up my mind that if any child could have but one, the kindergarten or the high school, he should have the kindergarten.' The child should be given all possible instruction while at an age to easily receive impressions, and for that reason its education should commence in the kindergarten.

Topic.—"Language."

J. B. Brown, principal teacher at Haskell, said:

"Language and literature should be one; our language should be so pure, so strong as to be literature to others.

"The child must be encouraged to read, then to make literature. The object of language study is to be able to convey thought to and from ourselves. It helps the student to see the weak points in his understanding as well as in his language, and it shows him how to classify ideas.

"Not only must his stock of ideas be increased, but they must be developed with language.

"We base language work on nature study and biography, and we also use the pupil's industrial experiences.

"Primary pupils write of what they see, hear, and read. From the second to the fourth grade, inclusive, the teacher's library is adapted to the grade she teaches, and her pupils develop a line of good literature. They converse about what they have read, besides loving the great characters of whom the books treat. From the fifth grade upward pupils draw from the general library.

"Geographical and historical stories pass into composition work, and when the home letter is written the pupil sees the necessity for language.

"Word analysis is taught in the preparatory year, and those in the normal course give a half year to rhetoric and have a year of regular work in literature, the classics being then taken up.

"We advise the positive rather than the negative method of criticism, calling attention to the good, why good, etc.

"In teaching our help should be in the way of directing the efforts of students, instead of substituting our own efforts for theirs."

Supervisor A. O. Wright presented an interesting paper on "The place of the Indian in history", and said:

"The Indians as we know them now are in a state of transition. We to whose hands are intrusted the work of jumping a race over the intermediate steps from

REF0073663

savagery to the civilization of the Anglo-Saxon should be patient under its difficulties, not scorning the old customs while we strive to institute better ones. We must remember the words of the Apostle to the Gentiles: 'The times of that ignorance God winked at.'"

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SECTION.

An interesting meeting was held by this section, and problems arising in industrial and manual features of the school service were discussed. The unanimous opinion was that industrial training should be introduced and maintained in all non-reservation schools.

An exhaustive paper on sloid by Miss Jenny Ericson, of Carlisle, Pa., was read. She made a strong plea for the introduction of sloid in all Indian schools, claiming that it should go hand in hand with all book studies and be applied as a means of formal education. Miss Ericson carefully traced the history of sloid, its development and growth in this country. She showed conclusively that sloid or manual training is entirely educational and is intended for both sexes, as it assists in giving them the highest moral culture.

She says: "The aim of sloid is the harmonious development of the pupil, by manual exercises giving him the general training which will mentally and physically fit him for any subsequent training."

Mr. C. A. Churchill of Fort Hall, Idaho, presented a paper on "The Use and Care of Tools." He said:

"In all well-regulated shops where pupils are learning trades, the starting point is to teach the proper names of the various tools, and the different uses and kinds of work for which they are intended."

Mr. Churchill showed the importance of forming habits of carefulness in the minds of the children, and stated that good management, with the knowledge of taking care of what we have, is the principal way to succeed. "It is not what a man earns, but what he saves that puts him in comfortable circumstances."

In discussing the "Importance of educational manual training," Mr. Abner S. Curtis, of Carson, Nev., stated that manual training is very helpful in developing individuality in the child, and this helps greatly in the breaking up of tribal relations. He also laid stress upon its educational value.

William J. Oliver, of Albuquerque, N. Mex., presented an interesting paper on the "Aims and Results of Manual Training." He made a strong plea for manual training in Indian schools, laying much stress on its educational value as a branch of the school course.

He said, in part, that the prime object of manual training, especially in this country, is to aid in mental development, and showed that such training prepared the child for active everyday work in after life, making him a useful member of society and a good citizen. He related from personal experience that children and their parents are very much interested in the work done, and that the children are more anxious to remain in school.

The second subject presented and discussed by Mr. Oliver was: "What definite relations can be pointed out between school-room work and sloid work on the one hand, and between sloid and industrial work on the other?"

Mr. Oliver stated that manual training holds a very important place in the programme of everyday school work, as it serves as a connecting link between the schoolroom work and the industrial work of the school. It aids in creating an interest in the subjects of the schoolroom and better fits the child for any and all industrial work.

SLOID.

The following paper on sloid was presented by C. A. Kunon, Los Angeles, Cal.:

"The word sloid denotes a particular form of manual training. The system is not a modern creation, but an outgrowth from many indications. Finland bears the honor of first applying sloid in the public schools, but to Sweden we are indebted to clear and definite ideas regarding its educational effects.

"Sloid consists of drawing and woodwork. The following synopsis represents the work:

"Sloid is { Graphic expression and Plastic expression. } { Drawing and Woodwork.

"The woodwork is the making of a definite number of models calling for successive introduction of tools, thus giving graded exercises. The drawing involves both freehand and linear drawings, such as simple curves, geometric constructions, principles of representation, orthographic and isometric projections, and perspective.

"It is especially true of sloid that there is an inside and an outside, and it must first be treated from the inside. The work of making an object is mental and physical, and the primary object in sloid is the pupil. The mental and manual effort are far more important than the model, and sloid is introduced for this twofold development.

"In manual training we have two movements; one trains for general power, the other lays stress on the finish of the pieces of work.

"Sloid has regard for the pupil, and when its exercises have left sufficient impress on the mind and hand its work is done. This results in the development of numerous motor centers, also in the production of that kind of skill which puts the hand under control of the mind.

"Industrial training is economic—for the acquirement of trades; manual training is educational. Here lies the difference between automatic action and brain action.

"Sloid aims at simultaneous development of mental and physical powers, the formation of habits of exactness and perseverance, a love for manual work, and the acquirement of skill, which prepares him for life's conditions. While any form of manual training may be educative, sloid yields superior results on account of the underlying principles.

"First. There must be methodical progress. The exercises must be of constantly increasing difficulty without abrupt transition. In brief, there must be organic progression.

"Second. There must be variety in the exercises. The educational value of an exercise is proportional to the number of useful impressions it makes on the faculties.

"Third. There must be in the exercises a moral and practical purpose directing attention to the useful. The will can not be evoked without a motive, therefore 'teach nothing that is useless.'

"Fourth. The exercises must result in things, not in parts of things. Elementary education must begin with the object and proceed to principles, the concrete first, then the abstract.

"Fifth. The work must permit exactness of execution without help. Self-support, only, is educative.

"Sixth. It must call for many-sided efforts, so that there will not be fatigue, also not too much repetition, otherwise you get automatic, not brain, energy, whereas the hand must be under constant mental control.

"There are other things of no less importance, namely, the selection and arrangement of the models and the educational tact of the teacher. Dr. Salomon holds that all depends on the educational tact of the teacher, his sympathy, judgment, and energy. He must make pupils feel that sloid is real work, real study. In an ideal course the work proceeds from the easy to the difficult, and is adapted to the pupil's mental and physical growth and the efforts involved.

"Also there must be unity with diversity, and to this end the exercises are divided into curvilinear and rectilinear. The one trains the eye to the sense of form in measurement, of which touch is the instrument used, while the other (rectilinear) requires gauges for their measurement. The training of the sense of touch is greatly underrated. The eye alone can not convey accurate impressions; touch must convince the eye; we never see a thing as it is, but as it appears. This argument is reenforced by the instance of Helen Keller, who through the sense of touch has acquired a higher education than normal children in general. In making a freehand curve the eye guides the hand and the hand convinces the eye, and there is created a judgment of symmetrical and unsymmetrical. Therefore every training limited to rectilinear models gives a defective training of eye and hand.

"Another guiding principle in sloid is to use the smallest piece of material and the smallest number of tools involving the greatest number of exercises.

"Drawing and sloid go hand in hand. At first the child makes a copy of a ready-made blue print, using the model in connection so as to understand his copying, and later the child draws from the model alone. The first stage is when drawings are of one view only and are made from dictation. The second is where the pupil transfers all parts of the model to his paper.

"The most important factor is the teacher. The necessary qualities are those of a good teacher and a good foreman. Dr. Salomon says: 'There is no doubt that if the sloid is to be a means of education, the teacher must be an educator.'

"Again, sloid instruction should aim at a harmonious development of the pupil's body. Dr. Salomon says: 'It is important that both sides of the body be developed. Children should be able to use the saw and the plane as well with the left hand as with the right. This rule does not, however, apply to the knife or instruments used by the hand rather than the arm.'"

REF0073664

PHYSICIANS' CONFERENCE.

The physicians' section of the institute was very interesting and profitable. The discussions brought out the fact that the physicians are deeply interested in the education and civilization of the Indian; that sanitary education is being carried into the Indian homes, and that by his influence obstinate parents give up their children to the schools. The physician not only visits the wigwams to give attention to their sick, but he sits in their council chambers, and his opinions are respected.

Topic.—"The relation the physicians' work bears to the civilization and education of the Indian."

Dr. Frank D. Merritt, of Fort Mojave, Ariz., said that our great foreign missionary societies, after years of trial and experiment, have at last decided that the best and quickest way to secure a foothold for their cause is through the trained medical worker. To heal a man of his disease is to win his confidence. Faith once aroused, the way is open to raise him to a higher plane of living. The mission of the physician is not alone to heal, but also to teach the Indian to live properly and impress him with the penalty of faulty living.

Topic.—"The sanitary condition of Indian homes and the possibility of improvement thereon."

It was set forth by the physicians that the importance of this subject was apparent. When the Indian led a nomadic life he was imbued with the superstitions and habits fastened upon him by inheritance, which, unknown to him, possessed a hygienic blessing. When a member of the family died the temporary wickyup, together with the clothing and most of the property of the deceased, was burned. Thus contagion was prevented. The new civilization has undermined superstition and weakened habit, but has failed to carry with it the hygienic knowledge adapted to the new conditions. The process of transition from barbarity to civilization has been too rapid. Those affected by it should gradually be molded to the new environments. Here is a potent field for the conscientious physician.

Topic.—"Instruction in first aids to Indians."

Dr. M. C. Terry, of Fort Shaw, Mont., stated that it was important that "first aid" instruction should be given to the Indians, owing to the fact that many of them live miles from the physician, and they should know what to do until the doctor arrives. Nothing should be used that can not be found anywhere. For bandages and compressors use handkerchiefs; for slings in broken arms and collar bones, handkerchiefs or the coat skirt; for splints, fence boards or limbs of trees. The doctor stated that "the fate of the wounded rests with the one who applies the first dressing."

Topic.—"Typhoid fever and its treatment in industrial schools."

The consensus of opinion was that, inasmuch as the developing and propagation of typhoid fever may be prevented to a great extent by the employment of the proper sanitary measures, it behooves every conscientious physician to spare no pains to prevent the appearance of this sometimes very fatal disease. He should see that the water supply is not contaminated; that the school plants are supplied with a system of sewerage sufficient for the thorough flushing of the sewers at regular and frequent intervals, and that such other judicious prophylactic measures are employed as will prevent the breeding of typhoid germs.

Topic.—"Indian superstition in the practice of modern medicine."

Dr. T. M. Bridger, of Fort Hall, Idaho, stated that of the deaths from those diseases, the termination of which is ordinarily recovery, fully one-fourth are due to the practices engendered and kept alive by Indian superstition. Another result of this

superstition, indirectly affecting our work, is its influence upon the children turned out of our schools. They are taught and adopt civilized methods, but as soon as they return to their homes every act of barbaric superstition is brought to bear to turn them from the ways of the white man. This is a fruitful cause for a large per cent of partial failures in this particular. So when we combat superstition in any form it helps the school children, who, so long as they are in the minority, merit and need our most sincere effort in their behalf.

Topic.—"Modern surgery among the Indians."

Dr. L. F. Michael, of Cheyenne Agency, S. Dak., said: If we are not well provided with quarters and appliances suitable for successful execution of operations that carry with them septic danger we should provide a place ourselves. Whitewash and clean up some unused room. A tent can be provided at small cost, which will afford plenty of light and can be kept clean and sweet. In cold climates a double tent can be used, with a circulation around the inside compartment. As to appliances, "wherever there is a will there is a way." No other means affords the agency physician such opportunities to place himself securely in the confidence of the red man as the judicious practice of modern surgery. I do not know of any other agency so potent in carrying the new civilization right into the hearts and homes of the aborigines as a permanent factor as the work of the conscientious successful physician and surgeon.

Topic.—"Tubercular disease among the Indians."

Dr. Felix S. Martin, of Colorado River Agency, Ariz., stated that the hereditary taint, assisted by improper nourishment and insanitary conditions, causes 90 per cent of the cases of consumption among the Indians. They know absolutely nothing about ventilation. He believed that with proper sanitary precautions, proper food properly prepared, proper bathing, proper exercise, proper ventilation, and proper attention from matrons and other employees Indian children should and would do better in school than they do in the camp. The death rate from tuberculosis among camp Indians could be decreased by having competent field matrons and nurses appointed to teach the Indians sanitation, how to prepare food for the sick, how to administer medicine, and last, but not least, how to live.

Topic.—"The medicine man."

Dr. T. M. Bridger, of Fort Hall, Idaho, said that one fruitful method of combating the influence of the medicine man is to steal his ammunition, adopt his tactics, become the "friend of the family," gain his confidence, be successful in one instance, and in the majority of cases the magic of the physician will take the place of that "medicine man." It is almost a truism, "Once gain the confidence of an Indian and you will scarcely lose it."

Topic.—"Infection."

Dr. Mary H. McKee, of Keams Canyon, Ariz., was of the opinion that the ignorance of the Indian as to the simplest hygienic laws, together with the fact that he is born with a predisposition to disease, makes him exceedingly susceptible to infection. Heroic measures should be adopted to combat contagion, and full discretionary powers should be given the physician to employ any and every method to abort the development of malicious contagion as a public necessity. The greatest good can be accomplished by a physician in directing his best energies to the prevention of disease.

Topic.—"The United States Indian physician; his ways and means."

Dr. Thomas H. Breen, of Fort Lewis, Colo., stated that the ways of the United States Indian physician were on a par with those of the honored profession anywhere; that he is "up" in medical jurisprudence; that he is a student of sociology or any other science that widens the horizon or aids him in his profession. The doctor was of the opinion that the means were not adequate to accomplish the expected results.

Topic.—"Food hygiene: Its relation to the health of Indian children."

Dr. Claude H. Kinnier, of Puyallup Agency, Wash., said: The school age, from 4 or 5 to 18, includes the time when the mind and body are undergoing development, and when their growth is almost completed. During this time the growth is sometimes rapid, and often the functions of absorption and assimilation are overtaxed to supply the necessary pabulum for the various increasing organs of the body. Food must be supplied in ample quantity and of the proper character to build new tissues and to furnish energy in the form of heat and muscular action. Therefore too much care can not be observed in the selection of the right quantity and quality of food to maintain the proper standard of growth and development of the body. The lack of

REF0073665

such care often lays the foundation for future disease, or results in a constitution with diminished resistent power to cope with the duties and emergencies of life.

Topic.—Bacteria culture as a means of diagnosis and treatment.

After giving some practical lessons and exemplifications in bacteria culture, Mrs. Johnson G. McGahey, M. D., of Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak., said: "Buy yourself a microscope. The possession of such an instrument will add greatly to your usefulness. You will then by careful study be able to diagnose diseases that, without such an auxiliary, baffle the most expert. When the diagnosis is once established, the most perplexing part of the work is well done. If you will exert yourself in this direction you will be amply repaid for your pains and labor."

Topic.—"Scrofula: Its treatment."

It was the opinion of the conference that in all well-developed cases in the adult the disease can hardly be eradicated by medication, but that the field is more promising among the children and youths. Much can be done to modify the ravages of scrofula by cleanliness, food, disinfectants, and other sanitary measures. The physician should see to it that food, sanitation, and other prophylaxis should be observed in order that no exciting cause should bring to the surface evidences of this deteriorating malady.

Topic.—"Professional conduct in the practice of medicine among the Indians."

It was stated by the physicians that nothing but the highest standard of professional conduct should be tolerated by the department. This is the only road to success and a protection to the conscientious, earnest, capable physician.

Topic.—"The alkaloids in the treatment of diseases among the Indians."

The classes of food commonly used by the Indians give them in tissue elements a preponderance of the acids over the alkalies. In other words, there is not that equilibrium between these primary elements in the Indian tissue that give a normal function to the vital organs. Every observing physician has discovered the poverty of the soft tissue in the salt of soda and the bony tissue in the salt of lime. It is very apparent, therefore, that the first duty of the physician is to restore this equilibrium. This can best be done by the use of some of the alkaloids.

Topic.—The value of military drill and discipline in the education of Indian children from a medical standpoint.

Dr. Johnson G. McGahey, of Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak., said that in times past, when game was abundant and the aboriginal inhabitant of this country roamed at will in search of his food, he found also the rude health of the game he pursued; but the Indian of to-day is cut off from his former nomadic existence; his vitality is impaired. The Doctor believed that a judicious use of military drill, coupled with improved dietetic conditions, would do more to eradicate tuberculous diseases among the Indians than all the drugs in materia medica. Systematic drill will have great value in preventing the many digestive disturbances of the Indian. The discipline will also teach him self-control, so that in the future he may be able to do not what he likes, but, rather, willing to do what he ought. Girls should also receive some military drill. The day has come for the athletic white girl, and her Indian sister has the same need for physical development in accordance with hygienic laws. The question of the physical development of the Indian child touches the future of the race.

Topic.—Our medical service.

Dr. J. S. Lindley, of San Carlos, Ariz., stated that, as a rule, the medicines come to the physicians pure and fresh from the leading drug houses of the country, but usually they are lacking in quantity.

The Doctor expressed the desire that larger drug shops and offices would be furnished the agency physician, and urged the necessity for erecting suitable hospitals at the agencies where needed.

The Indians of many reservations live in tepees. These tents consists of but one room, crowded to many times its capacity by a people who have no regard for cleanliness, and who can not, in this state, be taught to observe the laws of sanitation and health. If a member of an Indian family is taken sick, he must be treated in his tepee. In order to effect a cure of some of the ailments the strictest sanitary regulations are required, and this can not be had in their homes, be they tepees or wood huts. The necessity for hospitals is therefore apparent, and, if erected, it would not take long to gain the full confidence of the Indian and forever check the operation of the native "medicine man."

Topic.—Operative obstetrics as a potent factor in developing the hygienic perception among Indian women.

Dr. John C. King, of Banning, Cal., said: "I find from experience that operative obstetrics is a potent factor in developing the hygienic perception among Indian women. Whoever can conduct them safely through obstetrical experiences will gain their confidence. It is the women we must reach. They control the home life among the tribes no less than do their sisters in the city. They are less civilized than the men, because less in contact with civilizing influences. They naturally clung to old obstetric usages more tenaciously than to other ancient customs because they have no opportunity to observe the method in use among white women."

Topic.—The logical reasons for establishing "The medical department of the United States Indian Service."

Dr. J. G. Bullock, of Cheyenne Agency, S. Dak., stated that Indian agents were not, as a rule, sanitarians, not having made hygienic methods a study. They are not competent to direct the physician in the proper channels necessary to combat the ravages of any epidemic disease. The physician's medicines and appliances should be selected by competent hands. The Medical Department of the United States would be potential in casting out the medical drones from the service and awarding credit to whom credit is due.

REF0073666

INSTRUCTION CLASSES.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL NURSING.

Medical Nursing and the Care of Medical Cases.

Mrs. P. C. H. Pahl.

The diseases liable to occur are typhoid fever, malarial fever, pneumonia, and the eruptive fevers.

Typhoid fever is an intestinal disease produced by a specific germ in the alimentary canal, producing ulceration. It is an acute infectious disease, principally contagious through the excretions.

A typhoid patient feels general indisposition for ten days or more; often has nosebleed, loss of appetite, and furred tongue.

The first week is the period of invasion. The second week is the period of tissue changes. The third week resolution begins if no complications arise.

First week is period of glandular enlargement; temperature rises to 101° or 102° in the evening, and at 8 p. m. it is usually at its height, remaining that till midnight, when it subsides, and the following morning it is usually one degree in excess of the previous morning. The temperature rises till the second week, when it reaches its maximum. Second week there is pain and tenderness in the right groin, nausea, and sometimes delirium. The ulcers begin to slough, though sometimes not till the third and fourth week, at which time there is danger of perforation.

During first and second weeks pulse and temperature correspond; later the pulse gains. By end of second week fever is at its height, and toward the middle of the third week there is a remission of temperature.

If no complications arise, the usual duration of the fever is twenty-one days.

The common complications are catarrhal pneumonia, heart failure, perforation of bowels, hemorrhages, kidney difficulties, and acute meningitis. Derangement of mind will sometimes last after temperature and other symptoms have subsided.

Patients need little medicine, but much good nursing; they should have a daily tepid bath (soap and water), and if temperature goes to 103°, should be bathed to reduce temperature, as beyond 103° the tissues are rapidly destroyed; for this, bathe with two-thirds water and one-third alcohol, very hot or very cold; take special pains with ankles, wrists, bend of the knees and arms, and about the neck, the places where large arteries come near the surface; also up and down the spine. Place the patient on a blanket and allow the moisture to evaporate.

Another way is to apply packs, very hot or very cold, as follows: Place the patient on rubber or oilcloth, then immerse a sheet in water and, without wringing, fold closely about the body; repeat every twenty minutes until the temperature lowers. If the patient is very sensitive to heat or cold, begin with tepid water and increase or diminish the temperature.

Allow the patient to drink freely; also flush the bowels with warm water to which boracic acid is added. Care must be taken not to overdistend the bowels, as one of the greatest dangers is of the ulcers perforating the intestine, producing hemorrhage, and even allowing the poison to escape, producing death by peritonitis. Great care should be taken that the patient does not sit up, but change the position several times a day.

In case of hemorrhage, elevate the foot of the bed, place ice on the abdomen, keep absolutely quiet, and give morphine, ¼ grain, and ergot, 1 scruple. Hemorrhages occur most frequently about the end of the third week.

If perforation occurs there is no remedy.

Nourish well, as in no disease does tissue waste more quickly. The diet must be strictly liquid; milk is quite sufficient; 4 to 6 pints within the twenty-four hours.

If the heart weakens stimulants may be administered.

For abdominal bloating, hot fomentations should be faithfully applied. These are made by putting 9 drops of spirits of turpentine in a quart of boiling water and wringing out flannel cloths in this and applying them to the entire abdomen, letting the cloths be as hot as the patient can endure. Keep the water for repeated applications, but be exceedingly careful in the use of turpentine, as it has a most pernicious effect on the kidneys; let 9 drops be the limit of quantity for six hours.

In a crisis, if stimulants are given, it must be with extreme care.

The excretions should be disinfected with either chloride of lime, Platt's chlorides, a strong solution of common copperas, or bichloride of mercury, and either burned or buried in a deep vault from which there can be no possible contamination of drinking water.

Milk readily gathers up these disease germs, and strict cleanliness must be observed both as to receptacles and the place where the milk stands.

Have pads to make the back comfortable, and if redness occurs rub twice daily in a saturate solution of powdered alum in alcohol.

Nursing in malarial fever is much like that for typhoid fever. As chills occur note precise time and anticipate with medicine. Each morning give an alcohol sweat. Place a large dripping-pan half full of water upon the rungs of a chair; beneath it place a gill of alcohol in a tin cup; wrap the patient from neck down in six or eight thicknesses of flannel or blanket, so as to make a sort of tent, and light the alcohol. In eight minutes the patient will perspire; continue ten minutes, then extinguish and put the patient to bed, still closely wrapped. When perspiration ceases, rub the patient, working under the blanket to prevent a chill.

Pneumonia: Characterized by a chill, high temperature, quick breathing, and cough. Give hot drinks and draw the blood to the skin; temperature of room should be 70° F. Place hot flaxseed poultices on the chest, but they must be kept hot and the patient's clothing kept dry.

Pneumonia has four stages: First, the period of invasion; second, period of red hepatization, when the lungs are engorged with blood; third, period of gray hepatization, as the exudate becomes consolidated; fourth, state of resolution.

Keep on liquid diet; posture half recumbent.

The first expectoration is like prune juice; second expectoration is frothy, streaked with blood; third expectoration is dirty-gray, opaque matter.

The danger of heart failure is extreme, both because of the presence of toxine and from the added work placed on the heart in forcing the blood through the congested lungs. It is imperative that stimulants be promptly and judiciously administered, and the stage of resolution watched with extreme vigilance.

The normal temperature of the body is 98° F. The pulse of a child is about 90 per minute; a 12-year old child breathes 18 times per minute.

Diseases of Children.

By Mrs. P. C. Pahl.

Croup, scarlet fever, and measles are the common diseases of childhood.

For croup, a simple treatment is to place hot fomentations about the throat and chest, and proceed immediately to produce vomiting. One-fortieth grain of apomorphia given hypodermically, or 15 drops of syrup of ipecac. The child is relieved as soon as it vomits, and it should be kept quiet in a room not below 70° F.

A mild expectorant for a cough is as follows: Syrup of ipecac, drachms ½; tincture of opium, drachms 2; liquor potassium citrate qs. ad. ounces 3. Dose, teaspoonful every two hours. Another is equal parts molasses and vinegar, into which some butter has been dropped, and all boiled fifteen minutes. Teaspoonful doses.

The feet and bodies of children subject to croup should be kept dry and warm.

Enlarged tonsils should be removed.

Measles require little medicine but good care and room darkened, and absolutely no drafts; should guard against cold for two weeks. Diet, milk or gruel. Care is most needed when recovery begins.

Scarlet fever: Upon chest and neck appear small red dots, which extend until the body is covered with distinct pimples and the whole surface is scarlet. The germs hold vitality for a long time, and may be carried in letters or clothing.

Temperature of the room 65° F., and thorough ventilation.

Baths or packs will reduce temperature and loosen scales. Follow bath with olive oil or vaseline. Burn all cloths used.

If the neck is swollen, apply hot poultices.

Give stimulants of strychnia, grains, $\frac{1}{30}$; or whisky, drachms, 4; or tincture of digitalis, 5 drops; every four hours.

REF0073667

As in measles, guard with extreme care against cold.

The mouth, throat, and nose should be kept perfectly clean, as this will help to prevent infection of the ear through the eustachian tubes, which pass from the mouth.

Give liquid diet and plenty of cold water. Place chloride of lime about the room.

The mildest case should not be allowed to mingle with other people within four weeks of the onslaught of the disease.

Surgical Nursing and the Care of Surgical Cases.

By Mrs. P. C. Pahl.

A surgical nurse is first taught how to wash her hands. The surgically clean hand is quite another thing from an ordinary clean hand. To sterilize the hands they are first scrubbed to the elbow with a brush and soap and water for twenty minutes, making sure no part is slighted. Then they are treated with a composition of equal part mustard and cornmeal, which is afterwards washed off with clean water, nails again cleaned, and the hands are ready for the asceptic solutions, which are in four basins. In the first is the permanganate of potash, in the second is a saturate solution of oxalic acid, in the third is bichloride, and the fourth contains sterile water. In all of these solutions the hands are subjected to treatment.

The dressings (cheese cloth) are put in a strong solution of bicarbonate of soda and boiled one and a half hours, then boiled the same length of time in clear water, and afterwards dried in an oven or hot-air compartment.

Preparation of the patient: Begin three days before the date of operation by putting patient to bed on light diet, and for twenty-four hours previous to operation nothing but liquids. Begin also to prepare alimentary tract by giving calomel in small broken doses, one-fourth grain every hour until 2½ grains have been given; give this at night, and follow with a dessert spoonful of Epsom or Rochelle salts in the morning; calomel is preferred because of its antiseptic virtues. Let this be followed each day with a thorough flushing with water enemas and six hours previous to the operation let the flushing be doubly thorough by using large quantities of water until it returns clear. This care is vitally essential if the operation be abdominal, as without it there is danger of peritonitis and intestinal paralysis. Bathe the patient each day.

All hair should be removed from the part to be operated upon and the part thoroughly washed first in soap and water for twenty minutes, then soap rinsed off, washed in bichloride of mercury solution, strength 1-1000. Following this, the surface should be washed first in ether to cut the oil of the skin, and then in absolute alcohol, and lastly a large compress of several thicknesses of sterilized gauze wrung out of a solution of bichloride of mercury 1-3000 should be applied and left on until the patient is placed on the table. The compress is held on by covering with dry gauze, then oil silk, over which is tied a firm bandage.

Dress the patient in a clean dress and surgical stockings which reach to the body. If the patient be a woman, part her hair from front to back and braid in two braids. Always see that the bladder is made empty.

If the patient's heart is not strong, give strychnia grains $\frac{1}{30}$ every four hours. This should have been begun with the other preparations. Do not permit any solid food or milk within six hours of the operation, as with food in the stomach the ether might cause them to vomit.

When the patient has been put to sleep, the field of operation may again be washed with ether and then with alcohol. Spread over the patient a sterilized sheet with a hole in it just large enough to expose the work, and all is ready.

Be careful that nothing comes in contact with the furniture or anything whatever that is not sterilized, as all these things are covered with bacteria. After a patient has been operated on, the first thing is to watch for a shock. The symptoms of a shock are cold, clammy hands, rapid pulse, and many times a semicomatose condition. Place patient between blankets, put hot bottles about him, elevate the foot of the bed to supply blood to the brain and to assist the heart, give hot coffee four ounces, and whisky ounces one per rectum, strychnia grains $\frac{1}{30}$ per hypo.

The symptoms of internal hemorrhage are rapid pulse, restlessness, dizziness, pinched expression, and pale lips and ears. Elevate the foot of the bed and give ergot drams one, and a hypodermic of atropia, grains $\frac{1}{30}$; apply cold to the approximate surface and send for the doctor.

In external bleeding, if it is an artery the blood will be bright red and will come in spurts, or if a vein it will be dark red and flow evenly. First apply pressure, several folds of cloth, and bind tightly. If this is not effectual, apply either heat or cold; if it is an artery where you can get at it, sterilize hands and instruments, and pick it up with forceps and tie a silk thread around it or apply some astringent such as tannic acid, iron solution, or strong alum water. If the artery is large apply constriction between it and the heart if possible. If the loss of blood has been great inject into the rectum with a fountain syringe from 2 to 3 pints of normal salt solution to take the place of the blood lost; this will quickly absorb. This normal salt solution is made by putting 6 drams of common table salt into a gallon of water and sterilize the solution by boiling; this can be used per rectum as an intra-veinous transfusion or subcutaneously, and is wonderful in its efficiency in tiding patients over a collapse from loss of blood.

The third thing to be watched for after an operation is blood poisoning. Its presence is indicated by a rise in temperature; chilly sensations. If the case is an amputation, remove the dressings and see that free drainage is established by removing a stitch at the lowest angle and apply wet dressings wrung out of a solution of hot water 1 pint and boracic acid one-half ounce, or use a 1 per cent solution of carbolic acid; if you have no acid, use plain sterilized water as hot as the patient can bear and confine the heat with oiled paper or silk. Keep up the patients' strength by as much liquid diet as they can assimilate also by stimulation, and give them protoneuclean grains, 3 per hypodermic, every three hours, and if the temperature does not fall make the application of the dressings of a more germicidal nature, using bichloride 1-2000 or a mild solution of creoline or lysol.

If the work has been abdominal the thing to watch for is peritonitis. When the patient comes off the table you want to notice the amount of depression directly over the epigastrium, as the first symptom of peritonitis is bloating, and it always begins in the transverse colon, the division of the large intestine which lies directly below the stomach, and if you are alert enough to see the first danger signals, start at once to head off intestinal paralysis with cathartic of calomel grains, 1 every hour until 3 grains have been taken, followed by salts, a teaspoonful of the saturate solution given five hours after the last dose of calomel has been taken, repeating the salts every hour until there is intestinal rumbling, and then supplementing this with an enema of epsom salts, ounces 3; glycerine, ounces 3, and boiling water, ounces 4. Introduce this with the long tube, and if you effect a movement, the danger of death is reduced three-fourths.

If the patient's stomach rejects the salts, give 3 grains more calomel instead. Few realize how many lives go out because the danger signals are not recognized.

Concerning diet, the patient usually feels thirst and is apt to be nauseated so that fluids can not be allowed; when nausea subsides, begin in teaspoonful doses of hot water and increase the quantity as the stomach can tolerate it; for the first twenty-four hours hot water only should be taken; the second twenty-four hours a little liquid diet beginning with a half ounce at a time, gradually increasing quantity, but absolutely no solids until the waste in the alimentary canal has passed off, which should be within the first forty-eight hours; then solids may be given: Begin with milk, a poached egg, a bit of toast, and the diet increased according to the judgment of the one in charge.

The most common emergencies are wounds and fractures.

A punctured wound is made with a pointed instrument.

A contused wound is when the surrounding tissue is bruised.

A lacerated wound is when the surrounding tissue is torn.

An incised wound is when there is a clean cut.

The treatment of a punctured wound, which also applies to gunshot wounds, if they are in the flesh, and do not interfere with a vital organ, is to make the surrounding tissue clean and do not probe the wound, but seal it air-tight with a piece of sterilized cotton pasted down with collodion. A bullet is often so hot that it sterilizes the tract through which it passes.

For contused wounds, clean thoroughly and apply either arnicahamamelis, or a wet dressing, until the discoloration and swelling have subsided, and then sprinkle it with boracic acid powder and dress dry.

A lacerated wound is treated much the same way; remove any foreign matter, bring together the edges so there is no raw surface.

With an incised wound, bring the edges into apposition and hold them with strips of adhesive plaster or stitches; should a wound be infected, cleanse twice daily with sterile water and an antiseptic solution, and keep the dressings dry and absolutely clean. Remember that nothing is clean which can be made cleaner.

Fractures: Symptoms of fracture are deformity, a grating sound if the ends of the bone rub against each other, discoloration, and pain.

The most common kinds are the incomplete, peculiar to childhood, when the soft bones bend rather than break, and the simple when there is an uncomplicated break, and compound when there is an open wound leading to the point of fracture.

Treatment for a simple fracture is to bring the ends of bone into apposition, the

REF0073668

injured part assuming its natural contour, supporting it so there is no motion, and if there is swelling apply wet dressings till it subsides, so that the bones can be placed in the position where they may be securely held.

If the fracture is of one of the long bones, a good dressing is made by folding a blanket or shawl the length of the injured member and placing it under the limb so that the center of the blanket comes parallel with the bone, roll into each outer edge of the blanket a broomstick or other stiff piece of wood, roll these up in the cloth till they lie closely and firmly beside the limb on each side, then throw at interval of 12 inches a strip of bandage around outside of the encasing blanket and draw up these bandages till the splint produces even pressure and gives the requisite support. This can remain until the services of a physician can be procured. When the swelling has fully subsided the permanent dressing, which should be plaster cast, can be applied. If the fracture be compounded, an opening should be left in the cast through which to dress the wound, and for fracture of the femur a Buck's extension or weight to keep the muscles extended is also applied.

For fractured collar bone force the shoulder upward, outward, and backward, and place the finger tips upon the curve of the opposite shoulder, and then apply a Velpeau bandage, which will hold the arm motionless.

Organs of Special Sense: Diseases and Care.

Mr. P. C. Pah

With the eye the most common disease is inflammation of the conjunctiva. The cause may be cold, foreign body, or specific germ.

When the membrane (conjunctiva) becomes inflamed it no longer performs its duty of lubricating the ball and the eye becomes dry. To relieve this an oily or mucilaginous fluid, as a solution of gum acacia, may be used, and for congested condition use fluid hydrastic. A cold compress will assist. Keep room darkened.

If inflammation is due to a micro-organism the eye may be cleansed every ten minutes with a 5 per cent solution of boracic acid, and a cold compress applied, and once in twenty-four hours should be treated with 1 drop of a solution of atropia, 2 grains to the ounce, and pure castor oil 2 drops.

The attendant should be careful of her own eyes, as mucous membrane is easily infected with specific germs. Carefully wash hands after treating the eye.

Foreign body in the eye: If the eye is very sensitive, apply one drop of a 4 per cent solution of cocaine before attempting to remove the substance. Then place a small, round stick on the lid and turn the lid up over it, thus getting room to work. Then remove the object. If it should be a particle of lime, the intensity of the alkali must be neutralized by washing the eye with a weak solution of some acid (as buttermilk), then the eye may be treated as in acute conjunctivitis.

Inflammation of the cornea is a disease indicated by cloudiness and blood vessels on the surface. The inflammation causes infiltration of the cells. If this absorbs the trouble will be obviated, but if it does not absorb it makes its way to the surface and produces a corneal ulcer.

In milder forms put hot boracic compress on the eye and keep perfectly clean. If an ulcer forms this should be touched daily with a 2 per cent solution of silver nitrate, using a pointed camel's hair brush, and take extreme care that the caustic does not touch the surrounding surface, but is applied only to the very center of the ulcer.

The above directions apply to all inflammations of the eye.

Cataract: For this there is no remedy except the removal of the lens, when it becomes thick enough to allow its being done.

Diseases of the lids, as granulated lids, is chronic conjunctivitis; the granulation may be treated with a caustic followed by a lubricant.

Blepharitis, a thickened red border of the lids; treatment, cold cream, vaseline mixed with mild oxide of zinc; wash away in the morning.

Tonsillitis: Disease of the throat brought on by cold or bad hygienic condition. Symptoms, chilliness, pain in back, tonsils inflamed.

It is sometimes difficult to distinguish follicular tonsillitis from diphtheria, but in this form of tonsillitis the yellowish-gray masses separated by the reddish tonsillar tissues, are very characteristic, while in diphtheria the membrane is ashy gray, and not in patches.

In follicular tonsillitis, microscopic examination of the membrane will show the Klebs-Luefller bacilli to be present.

Apply external poultice. Some use hot flaxseed, others prefer ice, and to the membrane apply dry bicarbonate of soda, or powdered alum, and gargle with pyrozone or alcohol and water.

Rheumatism sometimes locates in the throat, for which salycilicates should be used. Diet, a nourishing liquid.

For suppurative tonsilitis, scarify over the most prominent part to hasten the rupture of the abscess and use a gargle of iron or listerine. Give an iron tonic. Breathe warm air and burn the throat excretions.

Diphtheria: A contagious disease, poison from which is given *off* in saliva, but not in breath. There is special danger to the attendant in examining and swabbing the throat. The virus will attach to clothing, bedding, etc., and has *great tenacity of life*. Characterized by a fibrinous exudate, usually upon a mucous membrane, and by constitutional symptoms.

The germ is found in the pseudomembrane. It is best cultivated *in blood serum*. The colonies are large, grayish white, with an opaque center. Multiplies readily in milk. It retains life many months, and is one of the most violent poisons. May be contracted from the exudate, from the secretions of the nose and throat *of convalescents*, and from the throats of healthy persons who have taken the bacilli from the person or clothing of someone. It is prone to develop in connection with scarlet fever.

The membrane often covers the entire surface of mouth and throat, extending even to lips and blocking nostrils. Period of incubation, five to seven days; symptoms, *chilliness, fever, pain in back and limbs*; temperature, 102° to 103°, and in severe cases 104°. Membranes first appear on the tonsils. In favorable cases in from seven *to ten days the swelling* diminishes and recovery begins. Kidney complications are common. Facial paralysis and even complete paralysis may develop. The heart sometimes slows to 30 beats a minute. Heart failure and fatal syncope may occur as late as the sixth or seventh week.

Local treatment.—Swab throat with peroxide of hydrogen; or bichloride of mercury, 1 1000; or carbolic acid, 3 per cent in 30 per cent alcohol solution; or perchloride *of iron*, 1½ drams; glycerin, 1 ounce; water, 1 ounce; carbolic acid, 15 to 20 drops. Blood serum of immune animals is an important antitoxine.

The Practical Teaching of Physiology and Hygiene in the Indian Schools.

Mrs. Cora B. Findlay Yahan, Ore.

In the teaching of this vitally important subject, "Example is better than precept," and "Actions speak louder than words."

In eating, pupils should not be required to finish a meal within a given time. Check them only in rudeness or too hasty eating. The poisons contained in tea and coffee and their effect upon the human system should be faithfully taught in accordance with the best authorities on these subjects. Besides the *proper selection of the best food*, the most healthful preparation should be taught. The school cook must see to it that grains and vegetables are in a wholesome condition when brought to the table, and that nothing is saturated with grease. Have no sour bread.

Physiology and hygiene are taught outside the schoolroom, dining *room, and kitchen*. Proper ventilation of rooms, cleanliness of the person, clothing, buildings, and grounds should be taught in the different departments and in the school as a whole. The matron, as well as the teacher and *seamstress, must show how tight* garments impede circulation and breathing. Girls should wear union suits reaching to the ankles. See that hose supporters are neither too short nor too tight.

The pupils should be taught the injurious effects of *alcohol and tobacco*, and no teacher or other employee should be guilty of using them.

I believe that the greatest good we can do the Indian is to teach him that the body is "the temple of God." Teach him to be an honest, industrious, law-abiding, *pure, temperate citizen*. In other words, teach him physiology and hygiene. In the truest sense make the teaching practical.

MUSIC.

Miss Estelle Carpenter, director of music in the San Francisco public schools, was in charge of the music section. She spoke at some length on the proper use of the voice and the attention that the teacher should give to developing the musical instinct of the child. In concluding, Miss Carpenter sang a child song as an illustration of the proper method. In the limited time allowed the section the results were good, both in quantity and quality.

REF0073669

Ear Training.

By Estelle Carpenter, Director of Music, San Francisco, Cal.

Very often at first children can not perceive that a sound is high or low. They must be taught to listen. They must hear tones one after another, so that the ear may perceive the difference in pitch.

In different nationalities we find different degrees of quickness in producing tones. Some people are apparently tone deaf. This is caused by two reasons: One is the wrong use of the vocal organs, caused by disease or carelessness, and the other is lack of concentration and practice from the beginning. When these two are combined, we have the unmusical ear. But it is our duty as teachers to prevent just this state of affairs. If we can take the children, and especially the little folks, and patiently train them, we shall find that this "bugbear" of school singing, the "monotone," will disappear.

Now, how are we to do it? First, insist on the use of the breath in sweet singing. In my previous talks I have shown you how to obtain this. When this is accomplished, we find that quite a number of children, who could not go up or down, sing the scale and simple tunes. Thus we have remedied the first cause, wrong use of the vocal organs.

We find there are still a number in the class that can not sing the scale or a tune, or even raise the pitch one tone. These children should be allowed to listen quietly for at least a month, while the class sings. Then the careful teacher should give a little extra tune to the children individually—patiently have them listen for high and low tones, and then have them imitate the teacher, building the scale tone by tone, gradually allow the ones that improve to join in the class singing. It will be surprising how many monotones in the course of the year or two will be able to sing the scale. If that step is accomplished, the rest will come.

After children have acquired sweet tones, both high and low, it is time to begin systematic work in the intervals.

I have found that for independence it is best to begin with octaves, afterwards taking up the tones of the tonic chord in all combinations. When the children have acquired the habit of singing easily these tones with the syllables, then let them think syllables and sing the tones to ōō or ā. If they can do this readily, then let them practice the tones of the dominant chord in the various combinations, and connect them with the tones previously learned. Finally take up the tones of the subdominant chord.

Be very careful to go slowly at first. Make the children think for themselves. Have them listen to different tones and guess the syllable names. Appeal to the interest of the children, for they must be wide-awake. I find the hand signs very useful for the little children. Later use the vertical scale. When the children can skip the intervals of the scale readily, allow them to sing simple melodies from the vertical scale rapidly.

This ear training should be practiced carefully during all the years of the school life in connection with the note work, because by so doing the children acquire power and agility in tone hearing and tone production.

Voice.

By Estelle Carpenter, Director of Music, San Francisco, Cal.

We can help the free flow of the breath by the use of consonants; they are a necessary evil in singing—necessary because of the pronunciation, and evil because they are so unmusical. Now when a consonant is given, such as, l, t, k, d, n, it tends to choke the breath, but if the breath is checked then we are liable to get into wrong habits, so we must watch ourselves with the greatest care so that the breath is both given and taken.

I think the relation of the breath to the consonants is easily explained by this illustration: Imagine a castle with long halls from the lowest hall up; every little while there is a door. Imagine that a person rushes through the hall and doors to the roof; necessarily he stops a very little to open each door, but then he rushes on. On the whole he is moving, and opening the doors makes him go faster between the doors. He never stops perfectly still. Just so the breath must never stop; but of course while making the consonants the breath is held just the minutest part of a second, but it never becomes stagnant. Now, in singing, the consonants are doors, and the vowels are vocalized breath; they can be thought of as the spaces between the doors, or rather, we may say that the consonants are finite and the vowels are infinite.

We start with the finite for a foundation, and through the vowels we can express the emotions. This is simplified in the Italian language because there we only have the consonants in the beginning of the word. But take the English, and what do we find? Words like these, "late-going" and "not." The consonants are on the end of the word. What are we going to do? We must treat final consonants as if they were initial. The consonants are all very well in their places; in fact, we can not do without them, but they must not be vulgarly conspicuous or they will destroy the soul of our music. So we should practice such words as lonely, remember, lately, dearly, tenderly, morning, longingly, going.

We are possessed of two sets of muscles in the throat, the extrinsic and the intrinsic muscles. The first are coarse and physical ones that only come into use when we do not have to think much or feel; also they come into use to protect our softer, sweeter voice. For instance, if I were walking in a crowded street, such as Broadway, New York, and wished to talk, I should have to raise my voice. It becomes a different kind of voice—really piercing. Thus I use my extrinsic muscles. My intrinsic muscles are impressionable and can not stay when this harsh tone comes. But let me sympathize with a friend, when the highest and best in me is touched, and when I express love, sorrow, joy, then these intrinsic muscles come into play. In the schoolroom we meet often and mostly the extrinsic muscles. The child is not thinking as he sings; there is no feeling; he seems to be wound up, and the brute muscles only come into play. Paralyze these muscles by means of thought and breath, then the delicate muscles are brought into use. If we persist in not using, not thinking, our voices are harsh. The resonant cavities of head and chest become closed from nonuse, the jaw and lips are stiff, the tongue not agile, and we have a harsh, grinding, buzz-saw voice.

First have free use of the voice; practice consonants as follows:

(Tip tongue:) la, la, la, na, na, na, ta, ta, ta, da, da, da, da.

(Trilled:) r, r, r.

(Back tongue:) ng, k, g, j.

(Lips:) oo, a, a, a, o, u, oa, a, o, a, o, e.

Thus are paralyzed the extrinsic muscles, then we are ready for placing the tone. Generally the correction of all these bad habits will allow the tone naturally to place itself correctly. By humming with vitality we shall find the upper resonant cavities will be strengthened and gradually all the hardness will disappear. Hum m, km, n, ng, in octaves down the scale. All of the foregoing exercises are hints for the interested teacher. This is a broad field, and one that is coming to the front more and more educationally.

We often forget that singing is the very means by which we can open up the rich mines of the child's nature. In all our work we deal with the mind, but through music we can reach the heart of the child. Little by little, through this art, we may help each child to erect for himself a high idea, and so develop the good within him.

We have the skilled eye and hand, and the active brain, why not cultivate the affections? If children are taught, through the best songs, to love the good and beautiful, will not this help them to choose the good and beautiful in life? We find where ennobling songs are used, and where the children feel what they sing, that they have sweet and fervent voices; and where such is the case, we have responsive and obedient children.

Let us not forget, amid the drill of our daily work, that we are aiming for something higher than the letter. Indeed, we must feel that we are nourishing the souls of our children.

DRAWING.

This subject was in charge of Miss Frances E. Ranson, of the New York Training School, and was discussed in an exceedingly interesting manner. She said, in part:

"Every one has power to draw. This is contrary to the thought of many. I should like to prove that each one has this power. A mistake of many teachers is that they are trying to begin directly at designing without the necessary preparation. Spontaneous drawing is the natural and logical drawing of primary children. This drawing is the natural expression of childhood. His first ideas he expresses by pictures—the circle for the head, one for body, and straight lines extending downward is the child's crude expression of the idea of man. By these expressions the child tries to get a hold upon the world around him. And this is the natural way the teacher should work, from imagination first.

"The object to be obtained in spontaneous drawing is the expression of the thought. In story work intuition and tact are needed by the teacher to understand the nature and tendency of each child. In a class of fifty, fifty different ideas may be expressed, each child drawing the expression of his own ideas.

REF0073670

"Care should be taken by the teacher to suggest and build up on the idea taken in its drawing. Every crude drawing means something to the child. Illustrate days, seasons, etc., drawing of flowers, plowing, sowing seeds.

"Is there any value in copying pictures? Yes, when the copying is for some particular point. Work from pictures when objects can not be presented. Copy for artistic arrangement. Begin by copying good things, then make something similar. A problem in arithmetic has but one correct answer; spontaneous drawing as many expressions of ideas as there are pupils in the class.

"There is no limit to the subject of drawing. It touches every subject we teach: geography, science, physiology, number work, etc. Every new way of expressing thought strengthens mental power. The charm of the Indian work is that it is unique. That beauty of originality we want to keep. The Japanese are introducing American ideas into their work and thus robbing it of its beauty and originality.

"In technical perspection a cylindrical form is very simple to work with. Look at the end, a circle. In drawing a circle begin at the bottom and go to the left.

All work should be light and large and free. Use charcoal at first. It gives a free, easy sweep. Use blackboard freely. In drawing from pictures children put in more than they see. Theirs is called knowledge drawing.

"Education should not rest upon the tripod of the three R's; the fourth leg upon which it stands is drawing."

Miss Ransom gave practical demonstrations of what she said by frequent use of the brush and colors.

VERTICAL WRITING.

This department was in charge of Miss Georgia McManis, supervisor of writing, Colorado Springs, Colo. She said:

"Business men all over the land cry out against our young men and women who apply for positions, the one who can write with a degree of legibility and speed being the exception. It is believed that the new system of writing will hasten the day when all who can write at all will write well. However, the most important advantages touch the physical welfare of the pupil.

"It has taken us quite 200 years to learn that the fruits of slanting writing are curvature of the spine, imperfect vision, illegibility, slowness of execution, and many other evils. In vertical writing the health of the pupil is not impaired, while legibility, rapidity, and compactness are a few of the many advantages.

"All primary work for the first four and a half months should be on the blackboard, thus using the large muscles of the arm and shoulder. These are the muscles first developed, and the pupil gradually passes to the use of the smaller muscles and the writing of smaller letters. The children of our schools write too much. Writing should never be employed as a means of keeping children quiet. It is better to shorten the time and require quality rather than quantity. The teacher's writing should at all times be uniform, neat, and of excellent form. Children are imitators, and they are quite as apt to imitate the good as the bad."

Miss McManis recommended drill in figures, round and plain.

ADDRESSES MADE DURING THE SESSIONS.

THE FIRE DRILL.

By Supervisor A. O. Wright.

The object of the fire drill is to move the pupils out of a building as rapidly and orderly as possible. The day drill consists of forming pupils, under command of their officers, and marching them to a place of safety. In the night drill, one way is to have the pupils go to bed after placing their clothes where they can be readily grasped in the dark. When the signal is given, they should leave their beds, carry their clothes to their selected dressing room, then dress as rapidly as possible. Another way is to awaken the pupils at night and conduct the same movements. There are two ways of counting (among several) to which I give preference. One is to have an officer responsible for each dormitory, if not too large. The other is to divide the school into squads of eight, under a corporal, who shall report, as in military drill, whether his or her squad is in line.

Schools should be abundantly supplied with water and hose, and a fire company of the larger boys, in command of the best male employee, should be organized. Arrangements should be made for waking officers and employees and for saving property. Fire drill should be conducted as quietly as possible, and no one should be allowed to shout "fire." The object is to be so well prepared that if a real fire occurs each officer and pupil will know his duty and perform it fearlessly.

IDEAS IN REFERENCE TO INDIAN EDUCATION.

By Rev. Father Hahn, superintendent St. Boniface Industrial School, Banning, Cal.

From an Indian child you can not expect as much as from a white child. We must have forbearance—have patience. Urging on the Indian pupil in an impatient manner may bewilder him, but nothing will be gained.

The theory that the Indian problem can be solved by some quickening process in the Indian schools sounds marvelous; but when the teacher is placed before the Indian pupils, when theory becomes a condition, the task will be fully realized. The advice was given some time ago to introduce some modern methods. Method in teaching is absolutely necessary. A teacher without a method is like a man described by St. Paul—he is striking the air. However, many works on modern method are translations from foreign languages, and the learned professors did not write their methods for Indian children. Whether your method be ancient or modern, do your work conscientiously.

Do not expect of an Indian child too much. Nature has given us illustrations. There is a difference in the time it takes to mature the different products. Thus, there is some difference in the length of time required to educate an Indian child and a white child. Up to date the Platos are scarce even among the Caucasian race. Indian children are twice children; they are children and they are Indians, and sometimes they are stubborn children. They have sometimes a natural tired feeling and need some rest. You may, in a mechanical manner, teach them many things. You may assist them in training their memory and developing their intellect, but you can not give them any more brains than God has given them.

An Indian inspector once said to me, "Take your children out on the hills or through the barn. Show them a cow, a horse, or any object of nature. This is the best way to teach Indian children." It is true that to show an object and then teach the proper name of it and all of its parts is an excellent way to teach Indians. Still the Indian children are by nature keen observers. They will notice a bird or animal, or some object of nature more quickly than we. They do not like to be watched, but themselves watch closely. Hence, part of the kindergarten work may be omitted.

The Indian children are well adapted to music and singing. Their voices are strong

REF0073671

and soft. Select no frivolous songs; hymns and patriotic songs, melancholy and impressive themes, are best rendered by Indian children.

Do not give difficult problems in arithmetic to Indian children. Teach them a simple thorough method of figuring. Throw books and mathematics into the fire. If you use any they ought not to contain the solutions of the example given, or any puzzling problems.

Teach them by example. Commit to memory what you are going to teach. Select from history, geography, and grammar the most important points. Omit whatever is of no material value. Do not forget to repeat incessantly and you will be gratified with the result. The brighter pupils will then investigate. They will ask you, and something higher can be taught them.

In reference to recreation, my views are these: I would allow them plenty of healthful and harmless physical exercise; but I would not call them together, boys and girls, for a dance. You may say that I am too severe and old-fashioned. But a school is a school, and a ballroom is a ballroom. You may attract the Indian children but you will not benefit them. I do not say this in order to find fault with what is done, perhaps with the best of intentions, but I believe that there is too much of exciting recreation among young and old Indians.

If you have to punish an Indian pupil do it humanely. Quick-tempered people at an Indian school are in the wrong place. Sometimes punishment becomes necessary because those in charge are not watchful. Who is the more to blame, the erring pupil or the careless employee?

The education of the Indian children is a great redeeming feature in the policy of the National Government in reference to the Indians. It has been generous and even paternal in providing a free and thorough education for the Indian children. Those who desire to learn something may do so. They may equip themselves with a common-school knowledge; they may learn some kind of trade, some kind of work; they may become capable of supporting themselves by some honest labor and become loyal citizens of this great Republic, which I trust God in His goodness may guide and keep until the end of time.

THE CHURCH AND THE INDIAN.

By Father Chrysostem Verwyst, of Los Angeles.

We want to civilize the Indian—that is, make him happier and better than he is. Now, what is civilization? Does it consist in merely living in fine houses, wearing fine clothes, having the thousand and one comforts of the whites? A man may have all three and still be vicious, immoral, bad. Our forgers, swindlers, bank wreckers are civilized men, but their civilization is materialism, pure and simple. Money and pleasure are the two articles of creed of this materialistic civilization. Such was the civilization of ancient Rome and Greece.

It was the church that first christianized and thereby civilized our ancient forefathers. The missionaries and their colaborers taught the barbarians agriculture and the arts of civilized life. All this took centuries to accomplish.

As soon as the Indian becomes a convert to Christianity he immediately begins to adopt the habits of civilized life. What the church has done for the Indians can be seen everywhere.

God save the Indian from such materialistic civilization! It is a curse, not a blessing. It does not elevate man, but drags him down and makes him the slave of base passions.

What civilization, then, do we want to give to the Indian? We want to give him civilization that will make him better; that will make him know, revere, and serve the great God that made him; make him conscious of his accountability to God and to his conscience and to his fellow-man for his acts. In a word, we want to give him a civilization that will make him a man in the fullest sense of the word—honest, conscientious, reliable, and industrious. Such a man is the noblest type of civilization. To impart to the Indian this true civilization—the only kind of civilization worthy the name—we want religion. Any system of education that ignores religion is a sham.

THE PRACTICAL IN OUR SYSTEM OF INDIAN EDUCATION.

By Mrs. Jessie Cook.

The first official Indian report was made seventy-seven years ago. The map which accompanies that report presents a wonderful contrast to the map that appears with the latest report of the Indian Office. A glance at the great area of "unexplored country" teaches us how young we are as a nation. The Indian service is still

younger, and this must excuse our want of true practical sense in dealing with these people.

It is in the school system that we are most interested. If Indians were mixed with white communities, where ideas are absorbed, as a matter of course much of our present work would be needless. It is as teachers of beginners that we are apt to fail. Not books so much as things and experiences are what they should understand. Common sense is the teacher's best qualification. A teacher with her desk full of things to illustrate reading and language lessons makes her pupils understand all they are taught. One can not express what he does not understand.

There should be unanimity through all the grades in giving a knowledge of everyday life. Conversation should be a part of each day's work.

Teaching number should begin with object work, and there should be no effort to force into higher grades till what has been taught is assimilated. The Indian is a close observer of nature, and all forces have suggested something to him, so that he has some knowledge of geography, as well as history; but he has not come into possession of number, and it is harder for him to grasp.

Another lack, the great one, is of appreciation of the value of work. A Pawnee chief in 1822 expressed the feeling of most Indians when he said, "Let us exhaust our present resources before you make us toil and interrupt our happiness." It is the object of government to give the Indian what will tend to self-preservation; but this is counteracted if he is not given a chance to measure wits with others. It lies with the schools to impress pupils with the necessity for work and the success achieved by those who do work. The outing system is doing this for older pupils.

A CHARACTERIZATION OF YOUTH.

By Charles C. Van Liew, Ph. D., president State Normal School, Chico, Cal.

The period of youth is consecrated to the perfection of the powers for maturity. If there is one fact fundamental in human development, it is that youth is devoted to forming individual creative powers; hence it is the most important period of growth and the most difficult to train.

Instinctively the race feels the mystery of life culminating in adolescence. It is an interesting study to follow the observances which have centered round this period, emphasizing the fact that very early this physiological rebirth impressed the race and affected both the religious and the social and artistic usages.

Dr. Colin Scott tells us "no theme has been so stimulating in art or literature." It is the central thought in biological science, and has been persistent in shaping social and economic humanity. The instinct culminates finally in certain Christian rites, such as confirmation, when coincident (as with some sects) with the opening years of adolescence, and in the vital work of such associations as the Epworth League and Christian Endeavor societies.

This is as far as racial instinct carries us. It was for evolutionary physiology and psychology to show that the period demands far greater recognition in education. In the following characterization I have drawn from the best researches, especially those found in the American Journal of Psychology and the Pedagogical Seminary.

We will give attention to the changes incident to adolescence not generally known, yet which are of great importance in training.

Blood pressure, as indicated by relation of heart to arteries, furnishes a key to much that is characteristic of emotional and volitional life.

Along with this marked condition of the circulatory system, the nervous system and the brain should be noted. Brain growth, according to Donaldson, is manifested by increase of weight, which is very rapid in childhood. It nearly reaches maximum several years before puberty (about 9 or 10), and attains greatest weight early in puberty, after which there is a falling off in weight.

Adolescence, then, is characterized, not by increase of brain weight, but by the organization of the brain. What changes take place is not wholly known, but judging from general movement and the character of the activity which is making for intellectual organization, they probably lie along lines of increase in fibers of association and of their final incasement in the medullary sheath, which is aptly compared to the rubber insulator on electric wires, preventing irradiation and consequent dissipation of nerve current.

Childhood, then, the time of rapid brain growth, is one of low blood pressure, while adolescence, the age of slow growth of brain, is the time of high and increasing pressure.

The early years of adolescence are normally characterized by a decided increase in stature and weight. The years of maximum growth are also the years of maximum

REF0073672

resistance to disease. If height and weight increase together, there is less danger of weakness from growth, but growth in height without weight is accompanied by weakness. In general, there is greater health at this time but more nervous irritability. Often there is great changeableness of appetite, which suggests the need of a careful variation of food. There are important bone and muscular changes; in the male the shoulders broaden and the muscles harden; it is the time par excellence for muscle training and growth. Sometimes the growth of bone in length is too rapid for the growth of muscles, in which case the child suffers from growing pains.

There are often striking changes in physiognomy, especially in the prominent bones of the cheek, nose, and chin. The larynx enlarges in both sexes and the vocal cords elongate, giving to the girl a richer, stronger tone, and to the boy not only greater power of voice but also an octave lower pitch.

This is a period of "storm and stress," of rebirth either for better or worse. The energies are summoned before a final court of appeal, the struggle is renewed with fresh advocates, and the fittest cause within the individual will survive.

Turn now to the subjective side of the development. New and strange sensations burst upon the mind. New hopes, dreams, and longings come to form the dominating purposes and passions of life. A tempest often possesses the being, running the gamut from the depths of pessimism to the heights of hope which know no bounds. This is often associated with fluctuation in powers of attention and work.

The effect of the more self-conscious emotions is often seen reflected in the arts of speech and oral reading which often must be learned over again, at least in part. Love of solitude and reverie are characteristic tendencies. Conscientiousness and inwardness belong to the girl, and rivalry and love of adventure to the boy. The passions of love, hate, pride, etc., are keenly felt though under control. Certain forms of mental alienation may appear, but the too intense moods are outgrown, except in cases of arrested development. The greater emotional activity is intimately connected with the greater physical vitality of the age and with the awakening of new hereditary forces. It is possible for this emotional contest to result in new strength and character to the individual; often the reverse.

The most important feature modifying the moral being is the awakening of an emphatic, often excessive, individuality. It is, in the words of Dr. Hall, a time of "soul awakening and self-consciousness," backed not only by emotional and physical intensity, but by greater strength of will. This gets expression in many ways. The sense of touch, so closely allied with matters of sex and in the most delicate and spiritual way, is usually greatly heightened. Taste and smell are keener, and hence also the æsthetic likes and dislikes which depend on these senses. The individual is apt to be carried away by fads which often assume the nature of self-discipline. Art, which Colin Scott calls "an irradiation of sex," offers the richest field for the play of the youth's fancy for fads. The reading craze is very common and it is a golden opportunity for education, for the mind is at this time very retentive.

The period is also one of ideals, and a little stimulus suffices to give the youth thoughts of the deeper meaning of things. It is evident that he is rapidly approaching the time when he shall be creating ideals for life.

The saving features of adolescence lie in the social and religious instincts, which are strong at this age. This is the great opportunity in these lines. Yet the social instinct is sometimes at first strangely manifested, for now the parent finds his hold on the confidence of his child slipping away. The first break is secretiveness toward the parent and the substitution of friends outside of home in matters of confidence. Yet there is evident desire for companionship with older and stronger persons.

Out of the narrower emotions grow those which are altruistic and self-sacrificing. A large per cent of our prominent men and women have won striking successes within the period of adolescence.

The desire for practical activity often takes the adolescent away from home. This is the case when the travel instinct is strong. These are common characteristics of the male adolescent. And quite characteristic are the motives which prompt this—the injured feeling, love of adventure, and mating. On the other hand, they may develop a fondness for vigorous teachers and for severe studies. Desire for activity becomes a veritable appetite.

A marked feature of moral growth is the dominance of reasoning powers in the regulation of personal acts. It is the reasonableness of a law that appeals to their moral choice. They are conscious of personality and of their rights as individuals. Their moral growth can not ignore these. The educator whose authority is not social and rational fails in leadership of this age.

With fuller maturity of the reasoning powers comes often a strong philosophic interest. Religious doubts appear, and their injurious effects depend largely upon the extent to which religious training has been characterized by dogma rather than

the true religious spirit. There is little doubt that the whole period of adolescence is intensely religious in the spiritual sense. The greater number of conversions occur during this period. One can not doubt that this is the time when religious regeneration, with its increased sense of responsibilities and its moral and social tone and poise, should take place.

Finally, the adolescent is very suggestible. Suggestion is often a serious influence. It has been shown beyond a doubt that the period of adolescence for girls may be hastened by from a few months to one or two years merely by the suggestions of environment, a fact that should be noted, especially in instruction in matters of sex.

THE TEACHER: A DETERMINING FORCE IN THE CHILD'S LIFE.

DR. MERRILL E. GATES, Secretary of Board of Indian Commissioners.

"When a man dies," says Schopenhauer, "a world perishes—the world which he bore in his head."

Each one of us has felt this sense of an irreparable loss when the clear-seeing, virtue-loving soul of a wise friend has passed away. If his individuality was marked and strong, if he had skill to work with head or hand, if his technical knowledge was special and peculiar, we feel that the world is poorer by so much subtracted from its working force. He knew relations of things which no other knew. He saw truth from points of view whence it had not been revealed to others. His store of knowledge, his trained ability to use that knowledge, his affections, the garnered wisdom and the powers for good which come from lifelong friendships, the far-reaching, comprehensive views of life, its needs and its duties, which "years that bring the philosophic mind" had given him; all these are lost with him, out of our life here below. His personality ceases to touch upon and modify ours, save through memory. For knowledge to which he could turn at once, others must grope in darkness or in half light. The whole coordinate world of matter and mind that lay orderly and clear before his eyes, as far as our communication with him is concerned, has been resolved into its elements again, and is lost to us. So profoundly does nature teach us the value of a single well-directed life, the importance of each man's own personality, that we are ready to say emphatically, "When a man dies, a world perishes—the world he carried in his head."

If the ceasing of a life among us is so serious a loss, the beginning of a conscious soul-life is surely a matter of the gravest importance. If it is true that a world of knowledge perishes when a man's eyes close in death, it is no less true that a world of knowledge begins to be when a little child's soul opens to consciousness with the dawning of intelligence in its eyes. And they who work wisely with little children come nearer God's own work of creation than do those engaged in any other employment.

The divine frankness and directness, the absolute sincerity, of little children must always cause the thoughtful teacher to stand with awe in the presence of—

> The million stars which tremble
> O'er the deep mind of dauntless infancy.

VIVIDNESS AND PERMANENCE OF EARLY IMPRESSIONS.

Recall your own earliest memories. See how the whole world as you now know it was held for you in the small circle of home and friends which surrounded you as a little child. Each type of man and woman you have since known was there. The face of each one known in that little circle has always since stood for you as a type. Take that self-sacrificing, strong, and helpful woman whom you best knew—your mother, perhaps; her face presents itself to you, whether you will or not, when your thought turns to the class of characters to which you have since learned to know that she belonged. She was the incarnate class—the type and the individual in one, in those early days when your life was taking color from its surroundings. Even the points of the compass, as you first learned them in your father's house, how unchangeably they are painted on your memory. Is it not the experience of many of you to this day that when you wish in strange surroundings "to orient yourself," "to make your east and north" come right, you go back involuntarily to your early home, and get your north and your east by placing yourself among the old surroundings there?

So in standards of taste, of social intercourse, and especially of morals, however much we may think we have changed, the earliest standards of our home in childhood again and again present themselves with the feeling that here is, after all, the true norm—the really fixed standard. These things were about us when there was in process of creation that little ordered universe, that microcosm of conscious exist-

REF0073673

ence which each one of us carries with him through life. The elements of all our subsequent experience were there, and it sometimes seems as if we had stood, since those early years, within a sphere which has widened and enlarged as the walls of the bubble grow away from its center, always reflecting the same world, but in an ever-larger sphere, on a constantly broadening scale.

It is this permanence of early impressions, this lasting and conditioning power of the influences of childhood and early youth, that gives to the teacher of young children her noble dower of sweet yet grave responsibility.

DO YOU KNOW THE CHILD'S VIEW OF LIFE?

Every surrounding, every association of early life, has an influence on the child which it is almost impossible for the adult to understand, save as he remembers it. It is worth while, then, for those who teach to make every possible effort to recall their own childish ways of looking at the world, so that the minds of those they teach may not be to them utterly unknown. Suppose that, familiar only with the field of knowledge in which he tries to teach, but an utter stranger to the child's nature and the child's way of looking at life and at knowledge, the teacher attempts to guide it. What right have we to hope for anything more than chance success here and there? Surely the teacher's business is to study young minds, and the peculiarities that belong to childish and youthful ways of looking at things, if his wish is really to be a successful guide of the young, to stimulate them to high achievement and noble living.

Does any one of you doubt that the childish way of looking at the world and at the subjects you are trying to teach differs utterly from your way of looking at them? If you doubt this, you must have been much more occupied in forcing on pupils what you fancied they needed than in finding out their actual needs. Perhaps there are some of you who teach little children who are always in danger of not thinking often enough or carefully enough of this difference between the world as it looks to you and the world as it lies before the pairs of childish eyes, blue, and black, and brown, that open on it from a plane 2 or 3 feet lower than that which your eyes occupy, and ten, or twenty, or thirty years younger than yours.

PUT YOURSELF IN THE CHILD'S PLACE.

If you are to be a truly successful teacher of children you must learn to put yourself in the child's place, to look out on the world through a child's eyes, to comprehend the practical difficulties that lie in the way of a child's progress.

We often urge the young to be manly, to take a mature and wise view of the world and of life. This is well; but in all true teaching, as in every legal contract, there must be "a meeting of minds;" and it is reasonable to expect that the teacher, who has had the advantage of knowing by experience both these periods of life, should go rather more than half-way to bring about this meeting. It is more reasonable to expect the teacher to put himself intelligently in the pupil's place, which can be done by earnestly recalling her own early life, than to demand constantly of the pupil that he launch himself upon an unknown future and "be a man" in his view of the case. Children have never known manhood and womanhood. Women and men have known childhood! Happy are they who are called to teach, and have not forgotten their own childhood!

How we reverence the teachers who understood our childish needs and truly taught us! Into the ranks of *true teachers*—a body of people honored by all the thoughtful with an honor second to that paid to no other profession (for the clergy are deserving of honor only in proportion as they are truly commissioned and effective teachers of the highest and most vital truth)—into the honored ranks of true teachers you can never come without this spirit of sympathetic appreciation of the soul life and the needs of those whom you are to teach. I say it reverently—for all teaching affects immortal souls and immortal interests—as it is true of the very Kingdom of Heaven, so it is true of the profession of teaching, which deals constantly with souls on their way toward or away from that Kingdom—to the ranks of true teachers, "except ye become as little children, ye can not enter in."

THIS DOES NOT MEAN DO HIS WORK FOR HIM.

But observe, please, that while I say this, I utterly disclaim any confidence in that false system of education which consists in the effort to remove every difficulty from the intellectual pathway of a child, to make every step one of unconscious effort, to humor every inclination, every passing whim of childhood. Not so is manly fiber made, whether in muscle or brain! There is a sense in which the motto, "learning made easy," is the bane of modern systems of education. I urge you to seek consciously to put yourselves in the place of the children you teach, not that you may take every difficulty out of their way, but that you may know what are their real difficulties, and lead them patiently to overcome these difficulties. We do not believe in so explaining every hard point as to leave a child nothing to do by way of conscious effort. It is by putting forth what mental strength he has that the child gains more strength. Only by effort can he grow in mental vigor. Do not weakly and fondly humor the young intrusted to your care, but so study them as to learn where the way is obstructed from their line of approach, and to teach them by skillful questioning how to apply their strength wisely. To do this we must put ourselves in their places and look at life through their eyes.

"NONE BUT POETS REMEMBER THEIR YOUTH."

Now, this is by no means so easy *to do* as it is to talk of. Women are far more finely sympathetic than men, yet it was a woman who said, "None but poets remember their youth." The freshness of the world, the vividness of impressions, the wonderful reality of the present, swallowing up in its intensity of sensation and emotion all memory of the past and all consideration of a future; the narrowness of the childish horizon, in space and thought as well as in time; the immensely exaggerated values in the childish consciousness of now and here, and of the present wish; the endless length of a holiday in its morning prospect, and the unsurmountable difficulty of a problem that resisted the first few attacks—recall these from your own childhood, and see how in these respects the world has changed for you!

You will not adapt your work to the child's mind and the child's needs unless you take pains to put yourself in the child's place.

SCHOOL LIFE FILLS MUCH OF THIS VIVID HORIZON OF CHILDHOOD.

The very narrowness of the circle of the child's interests and of childish life is designed, we must believe, to lend intensity and permanence to impressions at the child's entrance upon life.

Here we have one more application of that law of logic, that as the extension and comprehensiveness of terms diminish, their intensity and vividness increase. It was especially designed, then, we must believe, that children in these years of vivid impressions should learn much from mere contiguity, from day-by-day associations with those who are nearest them. Wise parents feel that they can not be too careful to make such as it should be every image and every association in this intensely vital yet limited circle of the child's consciousness.

None know better than do you, my friends, how large a place in this childish horizon is filled by school life. Think of it! For five or six hours a day, for five days in the week, you have the child under your care and influence, during the ten or twelve most impressionable years of his life. If no other element save time entered in, you would be arbiters of that child's future.

The Sunday school with its one-half hour a week for instruction, in place of your sixty half hours—how slight a hold it could get upon children save for the peculiar nature, the supernatural power of the truth there taught. Indeed, how small a share the Sunday school as a school does have in forming the ideals, the habits, the character of most children, when we compare it with the day school!

The school-teacher has the child directly under her care for many more hours in the week than has its own mother. And compared with the opportunities that the father ordinarily uses for coming to know his own children intimately, the teacher often knows the child through and through, while the father, from the few hours given to home and little ones, remains almost a stranger to the child's mental processes, habits of speech, and standards of life.

Is it a deep and well-grounded confidence in the wisdom, the skill, and the character of teachers which renders the majority of parents so ready to leave their children, hour after hour, day after day, week after week, year after year, to the constant influence of teachers to whom these parents are content to remain utter strangers, or is this only a proof of how lightly most parents wear the responsibilities of parenthood?

THE TEACHER MAKES THE TONE OF SCHOOL.

But let us bring the question closer home, and ask ourselves whether most teachers appreciate as they ought the vast power for good or for evil which is in their hands? Remember how deep and lasting an impression on the child must be made by the

REF0073674

utterances, the habits, the decisions, yes, the very tones and gestures and the expression of the face of the teacher with whom so many hours each day are passed. Inevitably the teacher makes the moral atmosphere of the school, and thus sets the keynote of those relations with others, relations harmonious or discordant, which are the beginning of social life for the child, and which will bless or mar his whole career. When we remember how boundless is this power, and how little thought is given to it by many of those who teach, I am sure we must wonder at the carelessness of parents in so lightly delegating these sacred trusts.

Every observant person who has thought at all of this subtle and all-pervasive influence of the teacher, and has opportunities to observe the schoolroom, must have been struck with the clearly traceable effect on pupils of the marked personal habits of the teacher. Especially if this teacher is loved and admired, the inflections of her voice, her manner of speaking, even the peculiarities of her personal carriage and her mode of dress, will be again and again reproduced among her receptive pupils.

And she must be a very poor teacher or a very unlovely character who does not win the affections of her pupils; for the quick receptiveness, the appreciating responsiveness of young children, and their disposition to love and idealize those who faithfully teach them are such as to make it easily possible for every good teacher to be warmly loved by her pupils.

THE TRUSTFULNESS OF CHILDREN SHOULD MAKE THE TEACHER TRUSTWORTHY.

To me there is always something pathetic, something that appeals most deeply to all within one that is noble and trustworthy, in the sight of a room full of children fixing their eager, receptive, trustful faces on their teacher. Oh, what a thrill of shame must pass through every true heart at the thought that, as the result of carelessness, stupidity, or selfish laziness, he has misled such trusting ones!

What remorse at the thought that willful perversity or selfish pride, or the weakness that gives way to anger, or the love of ease that ends in ruinous laziness may have caused one of us to betray such loving trust!

That Greatest of Teachers, who living Himself, as one has said, "the Holiest among the mighty and the Mightiest among the holy, lifted with His hands empires off their hinges, turned the stream of centuries out of its channel, and still governs the ages"—that Divine Teacher has said in words profoundly significant to each of us who teach, "It were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and he cast into the sea, than that he should cause one of these little ones to stumble."

With these grave responsibilities attaching to the teacher's influence, what ought we who teach to expect—yes, to demand—of ourselves!

TAKE CARE HOW YOU SPEAK.

First of all, as the communication of ideas is our great work, and as for this communication of thought language is the medium, we should take care how we speak. The true teacher is bound always to be candid, kind, truthful in speech. The sacred gift of language carries with it the implied obligation always to speak the truth and nothing but the truth. F. D. Maurice ("Social Morality") has truly said, "A covenant not to lie is implied in the very existence of the language of every people under heaven."

I trust no one of you has been misled by those newspaper controversies in which many very keen and some very good men have endeavored to prove to their own satisfaction that sometimes, under certain circumstances, a lie is a good and clean thing—in fact, may be a kind of Christian duty. Away with such abominable doctrine, whoever writes or preaches it. There can be but one standard for speech, that of absolute truthfulness. The lie sets itself against all God's laws. The whole universe is leagued—bound fast, by laws of God's own appointing—to hunt down and crush the lie and to shame the liar! The saints, whose lives were marred and blemished by lies; the suffering invalids, who vainly turn hopeless eyes of questioning and despair upon friends and physicians and dare not trust their lifelong friends because they know the prevalence of the accursed doctrine "it is right to lie to the sick;" the hesitating morality of the young people and children who are growing up under the blighting, miasmatic influence of moral teachers who maintain that it is sometimes right to lie, in order "to save life," for instance—all these victims of the evil of tampering with truth cry out against these efforts to make anything else than a grievous sin out of a lie.

"All lies do now, as from the first, travel incessantly toward chaos, and there at length lodge," says a noble apostle of truthfulness. And a far higher authority would seem effectually to have closed discussion for all rational men who believe in revelation, by that name, "The father of lies," which it gives to the arch enemy of our souls, and by its solemn closing declaration that when the gates of the Golden City are closed "whosoever loveth and maketh a lie" shall be without.

No; let us *not* strike at the root of all true manliness by admitting for a moment that even a life is worth more than a principle—so sacred a principle as truth. To admit this would be to teach our children to disclown the noble army of martyrs in all ages by calling them mistaken fanatics, because they did not choose to forsake a principle—to tell a lie rather than to lose their life. May God save us as a people from the awful results that must inevitably follow such a base surrender of the very citadel of morality! And may we who teach, while we are careful not to boast that we are such stuff as martyrs are made of, never tamper with the most sacred obligation—always to tell the truth.

The teacher's standard of sincerity and truthfulness in the transactions of the schoolroom day after day will have more to do with the pupils' training in regard to truth than will the teacher's formal and explicit utterances on stated occasions. If there is a *disposition on the* part of the teacher systematically to color things in his own favor, when he repeats them; if there is a forgetfulness of promises which argues a slight regard for his plighted word; if there is an easy oblivion for what tells against *himself and* a stern grip of the memory on every point that makes against the pupil—no amount of talking about truthfulness can prevent the evil effects of what are, consciously or unconsciously, that teacher's real principles as to truthfulness.

LOVE OF TRUTH IN DEEDS—ADMIT YOUR OWN MISTAKES.

No fervid praise of truthfulness and integrity can counteract the pernicious influence of such an example.

To take an instance. I shall never forget the revulsion of feeling with which I listened to advice from a much older teacher when I was beginning to teach. Until that particular interview I had honored him as a successful instructor, although I had never seen him in his class room. In my first year of teaching he came, I think in kindness, to spend an hour or two with me in talking of teaching. "Now," said he, "you will sometimes make a mistake—a misstatement in teaching; everybody does, now and then. What are you going to do about it?" My answer was that I had already had that disagreeable experience, and that when I found I had made a mistake in a statement of facts in teaching I thought there was but one thing to do about it, and that was to take particular pains, in as public a way as that in which the misstatement was made, to correct it, calling especial attention to the fact that I had blundered, and asking students to take notice, and to be warned by my mistake *not to follow it.* "Well, how do you like it?" said he. "It is most painful," I replied, "but I think it is wholesome, and I believe it is the one right way. It spoils a night's rest. It is like putting on a haircloth shirt for penance, but I think it is the only honest way, and I do not know of anything else so sure to keep a teacher industrious and careful in that kind of preparation and study which will prevent mistakes."

His rejoinder was, "It will ruin you or any other young teacher to follow that rule. No teacher can afford to do it. It will destroy your pupils' respect for you. Give it up. There are always ways of quietly ignoring the blunder and getting the right view before their minds without admitting your error. You can modify and tone down what you said into apparent conformity with the facts." Repulsive as is this advice, I have often heard suggestions not unlike it from other quarters. I trust you are too wise ever to be misled by such artful suggestions. It is my firm conviction that the frank admission of the error by the teacher in all cases, and the public correction of it, is a duty, is the only right way, and will in the end secure the confidence and respect of your students as will no other line of conduct.

It is most helpful, too, because it keeps a teacher from coming to regard his own mistakes as trifling matters. No teacher can succeed who frequently and habitually is guilty of blundering—of making erroneous statements. But it is far better for a teacher to *be* watchful over self, to correct his own errors, and to school herself by the humiliating admission "It was wrong," than first to blunder, and then to equivocate to conceal the blunder. Let sincerity and truthfulness pervade all your school life.

I have said that the teacher is bound to take especial care how he speaks. We have noticed, first, the vital need of entire truthfulness and sincerity in his speech and life.

REF0073675

CHOICE OF LANGUAGE FOR THE SCHOOLROOM.

What of his choice of language for the schoolroom? Words are living things. Each word we utter flies on its winged mission accompanied by a host of suggestive associations that differ with the different words you choose, as the rustle of sweet summer foliage stirred by fragrant June breezes differs from the hiss of the serpent.

The words you use your pupils will use. You will force them to adopt your vocabulary and your words of expression whether you will to do so or not. The child learns to speak by hearing others speak. Is it not worth while for a careful teacher to give some thought to the words, the forms of expression, she will allow herself to use?

Our noble English tongue has been likened to a vast arsenal, stored with weapons and armor of every pattern and design, for every age. Into this storehouse each one of us enters and chooses for himself the arms and the armor which his soul prompts him to take and his arm enables him to wield.

By his speech a man declares himself. "Speak, that I may know thee!" said the old Greek to the stranger. "Speak, and I shall know you," we still say, when a prepossessing appearance inclines us to look with favor on a new acquaintance.

Let all your speech be frank, honest, nobly direct, then; and let your language be such as the young can comprehend and will do well to imitate.

NOT "SCHOOLMASTER'S ENGLISH."

But do not let any false regard for the imagined proprieties of your position lead you into the use of that stilted dialect of mistaken precisions which has given currency to the term, "Schoolmaster's English." Let us have no such painful efforts after bookish forms of speech.

No one is likely to accomplish much, in the schoolroom or in society, by a studied effort to model his conversation after the style of the essays of the Spectator. Nor will you gain in power, if, in the mistaken hope of educating your pupils up to your standards of speech, you use words which they do not understand.

LET THE LANGUAGE FIT THE THOUGHT.

The educating power of language consists, not in forcing new terms, unexplained, upon the minds of your listeners, but rather in using language which so precisely fits and represents your thought, and in so invariably having a real thought to present, whenever you speak, that thought and language shall seem to belong to each other. If your speech is such as this, your pupils, led by you into new fields of thought, will feel the want of new terms to garrison and hold for them their new conquests in the realm of facts and ideas. They will thus take intelligently, and use naturally, the fitting terms which your instruction gives them in response to their felt need.

Every teacher may, every true teacher will, so choose his language as to make communication with his pupils a delight to them, and will be ready ceaselessly to explain to children, by processes involving thought and comparison on their part, the strange words they meet.

NEVER TALK WHEN YOU DO NOT MEAN ANYTHING BY IT.

But above all, my friends, and especially you who are young in teaching, be sure that you never talk in the school room without fully intending to, without definitely knowing what you mean to say, and taking pains to say it so accurately and clearly that you can not be misunderstood.

There is a danger here, now that so much is said in favor of oral instruction. Of all patience-consuming, intellect-destroying agencies, the teacher who in a sweetly modulated, unmeaning tone, without knowing it, talks on and on, is perhaps the worst. After such drowning floods of honeyed inanity from a teacher who fancies that she has gifts of expression I have sometimes seen little minds look up with such a sense of helpless heaviness resting on them as made me long to dry their souls' wings from this treacle of gushing wordiness, and let them fly in the clear sunshine of silence and good books. Better a few words, with the understanding. The gift of tongue without thought, is a curse to any teacher.

Granted, then, that every wise teacher will strive to be truthful and sincere in speech, to make all her speech the clear setting forth in fitting words of real thoughts, and to choose such language as her hearers can comprehend and may well adopt as theirs. Speech which is thus sincere and thoughtful is speech, a divine gift and grace—not

mere talk. The exigencies of the teacher's profession *force us to* one or the other of two courses: Either talking loosely, and dealing with words as words only, the teacher becomes wordy; or, regarding the spoken word as a living thing, the representative of a true idea, and so dealing with thought, the teacher *becomes thoughtful*, and makes others thoughtful. By the very nature of *your profession*, you must surely tend toward one or the other state. Which will you *choose*? Will you deal carelessly with words, and grow wordy; or, carefully with thoughts, and grow thoughtful?

WHAT THOUGHTS WILL YOU SET BEFORE THEM?

What thoughts shall the teacher put *before the young*? Has he done his whole duty when he has attempted to train their *knowing* powers only? Far from it. "Education is not merely the training of the mind; it is *the training of the whole man*!"

The heart and affections must be engaged for good. The will must be trained to obey the voice of duty and to love that stern-eyed goddess. Trendelenburg has finely said, "It is conscience that preserves the *might* of the will."

Without moral training, without the systematic presentation of those views of duty and of right which are inspiring and ennobling, a teacher can never hope to bring his pupils to what *one of the foremost* men of science in our time has *declared* to be the object of *an education*—that is, the habit of doing "the thing I know I ought to do, at the time when I know I *ought* to do it, whether I feel like doing it or not."

There rests on the teacher, then, the positive obligation to do all that she can to make as effective as possible the moral training of her pupils. To this end, noble *thoughts*, high standards of action, the inspiring utterances of the first minds of all ages should be *employed*. There is a refining effect in merely uttering and listening to such thoughts. Such is the divine power of *truth*, such is the penetrating and abiding influence of moral truth and the beauty of purity and holiness, that the simple presentation of these thoughts purifies and elevates the soul of her who speaks and of all who hear.

Use often in your schoolroom the words of the noblest books, the sublime yet simple utterances of the poets, *those mighty* dead who die not. Such an inspiring thought, when quoted, often brings with it into the crowded air of the schoolroom the freshness of its own ever-vernal atmosphere. Lo, the world is transfigured! The "eternal verities," that change not, are revealed, close around us, as when on a summer night among the Alps, while the darkness hangs like a pall about you, a vivid flash of light from heaven throws all the landscape into clearest relief, and reveals, standing like sentinels close around you, those warden mountains, forgotten in the darkness, whose towering summits lie ever in God's clear calm of upper air, above the clouds.

The word is life; and most of all God's own Word. Not merely in public in your school, but in private with your pupils, one by one, then, speak of the best things. Shall a false fear of seeming better than we are lead us to let the best things go unspoken of?

SHALL THE NOBLEST THOUGHTS BE LEFT UNUTTERED?

There are the young lives intrusted to your care, waiting before you, day after day, with the finest capacities for good, the most delicate susceptibilities of aspiration and achievement. But if no hand touches the finest, sweetest chords, they may lose all power of answering. The responsibility will be yours if the powers of these young souls are never called into exercise. Since by far the most important part of the teacher's work is the evoking of all the pupil's powers into conscious activity, can we call that teacher *successful* who does not awaken the noblest powers—the affections, the love of virtue, that conscientious devotion to the *right* which gives force to the *mightiest wills*?

Sometimes silence on all these themes is really the result of a mistaken reticence, a needless dread that the highest ideas will become commonplace and lose their power, if we speak of them often. Yet, "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh!" and sometimes, alas! another explanation of this silence on all the best themes is the true one. If beauty and purity, "intrinsic nobleness and contempt of trifles," really mark the thoughts of a person who must speak (and teachers *must*), these themes will find their way into the speech.

From many a schoolroom children go away, week after week, blindly hungering for a nobility of thought that the master or the mistress there has not—to give them. "The hungry sheep look up, and are not fed."

REF0073676

Their silence on all that is noblest, most effectually judges such teachers. That keen observer and bright story teller, Lawrence Oliphant, puts into the mouth of the shrewd old Yankee Aunt, in one of his stories, these words, which precisely apply to and sternly judge the case of such teachers as are dumb on all the loftiest themes of life: "It is amazin' how I seem to know what is in a body, more by what he don't say than by what he does."

But, some one urges, suppose the expressions of the lips call for nobleness and sincerity, but the life of the teacher does not show that this admiration of the best things is sincere? Suppose the teacher's words are noble, but his deeds ignoble? Well, my friends, we have together considered this subject to very little purpose, if we are not all keenly alive to the possibility—the danger of this state of affairs. But does not the true remedy lie, not in making the teacher's words less noble, but in making the teacher's life more noble?

THE UNCONSCIOUS INFLUENCE IS MIGHTIEST.

Surely we all understand that the unconscious influence that goes out from us—from our words, our looks, and our actions, day after day, is really our influence on our fellow-men.

The phrase "exert an influence" is a very misleading form of words. It implies that a man's influence goes out only when he wills to "exert" it. As if one could say to himself, "Go to, now! To-day I will produce an effect on my fellow-men by what I say and do; but my life and deeds of yesterday and to-morrow, and such times as I forget myself, shall have no effect on others."

How often the deep-revealing action that is done when the man is evidently "off his guard"—the words spoken in the tone and with the manner which show that no effect is designed—are precisely the words which show us the real man.

So that the teacher, called on to speak and act before very discerning eyes, day after day, and often brought face to face with sudden tests of temper and of principle, can not trust to any hastily formed resolutions or hope for any quick accessions of nobility under sudden trial. The noble life must be lived, day after day—the true character must be built by pain-taking, daily effort—if the teacher's influence is to be what it should be. You can not send forth a good and pure influence by suddenly willing to do so. It must be in the character, this influence, before it can go out upon the young.

You must be what you would have your pupils think you.

LET THEM DRINK FROM RUNNING WATER, NOT FROM A STAGNANT POOL.

I have proposed to speak to you rather of the animus that should pervade the teacher's work than of its methods; rather of the teacher's formative influence on the child than of the teacher's own habits of work. But seen from one point of view these two ideas always blend. Unless a teacher is constantly acquiring new knowledge himself he can not be the best medium for imparting knowledge to others. It is not by any means necessary that the teacher's mental work be limited to the subject he teaches. Indeed, it is sometimes better that it should not be so limited. There are many tendencies toward narrowness in the teacher's work. But a subject of study quite outside your own department may help to counteract these tendencies. You will not teach the simplest subject well unless you are yourself acquiring from day to day. A sacred obligation rests upon every man to improve to the utmost the powers of mind God has given him, but a double obligation rests on the teacher to do this for his own sake and for the sake of his pupils.

When some one asked Dr. Thomas Arnold, of Rugby, perhaps the greatest teacher of our century, why it was that he studied for hours each day in preparation for teaching subjects with which he was entirely familiar and to classes of boys, his answer was, "That my pupils may not drink from a stagnant pool, but from a running stream."

Unless the teacher is daily a learner, the pupils must suffer. In the intellectual life, as well as in the phenomena of magnetism and electricity, there are "induced currents" which are set in motion by the presence near them of other powerful currents.

TOLLGATE TEACHERS.

It happened to me during a week of beautiful summer weather to take a journey of several days, driving my horses through the garden-like stretches in some of the finest counties in one of our garden States in the East, where the old turnpike roads

are still in use. As I passed the many tollgates that barred the road, and inquired my way from time to time, I was struck with the fact that most of the men and women who took the toll seemed to have no idea whatever of the regions from which came the road on which they held their station, or the cities to which it would lead him who followed it beyond the next few miles. Their eyes were bent down in the monotonous duty of exacting from each wayfarer the few pennies the law prescribed. They answered civilly enough any questions you asked, though usually with the air of one who thinks questioning rather an unnecessary and unexpected proceeding.

They knew nothing of the fair valley from which travelers came journeying toward them, or of the active, populous, teeming towns toward which they were going. They cared not to know anything of what lay far before or behind the traveler. Their sole concern was to see to it that no one got past the barriers they had erected without their taking toll of him.

My friends, have we not known teachers who seemed to have sunk to the level of such grim toll-gatherers? Behind their well-seasoned barriers of set questions and routine examinations they stand, grimly indifferent to the past and the future of the young wayfarers who are doomed somehow to get by them, no thanks to the toll-gatherer, who has forgotten the dewy freshness of the morning land of early youth from which these children are journeying, and cares not to help to fit them for the noble responsibilities of the busy citizen life that lies before them.

Beware of the tollgate fashion of teaching, you friends who have long taught. Shun it, young friends, who are just entering on a profession which is second to none in its possibilities for good.

THE NOBLE PROFESSION OF TEACHING.

But some of you may say, "The teacher's work, if one does it faithfully and well, and under such stimulus of high ideals as you suggest, consumes the life so fast."

It does take life. I have never known a thoroughly good teacher who, when a day's teaching was done, did not feel that "virtue had gone out of him." But, my friends, is it not work well worth doing? When we ask what life can give us that is really best worth having, we must answer, not wealth, not fame, not position, but the hopeful belief that under God we have been able to do some good in the world. And the teacher's work we may well keep, in our thoughts, on the very highest plane of usefulness.

To influence men the lawyers and the politicians say is a most manly object of life. To shape the destinies of cities and of nations the statesman affirms to be an ambition fit to engross all a man's energies. But that great teacher, Socrates, saw that they who stand nearest the fountain head can best turn the course of the stream as they will, and he laughed at the mistaken estimate of the statesman who urged him to increase his usefulness by giving up his intercourse as teacher with the young and taking a hand in "practical politics."

Japan and Germany have achieved more in the way of national growth and the development of the national spirit during the last thirty years than have any other nations of our time. Japan began the revolution with her young men and her schools. In Germany the poets dreamed, the students sang, and the professors lectured of a united Fatherland, while bayonet-girdled courts laughed the romantic idea to scorn. But the hour struck, Von Moltke and Bismarck were there, and the dream of the poets and the ideal of the schools became a mighty fact, a solid empire. And that empire, the greatest state in Europe in the care it bestows upon education, was made possible because for three generations Prussia had practiced the maxim, "Whatever you wish to have appear in a nation's life you must first put into its schools." Beyond a question the text-books of a nation's schools and the animus of a nation's teachers determine its future and condition all the national life.

Since this is true, let us honor and rejoice in our profession. The farmer says, "I like my occupation. It takes me out into the pure air of heaven, in the sweet-scented fields. It seasons my blood and bronzes my skin by the direct rays and the fervid heat of the life-giving sunshine. It keeps me close to the great heart of nature."

So the teacher may well say, "I love and honor my profession. It keeps me in the clear bracing atmosphere of thought. It looks out upon the dewy uplands of youth. Here, in its association with the young, lies the source of that inspiring love for his work which gives to our profession, my fellow-teachers, its intense interest for every man or woman who has felt the true vocation to teach. The unfailing streams of youthful life keep the fields where we labor ever beautiful with the verdure of spring."

The constant presence of the high hopes, the eager aspirations of youth—this lends unfailing zest to the work which none who truly understood it ever called monot-

REF00736677

onous. In the grand capabilities, the priceless opportunities which youth and talent give to one and another of our pupils we find a stimulus.

Day by day we who teach are called to—

"bring the plough
And draw new furrows 'neath the early morn
And plant the great Hereafter in this Now."

"I ask continually of all men," says Emerson, "whether life may not as well be poetic as stupid?"

The poet is the maker. As creator of the strongest influences that mold the child's life the teacher does well to take often the poet's view of his work. I have spoken of the choice which will lead the teacher to become ever more thoughtful, because she deals with thoughts, and not wordy because she deals with words. May we not hope for more, and trust that each added year of devotion to teaching, since it leads you constantly to live among ideas and to see their vital power, shall make your own life more and more ideal in its loyalty, its sincerity, its beneficence, and its love of beauty, of truth, and of God?

INDIAN LEGISLATION PASSED DURING THE THIRD SESSION OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.[1]

CHAP. 5. An act making an appropriation to execute certain provisions of the act of Congress for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory. December 21, 1898.

Vol. 30, p. 779.

Indian Territory.
Protection of people of.

Appropriation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of ten thousand dollars, to execute certain provisions of the "Act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

Approved, December 21, 1898.

Laws second session Fifty-fifth Congress, p. 495.

CHAP. 65. An act to authorize the Arkansas and Choctaw Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes. January 28, 1899.

Vol. 30, 806.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Arkansas and Choctaw Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Arkansas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, in the Indian Territory, beginning at the point on the boundary line between the said Choctaw Nation and the county of Little River, in the State of Arkansas, where the said railway as now constructed runs, thence running by the most feasible and practicable route in a westerly direction through the said Choctaw Nation and through the Chickasaw Nation to such point on the western boundary line of the Chickasaw Nation at or near the town of Sugden, in said nation, as said corporation may select, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, and sidings as said company may deem it to their interest to construct.

Arkansas and Choctaw Railway granted right of way through Choctaw and Chickasaw lands, Indian Territory.

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 Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for the said Arkansas and Choctaw 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 for every ten miles of road, 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 con-

Width.

Land for stations, etc.—addition: l

Provisos.
—limit.
Limitations on grant.

[1] This does not include items of appropriations for the Indian service unless they involve new legislation.

REF0073678

struction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used, such portion shall revert to the Choctaw Nation or Chickasaw Nation.

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 custom of the Choctaw Nation or Chickasaw Nation, respectively, 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 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—for the Choctaw Nation, one, who shall act as chairman, by the President; one by the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation, and one by the said railway company; and for the Chickasaw Nation, one, who shall act as chairman, by the President; one by the principal chief of the Chickasaw Nation, 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 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 filled by the judge of the United States court for the district of the Indian Territory in which the property sought to be condemned is situated 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 damage 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 actually engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage of five cents per mile for each mile actually traveled. 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 Choctaw Nation and Chickasaw Nation, respectively. 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.

Proviso.

Hearings.

Compensation of referees.

Witnesses.

Costs.

Appeal.

SEC. 4. That either party being dissatisfied with the findings and award 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 the United States district court for the 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 suit 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 Choctaw and Chickasaw nations 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

—to district court, Indian Territory.

Measure of damages.

Costs.

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 taking the appeal. 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 shall not charge the inhabitants of said nations 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 nations 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. 6. 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 nations, 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 the Choctaw Nation or Chickasaw Nation, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location as hereinafter set forth, dissents 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 under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupant of lands, with the right of appeal to the courts upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as therein provided: *Provided further*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railway company for said dissenting nation or nations shall be in lieu of the compensation said nation or nations would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provision except the annual tax herein provided for. Said company shall also pay, so long as said territory is owned and occupied by the Choctaw Indians or Chickasaw Indians, respectively, to the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said nations, respectively. 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 within said nations and tribes according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations and tribes, to impose such additional taxes upon said railway as it may deem just and proper for the benefit of said nations, 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

Additional compensation.

Provisos.

Appeal by general councils of tribes, etc.

Ante, p. 807.

Award to be in lieu of compensation.

Annual rental.

Additional taxes.

REF0073679

Survey, etc. its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

Maps to be filed. SEC. 7. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located lines through said nations 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 the said 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 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 construction of the same shall be commenced.

Proviso. —approval.

Employees may reside on right of way. SEC. 8. That the officers, servants, and employees 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. 9. That said railway company shall build at least seventy-five miles of its railway in said nations 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 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.

Crossings.

Condition of acceptance. SEC. 10. That the said Arkansas and Choctaw 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 Choctaw Indians or Chickasaw Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Choctaw Nation or Chickasaw 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.

Proviso. —violation to forfeit.

Record of mortgages. SEC. 11. That all mortgages, deeds of trust, and other conveyances executed by said railway company, conveying any portion of its railway, telegraph, and telephone lines, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Choctaw Nation and Chickasaw Nation 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. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this Act.

Assignment of right of way, etc. SEC. 13. That the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever prior to the construction and completion of the road except as to mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Approved, January 28, 1899.

February 4, 1899. CHAP. 88. An Act To authorize the Little River Valley Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, in the Indian Territory, and branches thereof, and for other purposes.

Vol. 30, p. 816.

Little River Valley Railway granted right of way through Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, Indian Territory. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Little River Valley Railway Company, a corporation under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Arkansas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, and equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway, telegraph, and telephone lines through the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, in the Indian Territory, beginning at the point where said railway now intersects the boundary line between the State of Arkansas and the Choctaw Nation, in Little

Location.

River County, Arkansas; thence running by the most feasible and practical route in a westerly direction through said Choctaw Nation to such point at or near Atoka, in said nation, as said corporation may select; thence from such point in a northwesterly direction up the valley of the Washita River, through the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, to the boundary line between the Chickasaw Nation and Oklahoma Territory; and at the most feasible and practical points on the main line contemplated herein opposite the towns of Clarksville and Paris, in the State of Texas, the said railway company is invested with like authority to build and operate branches thereof from said main line in the Choctaw Nation to Red River or the boundary line between the State of Texas and the Choctaw Nation; and said railway company shall have the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, and sidings as said company may deem it necessary and to their interest to construct and maintain along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

Branches.

Tracks, turn-outs, etc.

Width of right of way.

Land for stations.

—additional.

—limit.

Proviso. Lands not to be leased; restricted use, etc.

—reversion.

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 Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for the said Little River Valley Railway and branches, the same to be fifty feet on each 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 convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used, said portion shall revert to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

Damages.

Referees.

—appointment.

—oath of.

Hearings.

—where held.

Compensation.

SEC. 3. That before said railway and telegraph and telephone lines shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants, according to the laws, usages, and customs of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, 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 lines. 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 Choctaw or Chickasaw nations, 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 the 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 filled 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 may 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 in which the property is situated for which compensation is being assessed for the taking thereof or damage 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

REF0073680

Witnesses; fees.

Costs.

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 Choctaw or Chickasaw nations. Cost, 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.

Appeal to district court, Indian Territory.

Measure of damages.

Costs.

Work may begin on depositing double award.

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 suit shall then proceed for determining the damages 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 Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in such cases. If the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, the cost 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 party claiming damages. 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 railway and telegraph and telephone lines. 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.

Crossing the tracks of other roads.

SEC. 5. That said railway company is authorized and hereby given the right to connect or cross with its tracks the tracks and railroads of any other company or person owning or operating a railway in the said Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. 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.

Freight charges.

Proviso.
Passenger rates —regulations.

—Interstate transportation.

—maximum rates.

Mails.

SEC. 6. That said railway company shall not charge the inhabitants of said nations 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 nations 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 price as Congress may by law provide, and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

Additional compensation.

SEC. 7. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, 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 nations, said payment to be made in installments of five hundred dollars as each ten miles is graded: *Provided*, That if the general council of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location, as hereinbefore set forth, dissents 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 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 herein 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 said nation would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provision. Said company shall also pay, so long as said territory is owned and occupied by the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, to the Secretary of the Interior the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said nations. 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 within said nations: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations, to impose such additional taxes upon said railway as it may deem just and proper for the benefit of said nations; 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.

Proviso.
Appeal by general council of tribes, etc.

—*ante*, p. 817.

Award to be in lieu of compensation.

Annual rental.

Disbursement of money, etc.

Additional taxes.

Surveys, etc.

Maps to be filed.

Proviso.
—of first 50 miles before construction.

SEC. 8. The said company shall cause maps, showing the route of its located lines through said nations, to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of the said nations; 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 railway company: *Provided*, That a map showing the first fifty miles of the road in the Indian Territory shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior before the construction of the same shall be commenced.

Employees may reside on right of way.

SEC. 9. That the officers, servants, and employees of said railway company necessary to the construction and management of the 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.

—forfeiture.

Crossings, etc.

SEC. 10. That said railway company shall build at least fifty miles of its railway in said nations within three years after the passage of this act, and complete the same within two 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 roads and highways, crossings, and necessary bridges over said railway whenever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

Condition of acceptance.

Proviso.
Violation to forfeit.

SEC. 11. That the said Little River Valley Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the expressed conditions, 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 Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians in their lands, and will not attempt to secure from the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in these sections shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

Record of mortgages.

SEC. 12. That all mortgages, deeds of trust, and other conveyances executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its rail-

REF0073681

road, telegraph and telephone lines, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Choctaw and Chickasaw nations 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. 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 and other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Approved, February 4, 1889.

February 8, 1889. Vol. 26, p. 822.

CHAP. 122. An Act Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to permit the use of the buildings on the Fort Supply Military Reservation, by Oklahoma Territory for an insane asylum.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, under rules and regulations to be provided by him, to permit the use of the buildings on the Fort Supply Military Reservation, and so much of the land as may be necessary for such use, by the Territory of Oklahoma for the purpose of an insane asylum for said Territory. Said authority may be revoked, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

Fort Supply Military Reservation.

Use of buildings on, for insane asylum by Oklahoma Territory.

Approved, February 8, 1889.

February 9, 1889. Vol. 26, p. 831.

CHAP. 129. An Act To authorize the Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company to construct and maintain lines and offices for general business purposes in the Ponca, Otoe, and Missouria Reservation, in the Territory of Oklahoma.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company is hereby authorized and empowered to construct and maintain telephone lines and offices for general telephone business in the Ponca, Otoe, and Missouria Reservation in the Territory of Oklahoma, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter prescribed.

Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company may construct lines, etc., in Ponca, etc., Reservations, Okla.

Annual rental. SEC. 2. That said company shall pay to the nation or tribe through which it extends its telephone lines, in whole or in part, annually, five dollars for each ten miles of said line so constructed and maintained.

Consent to construction on improvements. SEC. 3. That before said telephone line shall be constructed under the provisions of this act consent shall be obtained from all persons in the lawful possession of improvements authorizing said construction upon such improvements; and if the right to construct any such line can not be obtained by agreement, then the amount of damages shall be determined by arbitration, one arbitrator to be selected by the company and one by the owner of the improvements, and if they fail to agree they shall select a third person, and the award so made shall be binding upon the parties thereto: *Provided*, That either party dissatisfied with such award may appeal therefrom, within twenty days, to the United States court exercising jurisdiction over the tribe or nation in which such improvements are situated by filing an original petition in said court exhibiting the findings of said board, and upon the final hearing of said petition the court or jury trying the same shall assess the actual damage caused by the construction of said line. The company shall not begin the construction of said telephone line upon the improvements of another without its consent, or until the board of arbitrators herein provided for shall have made an award of the damages and the company shall have paid or tendered in payment the amount of such award.

Damages.

Proviso. Appeal, etc.

Taxes. SEC. 4. That nothing herein shall be construed as exempting said telephone company from the payment of any tax which may be lawfully assessed against such company; and Congress hereby expressly reserves the right to regulate the tolls or charges of any lines constructed under the provisions of this act.

Tolls.

Approved, February 9, 1889.

February 13, 1889. Vol. 26, p. 872.

CHAP. 155. An Act To amend and extend to the Saint Louis, Oklahoma and Southern Railway Company a right of way through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act granting to the Saint Louis, Oklahoma and Southern Railway Company a right of way through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes, which took effect on March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, be, and the same is hereby, amended as follows:

"The time for completing the survey of the entire line of said road and filing a map of the same with the Secretary of the Interior and constructing the first fifty miles, and the completion of the remaining sections thereof, shall be, and is hereby, extended two years from the dates specified in said act."

Time extended to St. Louis, Oklahoma and Southern railway to construct road through Indian and Oklahoma Territories. Vol. 29, p. 80

Approved, February 13, 1889.

February 21, 1889. Vol. 30, p. 841.

CHAP. 178. An Act To extend and amend the provisions of an act entitled "An act to grant the right of way to the Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railway Company through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes," approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and also to extend and amend the provisions of an act approved February fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An act to extend an Amend an act entitled 'An act to grant the right of way to the Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railway Company through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes.'"

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of an act entitled "An act to grant the right of way to the Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railway Company through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes," approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and also to extend and amend the provisions of an act approved February fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An act to extend and amend an act entitled 'An act to grant the right of way to the Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railway Company through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes,'" be, and the same are hereby, extended for a period of three years from and after December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, so that said Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railway Company shall have until December twenty-first, nineteen hundred and one, to build the first one hundred miles of its said railway line in said Territories and as described in said above-mentioned act approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and two years thereafter to complete the same.

Right of way granted Kansas, Oklahoma, Central and Southwestern Railway through Indian and Oklahoma Territories, extended, etc. Vol. 28, p. 22. Vol. 29, p. 529.

SEC. 2. That section three of said above-mentioned act approved February fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows: "That the said railway company shall have the power to construct, equip, and operate a branch or extension from its main line, starting at or near Bartlesville, in the Indian Territory, and extending thence in a south or southeasterly direction through the Cherokee Indian Nation and through the Creek, Seminole, and Chickasaw Indian nations to a point on the Texas State line and on Red River, on the north boundary of said State and the south boundary of the said Chickasaw Indian Nation, to Sherman, in the State of Texas, by way of Collinsville, Okmulgee, Wewoka, and Tishomingo, in the said Indian Territory; and for such purposes the said railway company is hereby empowered to acquire and occupy a right of way of the same dimensions, by the same methods, and for the

Branch line, Indian Territory.

REF0073682

same compensation as provided for in the original act approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

Branch line, Oklahoma Territory.

SEC. 3. That the said railway company be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to construct, equip, and operate a branch line or extension from its main line, starting from a point at or near Stillwater, Payne County, Oklahoma Territory, and extending thence in a south or southwesterly direction through the organized counties of Lincoln, Pottawatomie, and Cleveland, in said Oklahoma Territory, to a point on the south line of said Oklahoma Territory and on the Canadian River, and on the north boundary line of the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, and extending thence south or southwesterly through the Chickasaw Indian Nation to a point on the north boundary line of the State of Texas and on Red River, and thence to the city of Henrietta, Clay County, in said State of Texas, by way of Chandler and Shawnee, in Oklahoma Territory, and Pauls Valley, in the Indian Territory; and that, for the purposes of constructing said railway line and branches through the said above-named organized counties in Oklahoma Territory, the said railway company shall proceed and be governed in all respects by the laws of the said Territory of Oklahoma, except as to allotted or reserved Indian lands, and where the line of road shall pass through such lands the company in receiving the right of way through the same shall in all respects be governed by the provisions of said act of December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-three; and for the purposes of constructing its said railway line and branches through the said Indian nations the said railway company shall proceed and be governed in all things by the provisions of the said original act approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

Construction, branch lines.

SEC. 4. That the said railway company shall build at least fifty miles of each of its said branch lines within two years after the approval of this act, and shall have two years thereafter in which to complete the same, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to such portions as are not built.

Approved, February 21, 1899.

February 25, 1899.

CHAP. 133. 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."

Vol. 30, p. 891.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of section

Time extended to Gainesville, McAlester and St. Louis Railway for right of way through Indian Territory.

nine of the Act entitled "An Act to grant to the Gainesville, McAlester and Saint Louis Railway Company a right of way through the Indian Territory," approved March first, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, be, and the same are hereby, extended for a further period of three years from and after the passage of this amendment.

Vol. 27, p. 527.

Approved, February 25, 1899.

February 28, 1899.

CHAP. 219. An Act Granting to the Clearwater Valley Railroad Company a right of way through the Nez Perces Indian lands in Idaho.

Vol. 30, p. 995.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way is hereby

Clearwater Valley Railroad granted right of way through Nez Perces lands, Idaho.

granted, as hereinafter set forth, to the Clearwater Valley Railroad Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Oregon, and its successors and assigns, for the construction and operation of its railroad and telegraph line through the Nez Perces Indian Reservation in the State of Idaho, and also through lands formerly embraced within said reservation which have been allotted to the individual members of the Nez Perces tribe of Indians, beginning at a point on the western boundary of the said Nez Perces Indian Reservation in section twenty-five, township thirty-six north, range five west of the Boise meridian, on the north bank of the Clearwater River; thence along the north bank of the said Clearwater River in an easterly

direction to a point in township thirty-six north, range four west of the Boise meridian, nearly opposite the mouth of Lapwai Creek; thence crossing to the south bank of the said Clearwater River to a point within the said Indian agency grounds in said section twenty-two, township thirty-six north, range four west of the Boise meridian; thence along said south bank of the Clearwater River to the mouth of Big Canyon, in section three, township thirty-six north, range one west of the Boise meridian; thence up the Big Canyon in a southeasterly direction to the junction of Big Canyon and Little Canyon, in township thirty-six north, range one west of the Boise meridian; thence up the valley of the Little Canyon in a general easterly direction to the Boise meridian in township thirty-six north; thence along the valley of the Little Canyon in a general southerly and southwesterly direction through townships thirty-six, thirty-five, and thirty-four north, range one east of the Boise meridian; thence along the valley of said Little Canyon through township thirty-four north, range one west of the Boise meridian, to a divide in said township between the watersheds of Little Canyon and Lawyers Canyon; thence in a southwesterly direction through said township thirty-four north, range one west of the Boise meridian, to the township line between townships thirty-three and thirty-four north, range one west of the Boise meridian; thence in a general southwesterly direction through township thirty-three north, range one west of the Boise meridian, to the township line between townships thirty-two and thirty-three north, range one west of the Boise meridian; thence in a southerly and easterly direction through township thirty-two north, range one west of the Boise meridian, to the said Boise meridian; thence in a general southerly and easterly direction through township thirty-two north, range one east of the Boise meridian, to the south boundary line of said Nez Perces Indian Reservation.

Location.

SEC. 2. That the right of way hereby granted shall be fifty feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad as aforesaid, and said company shall also have the right to take from said lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also ground adjacent to such right of way for station buildings, depots and machine shops, side tracks, turnouts, and water stations, not to exceed in amount three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of road.

Width, etc.

Ground for stations.

SEC. 3. That before said railroad shall be constructed through any land, claim, or improvement held by individual occupants according to any treaties or laws of the United States, compensation shall be made such occupant or claimant for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railroad. In case of failure to make satisfactory settlement with any such claimant the district court of the State of Idaho for the county within which such land may be situated shall have jurisdiction, upon petition of either party, to determine such just compensation in accordance with the laws of the State of Idaho provided for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes, and such compensation shall be determined as provided for by the laws of the State of Idaho; and the amount of damages resulting to the tribe of Indians pertaining to such reservation in their tribal capacity by reason of the construction of said railroad through such lands of the reservation as are not occupied in severalty, and the time and manner of making payment therefor, shall be ascertained and determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, and be subject to his final approval.

Damages.

Appeal.

Tribal lands.

SEC. 4. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its line through said reservation and allotted lands, including the grounds for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turn-outs, and water stations, to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior before constructing any portion of said railroad.

Maps.

SEC. 5. That the rights herein granted shall be forfeited by said company unless the road shall be constructed through the said reservation and allotted lands within three years after the passage of this act.

Completion.

SEC. 6. That nothing herein contained shall restrict or impair the rights which said company may now have or hereafter acquire to the

REF0073683

Railroad rights on public lands.
Vol. 18, p. 482.

benefits and provisions of the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An act granting to railroads the right of way through the public lands of the United States."

Approved, February 28, 1899.

February 28, 1899.

CHAP. 222. An act providing for the sale of the surplus lands on the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indian reservations in Kansas, and other purposes.

Vol. 30, p. 909.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That with the consent of a majority of the chiefs, headmen, and male adults of the Prairie band of Pottawatomie tribe of Indians and the Kickapoo tribe of Indians in the State of Kansas, expressed in open council by each tribe, the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to cause to be sold in trust for said Indians the surplus or unallotted lands of the reservations of the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians in Jackson County, Kansas, and the Kickapoo tribe of Indians in Brown County, Kansas. The said lands shall be appraised in tracts of one-half quarter section each by three competent commissioners, one of whom shall be selected by the two Indian tribes, and the other two shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That either tribe may consent to the sale of its own lands and select a commissioner without the consent of the other, and when one tribe does consent to the sale of its surplus lands the Secretary of the Interior shall proceed to sell the same.

Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indian reservations, Kans.

Sale authorized of surplus lands in.

Appraisement.

Proviso. Consent of tribes.

Lands offered for public sale.

SEC. 2. That after the appraisement of said lands as herein provided the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to offer and sell the same through the United States public land office at Topeka, Kansas, at public sale, to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no portion of such lands shall be sold at less than the appraised value thereof, and in no case for less than five dollars per acre, and to none except to heads of families or persons over twenty-one years of age. Each purchaser of said lands at such sale shall be entitled to purchase two half quarter sections and no more: *Provided*, That any member of either of said tribes of the age of twenty-one years may purchase not exceeding one quarter section of such lands at the appraised value. All purchasers shall pay one-third of the purchase price at the time said land is bid off, and if not paid immediately the bid shall be rejected and the land reoffered, and one-third in two years from the date of such sale, and one-third in four years from the date of sale, with interest on deferred payments at the rate of six per centum per annum; and all sums, when paid to the receiver of the public land office at Topeka, Kansas, shall, under rules prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, be paid to such Indians upon the recognized rolls upon which moneys are paid them by the United States in other cases the said purchase money of such lands: *Provided*, That in the case of minors the money shall be placed in the Treasury of the United States and held for such minors, respectively, until they have attained the age of twenty-one years. No patents shall issue until all payments shall have been made; and on failure of any purchaser to make payment as required by this act he shall forfeit the land purchased, and the same shall be subject to entry and sale at the appraised value thereof, or shall be again offered at public sale, as the Secretary of the Interior may determine.

Provisos. —minimum price, etc.

—purchases by Indians.

Payment, etc.

Purchase money to be paid Indians.

—minors.

Patents.

Forfeiture for nonpayment.

Schools excepted.

SEC. 3. That there shall be excepted from the provisions of this act the lands for two boarding or industrial schools located on these reservations, not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres for each school, the amount and location to be determined and designated, after the assent of the tribe or tribes, by the Secretary of the Interior.

Appropriations reimbursable.

SEC. 4. That for the purpose of carrying this act into effect the sum of two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, which sum shall be reimbursed to the United States out of the proceeds of the sales of the lands made under the provisions hereof, each tribe to be charged only with the expenses attending the sale of its own lands.

Allotments to absentees, etc., to precede sale.

SEC. 5. That before any of the surplus lands belonging to either of said tribes of Indians shall be sold under the provisions of this act there shall be allotted by the Secretary of the Interior eighty acres to each absentee of either of said tribes, and also to each of the children of the members of the respective tribes born since the allotments heretofore made were closed and to whom allotments have never been made, but all allotments shall be made and accepted subject to existing leases: *Provided*, That in making these allotments the said Pottawatomie children and absentees shall be restricted to the Pottawatomie lands and the Kickapoo children and absentees to the Kickapoo lands: *Provided further*, That this paragraph relating to allotments may be adopted or rejected by either tribe separate and apart from and without affecting the other provisions of this act.

Approved, February 28, 1899.

Allotments subject to existing leases.

Proviso. Absentees, etc., restricted to lands of their tribe.

Segregation of paragraph.

CHAP. 225. An act authorizing the Sioux City and Omaha Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Omaha and Winnebago Reservation, in Thurston County, Nebraska, and for other purposes.

February 28, 1899.

Vol. 30, p. 912.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Sioux City and Omaha Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Nebraska, be, and the same is hereby, authorized and invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping and operating, using and maintaining a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Omaha and Winnebago Reservation in Nebraska, beginning at a point to be selected by said railway company at or near the town of Decatur, Burt County, Nebraska, and running thence in a northerly and westerly direction, over the most practicable and feasible route, through the Omaha and Winnebago Reservation, to a point on the north line of the Omaha and Winnebago Reserve, in Thurston County, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, 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.

Sioux City and Omaha Railway granted right of way through Omaha and Winnebago Reservation, Nebr.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use, for all purposes of a railway, for its main line and branch line, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Omaha and Winnebago Reservation, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet, in addition to the right of way, for stations, for every ten miles of road, with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the roadbed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railway, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be used, such portion shall revert to the Omaha and Winnebago tribes of Indians from whom the same shall have been taken.

Width.

Additional land for stations, etc.

Provisos. —limit.

Restricted use.

Reversion.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of said Omaha and Winnebago tribes of Indians 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 Indian agent of the Government stationed at the agency of the Omaha and Winnebago

Damages.

Appraisal.

REF0073684

Reservation, one by the chief of the tribe 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 State of Nebraska, upon the application of the other party. The chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings within the tribe to which such occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of three dollars per day for each day he is 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 State of Nebraska. 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 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 State of Nebraska, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition. If, upon hearing of the 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 cost shall be adjudged against the party claiming damages. When proceedings have been commenced in court, the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railway.

Hearings.

Costs.

Appeal.

—costs on.

Construction to begin on payment of double award.

Additional compensation.

SEC. 4. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular 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 damage done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway, for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Omaha and Winnebago Reservation, said payments to be made in installments of one hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is graded: *Provided*, That if the general council of either of the 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 five 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 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 the 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 tribes shall be in lieu of the compensation that said tribes would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provisions. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

Provisos.
Appeal.

Ante, p. 913.

Payment for dissenting tribes, etc.

Surveys, etc.

Maps to be filed.

SEC. 5. That said company shall cause maps showing the entire route of its located lines through the said Omaha and Winnebago Reservation to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, which maps shall be approved by said Secretary before any rights shall vest in said company under this act. After the filing of said maps and approval thereof by the Secretary of the Interior 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 said railway company's located line is filed and approved, as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within six months thereafter, or such location shall be void.

Proviso.
Grading to begin on filing maps.

SEC. 6. That said railway company shall build at least ten miles of its railway in said Omaha and Winnebago Reservation within two 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.

Construction.

—forfeiture of rights.

Crossings.

SEC. 7. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, or alter this act.

Amendment.

Approved, February 28, 1899.

CHAP. 226. An act to amend an act entitled "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," approved March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and to vest in The Denison, Bonham and Gulf Railway Company all the rights, privileges, and franchises therein granted to said first-named company.

February 28, 1899.

Vol. 30, p. 911.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the rights of way, privileges and franchises granted, or which were sought to be granted, to the Denison, Bonham and New Orleans Railway Company by the act of Congress entitled "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," be, and the same are hereby, fully vested in and granted to The Denison, Bonham and Gulf Railway Company, and said act is hereby so amended as to insert in lieu of the name of the Denison, Bonham and New Orleans Railway Company that of the said The Denison, Bonham and Gulf Railway Company wherever it occurs in the title or body of said act, and the same shall hereafter read and be construed in all respects as if the name of the said The Denison, Bonham and Gulf Railway company had been inserted in the original act in lieu of that of the Denison, Bonham and New Orleans Railway Company.

Right of way of Denison, Bonham and New Orleans Railway granted to Denison, Bonham and Gulf Railway.

Laws, 2d Sess. 55th Cong., p. 311.

Approved, February 28, 1899.

CHAP. 316. An act Granting to the Clearwater Short Line Railway Company a right of way through the Nez Perces Indian lands in Idaho.

March 1, 1899.

Vol. 30, p. 918.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of way is hereby granted to the Clearwater Short Line Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Montana, and its successors and assigns, for the construction and operation of its railroad and telegraph lines through the Nez Perces Indian Reservation in the State of Idaho, and also through lands formerly embraced within said reservation which have been allotted to the individual members of the Nez Perces tribe of Indians, beginning at a point on the western boundary of the said Nez Perces Indian Reservation, to the east boundary line of said Nez Perces Indian Reservation, together with a branch therefrom beginning at or near Spalding town site, in section twenty-two of township thirty-six north of range four west, Boise meridian, and extending to the south line of said Indian reservation.

Clearwater Short Line Railway granted right of way through Nez Perces Indian lands, Idaho.

Location.

Branch line.

SEC. 2. That the right of way hereby granted shall be fifty feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad as aforesaid, and said company shall also have the right to take from said lands adjacent

Width.

REF0073685

Additional ground for stations, etc.

to the line of said road material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also ground adjacent to such right of way for station buildings, depots, and machine shops, side tracks, turn-outs, and water stations, not to exceed in amount three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of road.

Damages.

SEC. 3. That before said railroad shall be constructed through any land, claim, or improvement held by individual occupants or owners according to any treaties or laws of the United States, compensation shall be made such occupant or owner or claimant for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railroad. In case of failure to make satisfactory settlement with any such claimant the district court of the State of Idaho for the county within which such land may be situated shall have jurisdiction, upon petition of either party, to determine such just compensation in accordance with the laws of the State of Idaho provided for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes, and such compensation shall be determined as provided for by the laws of the State of Idaho; and the amount of damages resulting to the tribe of Indians pertaining to such reservation in their tribal capacity by reason of the construction of said railroad through such lands of the reservation as are not occupied in severalty, and the time and manner of making payment therefor, shall be ascertained and determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, and be subject to his final approval.

Tribal lands.

Maps to be filed.

SEC. 4. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its line through said reservation and allotted lands, including the grounds for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turn-outs, and water stations, to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior before constructing any portion of said railroad.

Completion of construction.

SEC. 5. That the rights herein granted shall be forfeited by said company unless the road shall be constructed through the said reservation and allotted lands within three years after the passage of this act.

Railroad rights on public lands. Vol. 18, p. 482.

SEC. 6. That nothing herein contained shall restrict or impair the rights which said company may now have or hereafter acquire to the benefits and provisions of the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An act granting to railroads the right of way through the public lands of the United States."

Approved, March 1, 1899.

March 1, 1899.
Vol. 30, p. 924.

CHAP. 324. 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, nineteen hundred, and for other purposes.

Indian Department appropriations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department 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, nineteen hundred, and fulfilling treaty stipulations for the various Indian tribes, namely:

* * * * * * *

[Vol. 30, p. 929.] Investigation of alleged cutting of green timber, etc.

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to cause an investigation by an Indian inspector and a special Indian agent of the alleged cutting of green timber under contracts for cutting "dead and down," on the Chippewa ceded and diminished reservations in the State of Minnesota, and also whether the present plan of estimating and examining timber on said lands and sale thereof is the best that can be devised for protection of the interests of said Indians; and also in his discretion to suspend the further estimating, appraising, examining, and cutting of timber, and the sale of the same, and also suspend the sale of the lands in said reservation.

School buildings.

For additional amount for buildings for additional schools at points on the Chippewa reservations in Minnesota, to be selected by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, twenty-thousand dollars, to be immediately available and to be reimbursable.

* * * * * * *

[Vol. 30, p. 932.] Recording chattel mortgages.

That all chattel mortgages executed in the Quapaw Agency in the northern district of the Indian Territory shall be recorded in the town of Miami by the clerk of the said northern district of the Indian Territory, or his duly appointed deputy, in a book or books kept for the purpose.

* * * * * * *

[Vol. 30, p. 910.] Approval of allotments to Uncompahgre Ute Indians.

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to approve eighty-three allotments made by the Uncompahgre commission to Uncompahgre Ute Indians, within the former Uncompahgre Indian Reservation in Utah, after the first day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and to issue patents therefor in manner and form as provided by existing law: *Provided*, That no allotment which conflicts with any entry or location under the act approved June seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, declaring the unallotted lands of said reservation, except those containing gilsonite, asphalt, elaterite, or other like substances, open for entry and location on said date, shall be approved.

Proviso. —limitation. Laws 2d sess. 55th Cong., p. 87.

Uintah Reservation, Utah. Grant of water rights in.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to grant rights of way for the construction and maintenance of dams, ditches, and canals, on or through the Uintah Indian Reservation in Utah, for the purpose of diverting and appropriating the waters of the streams in said reservation for useful purposes: *Provided*, That all such grants shall be subject at all times to the paramount rights of the Indians on said reservation to so much of said waters as may have been appropriated, or may hereafter be appropriated or needed by them for agricultural and domestic purposes; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to secure to the Indians the quantity of water needed for their present and prospective wants, and to otherwise protect the rights and interests of the Indians and the Indian Service.

Proviso. Rights of Indians paramount.

Regulations.

Canton, S. Dak. Erection of Indian insane asylum authorized at.

For the purchase of not to exceed one hundred acres of land, at a price not to exceed thirty dollars per acre, in the vicinity of Canton, in the State of South Dakota, and for the erection thereon of an asylum for insane Indians, said building to be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, forty-five thousand dollars.

Leech Lake, Minn. Agency established at.

For the erection of suitable buildings, and for fencing, water supply, means of locomotion, and other things necessary to properly establish and conduct an agency at Leech Lake, Minnesota, fifteen thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

Yakima Reservation. Lease of agricultural lands by Indians authorized.

That the Indians of the Yakima Indian Reservation, to whom lands have been allotted under the laws of the United States, may lease their lands so allotted for agricultural purposes for a term not exceeding five years, under such rules and regulations as are or may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, anything in the law now limiting the term to a shorter term notwithstanding.

Southern Ute Reservation, Colo.

That the provision of the Indian appropriation act approved July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, relating to a water supply for irrigating purposes to be used on a portion of the reservation of the Southern Utes in Colorado, is hereby continued in force for and during the fiscal year nineteen hundred, and is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"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

Authority to purchase water rights for irrigation continued.

Laws, 2d sess. 55th Cong., p. 933.

REF0073686

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 the land to be 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 a contract as provided therein."

Provisos.
Availability of supply, etc.

Indemnity bond, contracts.

* * * * * * *

[Vol. 30, p. 914.] Clontarf, Minn. Sale of lands authorized.

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to sell the lands and properties known as the Indian school, at Clontarf, Minnesota, purchased by the Government from Archbishop Ireland, the proceeds of such sale to be used for the improvement of Indian schools, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

* * * * * * *

[Vol. 30, p. 915.] Hayward, Wis.

For the erection of the necessary buildings and the equipment of the same, providing a water, sewerage, lighting, and heating plant, for a boarding school at or near Hayward, Wisconsin, sixty thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

[Vol. 30, p. 915.] Shebit, etc., Indians, Utah.

For the education and support of the children of the Shebit, Cedar City, Muddy, Panaca, and other Indians in the southern part of the State of Utah, and for the purchase of the necessary land and building sites, the erection of all necessary buildings, and the equipment and furnishing of the same, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction and discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

* * * * * * *

[Vol. 30, p. 916.] Sisseton and Wahpeton Bands Dakota or Sioux Indians, etc.

Restrictions on attorneys' contracts for services.

[Vol. 26, pp. 1038, 1039.] —not applicable to contracts allowed within time stated in contract, etc.

Legal effect of contract to date from approval, etc.

[R. S., sec. 2103, p. 367.]

Adjustment and allowance of.

Appropriation for payment.

Proviso. —limit.

Sec. 2. And nothing in section twenty-seven of chapter five hundred and forty-three, volume twenty-six, of the United States Statutes at Large, pages one thousand and thirty-eight and one thousand and thirty-nine, shall be construed to apply to any contract for services for the prosecution of any claim against the United States, or the Indians named in said section, and which had been prosecuted to its final allowance by the Department before which it was prosecuted within the period stated in said contracts; and said contracts shall not be deemed or taken to have been in full force and legal effect until the date of their official approval by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the date of the approval thereof officially indorsed thereon by said Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as required by the provisions of the fourth paragraph of section twenty-one hundred and three of the Revised Statutes of the United States; and in cases mentioned in said section twenty-seven the Secretary of the Interior shall cause all claims for service under agreements mentioned in said section twenty-seven to be adjusted, audited, allowed, and paid out of any moneys in the Treasury belonging to the bands or tribes to which such Indians belong; and so much money as is necessary for that purpose is hereby appropriated out of their funds in the Treasury, and the amount so paid shall be charged against any fund to the credit of said Indians, tribes, bands, or individuals in the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That the amount so audited, allowed, and paid shall not exceed the sum of forty-five thousand dollars.

* * * * * * * *

[Vol. 30, p. 917.] Indians may receipt for annuity money at 18 years of age.

Sec. 8. That hereafter all Indians, when they shall arrive at the age of eighteen years, shall have the right to receive and receipt for all annuity money that may be due or become due to them, if not otherwise incapacitated under the regulations of the Indian Office.

Approved, March 1, 1899.

CHAP. 328. An Act To amend section one of an act to provide for the entry of lands in Greer County, Oklahoma Territory, to give preference right to settlers, and for other purposes. March 1, 1899. Vol. 30, p. 966.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section one of an act to give preference right to settlers in Greer County, Oklahoma Territory, is hereby so amended as to allow parties who have had the benefit of the homestead laws of the United States, and who had purchased lands in Greer County from the State of Texas prior to March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, to perfect titles to said lands according to the provisions of section one hereinbefore mentioned, under such regulations as the Commissioner of the General Land Office may prescribe, and according to the legal subdivisions of the public surveys, if no adverse rights have attached: *Provided*, That no settler shall be permitted to acquire to exceed three hundred and twenty acres under this provision.

Approved March 1, 1899.

Greer County, Okla.

Settlers who purchased prior to annexation may perfect title. Vol. 29, p. 490.

Proviso. —limited to 320 acres.

CHAP. 374. An Act To provide for the acquiring of rights of way by railroad companies through Indian reservations, Indian lands, and Indian allotments, and for other purposes. March 2, 1899. Vol. 30, p. 990.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a right of way for a railway, telegraph and telephone line through any Indian reservation in any State or Territory, or through any lands held by an Indian tribe or nation in Indian Territory, or through any lands reserved for an Indian agency or for other purposes in connection with the Indian service, or through any lands which have been allotted in severalty to any individual Indian under any law or treaty, but which have not been conveyed to the allottee with full power of alienation, is hereby granted to any railroad company organized under the laws of the United States, or of any State or Territory, which shall comply with the provisions of this Act and such rules and regulations as may be prescribed thereunder: *Provided*, That no right of way shall be granted under this act until the Secretary of the Interior is satisfied that the company applying has made said application in good faith and with intent and ability to construct said road, and in case objection to the granting of such right of way shall be made, said Secretary shall afford the parties so objecting a full opportunity to be heard: *Provided further*, That where a railroad has heretofore been constructed, or is in actual course of construction, no parallel right of way within ten miles on either side shall be granted by the Secretary of the Interior unless, in his opinion, public interest will be promoted thereby.

General right of way to railroads through Indian lands granted.

Provisos. Approval of Secretary of the Interior, etc.

Parallel rights of way.

Sec. 2. That such right of way shall not exceed fifty feet in width on each side of the center line of the road, except where there are heavy cuts and fills, when it shall not exceed one hundred feet in width on each side of the road, and may include ground adjacent thereto for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turn-outs, and water stations, not to exceed one hundred feet in width by a length of two thousand feet, and not more than one station to be located within any one continuous length of ten miles of road: *Provided*, That this section shall apply to all rights of way heretofore granted to railroads in the Indian Territory where no provisions defining the width of the rights of way are set out in the act granting the same.

Width.

Additional ground for stations, etc.

Proviso. Applicable to grants Indian Territory, etc.

Sec. 3. That the line of route of said road may be surveyed and located through and across any of said lands at any time, upon permission therefor being obtained from the Secretary of the Interior; but before the grant of such right of way shall become effective a map of the survey of the line or route of said road must be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and the company must make payment to the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of the tribe or nation, of full compensation for such right of way, including all damage to improvements and adjacent lands, which compensation shall be determined and paid under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in such manner as he may prescribe. Before any such railroad shall be constructed through any land, claim, or improvement

Maps to be filed.

Damages.

REF0073687

held by individual occupants or allottees in pursuance of any treaties or laws of the United States, compensation shall be made to such occupant or allottee for all property to be taken, or damage done, by reason of the construction of such railroad. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any such occupant or allottee, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterested referees, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe before competent authority an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to the Secretary of the Interior. If 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 sixty days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal, in case the land in question is in the Indian Territory, by original petition to the United States court in the Indian Territory sitting at the place nearest and most convenient to the property sought to be condemned; and if said land is situated in any State or Territory other than the Indian Territory, then to the United States district court for such State or Territory, where the case shall be tried de novo and the judgment for damages rendered by the court shall be final and conclusive. When proceedings are commenced in court as aforesaid, the railroad company shall deposit the amount of the award made by the referees with the 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. Each of the referees shall receive for his compensation the sum of four dollars per day while engaged in the hearing of any case submitted to them under this act. Witnesses shall receive the fees usually allowed by courts within the district where such land is located. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made part of the award or judgment, and be paid by such railroad company.

Appraisal.

Appeal.

Construction to commence on deposit of the award.

Fees, costs, etc.

Construction. —forfeiture.

SEC. 4. That if any such company shall fail to construct and put in operation one-tenth of its entire line in one year, or to complete its road within three years after the approval of its map of location by the Secretary of the Interior, the right of way hereby granted shall be deemed forfeited and abandoned ipso facto as to that portion of the road not then constructed and in operation: *Provided*, That the Secretary may, when he deems proper, extend, for a period not exceeding two years, the time for the completion of any road for which right of way has been granted and a part of which shall have been built.

Provio. —extension of time for completion.

Annual rental.

SEC. 5. That where a railroad is constructed under the provisions of this act through the Indian Territory there shall be paid by the railroad company to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nation or tribe through whose lands the road may be located, such an annual charge as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, not less than fifteen dollars for each mile of road, the same to be paid so long as said land shall be owned and occupied by such nation or tribe, which payment shall be in addition to the compensation otherwise required herein. And within the Indian Territory upon any railroad constructed under the provisions of this act the rates and charges for passenger and freight service, if not otherwise prescribed by law, may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior from time to time, and the grants herein are made upon condition that the companies shall transport mails whenever required to do so by the Post-Office Department.

Passenger and freight rates, Indian Territory.

Railroad rights on public lands. Vol. 18, p. 482.

SEC. 6. That the provisions of section two of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An act granting to railroads the right of way through the public lands of the United States," are hereby extended and made applicable to rights of way granted under this act and to railroad companies obtaining such rights of way.

Regulations.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Interior shall make all needful rules and regulations, not inconsistent herewith, for the proper execution and carrying into effect of all the provisions of this act.

Amendment.

SEC. 8. That Congress hereby reserves the right at any time to alter, amend, or repeal this act, or any portion thereof.

Approved, March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 340. An act to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the Arkansas Northwestern Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," and extending the time for constructing and operating the said railway for two years from the fifth day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine.

March 2, 1899.

Vol. 30, p. 995.

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 entitled "An act authorizing the Arkansas Northwestern Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," enacted March twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and in force April fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

Time extended to Arkansas Northwestern Railway for completion of right of way through Indian Territory. Vol. 29, p. 89.

"SEC. 8. That said railway company shall build at least one hundred miles of its railway within five years after the passage of this act or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built. That said railway company shall construct and maintain continually all fences, roads, and highway crossings, and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads or 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, March 2, 1899.

CHAP. 421. An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred, and for other purposes.

March 3, 1899.

Vol. 30, p. 1074.

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, nineteen hundred, namely:

Appropriations for sundry civil expenses.

* * * * * * *

UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

* * * * * * *

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

* * * * * * *

[Vol. 30, p. 1099.] Choctaw Nation of Indians. Payment authorized of outstanding warrants. *Proviso.* —Investigation.

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, from the funds in the Treasury belonging to the Choctaw Nation of Indians, outstanding warrants not exceeding in amount the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That before any of said warrants are paid the Secretary of the Interior shall cause an investigation to be made to ascertain whether such warrants have been duly and legally issued, and are a valid and subsisting obligation of said nation; and payment of the same shall be made by some official or employee designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Interior.

* * * * * * *

Approved, March 3, 1899.

CHAP. 426. An act for the allowance of certain claims for stores and supplies reported by the Court of Claims under the provisions of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and commonly known as the Bowman Act, and for other purposes.

March 3, 1899.

Vol. 30, p. 1161.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to claimants in this act named the several sums appropriated herein, the same being in full for, and the receipt of the same to be taken and accepted in each case as a full and final release and discharge of their respective claims, namely:

Payment of certain claims under the Bowman Act. Vol. 22, p. 485.

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REF00736888

MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS.

* * * * * * *

[Vol. 30, p. 1209.] Henry W. Shipley.

To Henry W. Shipley, the sum of two thousand four hundred and eighty-seven dollars and thirty-eight cents, for work done and material furnished by him in excess of what was required of him by his agreement with the Indian Bureau in the construction of a gristmill and sawmill at Nez Perce Indian Agency, in the Territory of Idaho.

Nez Perce Indian Agency.

* * * * * * *

[Vol. 30, p. 1211.] Piute Indian claims.

PIUTE INDIAN CLAIMS.

To the following-named persons, or their heirs or legal representatives, the several sums respectively mentioned in connection with their names, for services rendered, moneys expended, indebtedness incurred, and supplies and necessaries furnished in repelling invasions and suppressing outbreaks and hostilities of the Piute Indians within the territorial limits of the present State of Nevada in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, namely:

Kate Miot, one hundred and fifty dollars.
Ellen E. Adams, seven hundred and forty dollars.
William H. Naleigh, three hundred and eighty-five dollars.
John T. Little, two hundred and nineteen dollars.
A. G. Turner, nine hundred and seventy-nine dollars.
Oscar C. Steele, three hundred and twenty-six dollars.
Samuel Turner, three hundred and seven dollars.
J. H. Mathewson, three hundred and fifty dollars.
Charles Shad, three hundred and twenty-seven dollars.
Theodore Winters, one thousand five hundred and forty-nine dollars.
J. F. Holliday, ninety-five dollars.
Franklin Bricker, one hundred and fifty-two dollars.
George Seitz, one hundred and twenty dollars.
B. F. Small, one hundred and ten dollars.
Purd Henry, one hundred and fifty-seven dollars.
Andrew Lawson, two hundred and sixty-six dollars.
Louis B. Epstein, two hundred and sixty-nine dollars.
John Q. A. Moore, five hundred and eighty dollars.
Lucy Ann Hetrick, four hundred and five dollars.
Charles C. Brooks, one hundred and fifty-two dollars.
Lizzie J. Donnell, heir of Major William M. Ormsby, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.
J. M. Gatewood, one thousand and forty-four dollars.
Seymour Pixley, three hundred and five dollars.
J. D. Roberts, three thousand two hundred and thirty-one dollars.
H. P. Phillips, two hundred and sixty-nine dollars.
J. M. Horton, ninety-five dollars.
George Hickox Cady, one hundred and sixty-eight dollars.
James H. Sturtevant, five hundred and thirteen dollars.
Gould and Curry Mining Company, one thousand dollars.
John H. Tilton, five hundred and nineteen dollars.
R. G. Watkins, two hundred and ninety dollars.
J. L. Blackburn, seven hundred and sixty-three dollars.
John O. Earl, seven hundred and fifty dollars.
L. M. Pearlman, three thousand one hundred and thirty dollars.
Robert Lyon, one thousand six hundred and ninety-four dollars.
Thomas Marsh, one hundred and fifty dollars.
Abraham Jones, three hundred and ten dollars.
A. McDonald, seven hundred and fifty dollars.
G. H. Berry, one hundred and thirty dollars.
Robert M. Baker, one hundred and seventy-one dollars.
P. S. Corbett, ninety-five dollars.
John S. Child, five hundred and five dollars.
Benjamin F. Green, two hundred and twenty-five dollars.
Alexander Crow, ninety-five dollars.
Mary Curry, widow of Abe Curry, five hundred dollars.
Warren Wasson, four hundred and ninety-nine dollars.
Michael Tierney, one hundred and forty-five dollars.

Samuel T. Curtis, five hundred and ninety dollars.
J. Harvey Cole, two hundred and two dollars.
Isaac P. Lebo, three hundred and thirty-four dollars.
E. Penrod, six hundred and sixty-four dollars.
J. B. Preusch, ninety-five dollars.
Wellington Stewart, four hundred dollars.

* * * * * *

[Vol. 30, p. 1212.] P. S. Corbett.

That the accounts of P. S. Corbett, formerly United States marshal of the State of Nevada, be readjusted by the Treasury Department, and that the services rendered and expenses incurred by said Corbett in his various attempts to arrest George E. Spencer, and for attempting to arrest persons charged with selling liquor to Indians, be allowed under the head of "Extraordinary expense account," and to certify the facts, together with amount due, to Congress.

* * * * *

Approved March 3, 1899.

March 3, 1899. Vol. 30, p. 1211.

CHAP. 427. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

Deficiencies appropriations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and for prior years, and for other objects hereinafter stated, namely:

* * * * *

JUDGMENTS, COURT OF CLAIMS.

* * * * *

[Vol. 30, p. 1214.] Appeal. Judgment of Anthony F. Navarre.

Provided, That none of the judgments herein provided for shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired: *Provided further*, That in the case of the appropriation for the judgment in favor of Anthony F. Navarre and others, as set out in number seventeen thousand three hundred and five of senate document numbered one hundred and fifty-three, the Secretary of the Interior is directed to withhold from distribution among the said Indians so much of any moneys due them by reason of said judgment as he may find to be just and reasonable for attorney's fees for services rendered said claimants and for advances in said litigation, and to pay the same on account of the prosecution and recovery of the moneys aforesaid to the attorney of record in said cause as required by the decree of the court.

Certain attorney's fees to be withheld.

* * * * *

Approved March 3, 1899.

March 3, 1899. Vol. 30, p. 1362.

CHAP. 450. An act to ratify agreements with the Indians of the Lower Brule and Rosebud reservations in South Dakota, and making an appropriation to carry the same into effect.

Agreement with Indians of Lower Brule and Rosebud reservations.

Whereas James McLaughlin, United States Indian inspector, did on the first day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, make and conclude an agreement with the male adult Indians of the Lower Brule band of the Sioux tribe, occupying or belonging on the Lower Brule Reservation in South Dakota, which said agreement is as follows:

AGREEMENT.

This agreement made and entered into on the first day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, by and between James McLaughlin, U. S. Indian inspector, on the part of the United States, and the Lower Brule band of the Sioux tribe of Indians, occupying or belonging on the Lower Brule Reservation, in South Dakota, witnesseth:

ARTICLE 1. The said Indians belonging on the Lower Brule Reser-

REF0073689

vation hereby consent and agree that those of their tribe now south of the White River on the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota, may remain thereon; that they may take with them and have converted into the permanent fund of the Indians belonging upon the Rosebud Reservation their proportional or pro rata share of the funds now in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Indians belonging upon the Lower Brule Reservation; and that the Lower Brule Indians who have so removed may become and are hereafter to be considered Indians of the Rosebud Reservation.

Lands relinquished.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the lands upon the Lower Brule Reservation abandoned by the Indians who have removed to the Rosebud Reservation, and in order that the United States may reimburse itself for the lands purchased for the Indians last mentioned upon the Rosebud Reservation, the said Indians of the Lower Brule Reservation do hereby cede and relinquish to the United States a tract of territory constituting a portion of the Lower Brule Reservation, and estimated to contain about one hundred and twenty thousand (120,000) acres, described as follows:

Townships 107, 108, and 109 N., range 79 W. of the 5th principal meridian; also sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, and west half of sections 2, 11, 14, 23, 26, and 35 in township 109 N., range 78 W. of 5th Prin. Mer.; also sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34 in township 108 N., range 78 W. of 5th Prin. Mer.; also sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34 in township 107 N., range 78 W. of 5th Prin. Mer.; also north ½ of sections 3, 4, 5, and 6 of township 106 N., range 78 W. of 5th Prin. Mer.; and north ½ of sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of township 106 N., range 79 W. of 5th Prin. Mer. The same being the western portion of the Lower Brule Indian Reservation from its northern boundary to its southern boundary as herein described.

Reallotment.

ARTICLE 3. It is hereby further agreed that a reallotment shall be made by the United States to the Indians remaining upon the Lower Brule Reservation within the diminished portion thereof: *Provided*, That all children born prior to the time of making such reallotment shall receive allotments of land in manner and quantity as provided in section eight of the act of Congress approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine: *And provided further*, That instead of giving an allotment of 320 acres of agricultural or double that quantity of grazing land to the head of a family, as provided in said section eight, one-half of that quantity shall be allotted to the husband and one-half to the wife, where both are living and otherwise entitled to the benefits accruing to Indians belonging upon said reservation.

Provisos.
Vol. 25, p. 890.
Children born prior to reallotment.
Division of allotment between husband and wife.

School.

ARTICLE 4. The United States hereby agrees to maintain and continue the Lower Brule Agency and agency boarding school as at present for those Indians who remain upon the Lower Brule Reservation.

Ratification necessary.

ARTICLE 5. This agreement shall not take effect and be in force until ratified by act of Congress of the United States.

Signatures.

Dated and signed at the Lower Brule Agency, South Dakota, on the first day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, (SEAL.)
U. S. Indian Inspector.

1. BIG MANE (his x mark), (SEAL.)
2. BLACK ELK (his x mark), (SEAL.)
3. CHAS. DE SHEUQUETTE (his x mark), (SEAL.)

and two hundred and forty (240) others.

I hereby certify that at the request of Indian Inspector McLaughlin, I read the foregoing agreement in open council to the Indians of the Lower Brule Agency, parties thereto, and that it was explained to them through the interpreters, paragraph by paragraph.

B. C. ASH,
U. S. Indian Agent.

LOWER BRULE AGENCY, S. D.,
March 1st, 1898.

We hereby certify that the foregoing articles of agreement were fully explained in open council to the Indians of Lower Brule Agency, parties hereto, and were thoroughly understood by them before signing the same, and that the agreement was duly executed and signed by said Indians.

ALEX. RENCOUNTRE,
Official Interpreter.
GEORGE ESTES,
Special Interpreter.

LOWER BRULE AGENCY, S. D.,
March 1st, 1898.

Witnesses to the foregoing agreement, signatures of inspector and the 243 Indians whose names appear as parties hereto.

B. C. ASH,
U. S. Indian Agent.
GEORGE S. STONE,
Agency Clerk.
J. R. COLLARD,
Agency Physician.

LOWER BRULE AGENCY, S. D.,
March 1st, 1898.

I certify that the total number of male Indians over eighteen (18) years of age belonging on this reservation is two hundred and sixty-eight (268), of whom two hundred and forty-three (243) have signed the foregoing agreement.

B. C. ASH,
U. S. Indian Agent.

LOWER BRULE AGENCY, S. D.,
March 1st, 1898.

I certify that the official records of the Lower Brule Agency show two hundred and sixty-eight (268) male adult Indians over eighteen (18) years of age, residing on or belonging to the Lower Brule Reservation, two hundred and forty-three (243) of whom have duly signed the foregoing agreement.

JAMES MCLAUGHLIN,
U. S. Indian Inspector.

LOWER BRULE AGENCY, S. D.,
March 1st, 1898.

And

Agreement with Indians on the Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.

Whereas James McLaughlin, United States Indian inspector, did on the tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, make and conclude an agreement with the male adult Indians of the Sioux tribe, on or belonging on the Rosebud Indian Reservation in the State of South Dakota, which said agreement is as follows:

AGREEMENT.

This agreement made and entered into on the tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, by and between James McLaughlin, U. S. Indian inspector, on the part of the United States, and the Sioux tribe of Indians belonging on the Rosebud Indian Reservation, in South Dakota, witnesseth:

Consent of, to allotment, etc., to Lower Brule Indians.

ARTICLE 1. The Indians of the Rosebud Indian Reservation hereby give their permission and consent for the Indians of the Lower Brule Reservation, in South Dakota, who have left the same and settled upon the Rosebud Reservation, to remain thereon and take allotments of lands in severalty as provided in section eight of the act of Congress approved March two, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, modified as hereinafter provided.

Vol. 25, p. 890.

Consideration.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration for the permission and consent aforesaid it is hereby agreed that the United States shall pay the Indians of the Rosebud Reservation, as now constituted, excluding the said Indians who have removed to the Rosebud Reservation from the Lower Brule Reservation, pro rata, in cash, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents ($1.25) per acre for the lands allotted to the Indians of the Lower

REF0073690

Brule Reservation, as provided in article 1 of this agreement; and it is understood and agreed that the Indians of the Rosebud Reservation shall not be dependent upon the funds of the Lower Brule Indians for such payment, but the same shall be made to them directly by the Government of the United States.

Rights of Lower Brule Indians settled on Rosebud Reservation.

ARTICLE 3. It is further provided and agreed that the Lower Brule Indians who have permanently located upon the Rosebud Reservation shall have their pro rata or proportional share of the tribal funds, now in the Treasury of the United States, belonging to the Indians of the Lower Brule Reservation, transferred to and consolidated with the funds of the Indians belonging on the Rosebud Reservation, and that hereafter they shall be regarded in all essential respects as Indians of the Rosebud Reservation, and their annuities and other benefits from the Government, whether derived from treaty provisions, or otherwise, shall be distributed to them at the Rosebud Agency, or a subagency connected therewith: *Provided*, That the Lower Brule Indians who have so located upon the Rosebud Reservation shall have no further interest in the Lower Brule Reservation, or the lands comprising the same, after their interest in the tribal funds has been transferred to the Rosebud funds as above stipulated.

Proviso.
—to have no further interest in Lower Brule Reservation.

Allotments to children.

ARTICLE 4. It is hereby agreed on the part of the United States that allotments in severalty shall be made to all children born prior to the date of the ratification of this agreement, then living, in manner and quantity as provided in section eight of said act of March two, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine: *Provided*, That in future allotments upon the Rosebud Reservation, instead of allotting 320 acres of agricultural or double that quantity of grazing land to the head of a family, as provided in said section eight, one-half of said quantity shall be allotted to the husband and one-half to the wife, where both are living and otherwise entitled to the benefits accruing to the Indians belonging upon said reservation: *Provided further*, That the allotments heretofore made on the Rosebud Reservation shall be revised in conformity with the preceding proviso. *And provided further*, That where any Indians to whom allotments in severalty have been made in the field have since died, such allotments shall be duly completed and approved, and the lands shall descend to the heirs of such decedents, in accordance with the provisions of section eleven of said act last above mentioned.

Vol. 25, p. 890.

Provisos.
—division of allotment between husband and wife.

Revision of provisions of allotment.

Completion of allotments, etc.

Vol. 25, p. 891.

Ratification necessary.

ARTICLE 5. This agreement shall not take effect and be in force until ratified by act of the Congress of the United States.

Dated and signed at the Rosebud Agency, South Dakota, on the tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, (SEAL)
U. S. Indian Inspector.
1. CHARLES C. TACKETT, (SEAL)
2. I. P. BETTELYOUN, (SEAL)
3. CLEMENT WHIRLWIND SOLDIER, (SEAL)
(and one thousand and twenty others).

I hereby certify that at the request of Indian Inspector McLaughlin I read the foregoing agreement in open council to the Indians of the Rosebud Agency, S. D., parties thereto, and that it was explained to them through the interpreters paragraph by paragraph.

CHAS. E. MCCHESNEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. D.,
March 10, 1898.

We hereby certify that the foregoing agreement was fully explained by us in open council to the Indians of the Rosebud Agency, S. D.; that it was fully understood by them before signing, and that we witnessed the signatures of the Indians thereto; and we further certify that the foregoing names, though similar in some cases, represent different individuals in every instance.

LOUIS ROULIDEAU,
Official Interpreter.
THOMAS FLOOD.
Special Interpreter.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. D.,
March 10, 1898.

We certify that we witnessed the signatures of Indian Inspector McLaughlin and Indians to the foregoing agreement, parties thereto.

FRANK MULLEN,
Agency Clerk.
H. B. COX,
Assistant Clerk.
J. FRANKLIN HOUSE,
Day School Inspector.
H. J. CATON,
Farmer Cut Meat Creek District.
JOHN SULLIVAN,
Farmer Black Pipe Creek District.
FRANK SYPAL,
Farmer Butte Creek District.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. D.,
March 10, 1898.

I certify that the total number of male Indians over eighteen years of age belonging on this reservation is eleven hundred and sixty (1,160), of whom ten hundred and twenty-three (1,023) have signed the foregoing agreement.

CHAS. E. MCCHESNEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. D.
March 10, 1898.

I certify that the official records of Rosebud Agency, S. D., show eleven hundred and sixty adult male Indians over eighteen years of age belonging on the Rosebud Reservation, ten hundred and twenty-three of whom have signed the foregoing agreement, being one hundred and fifty-three (153) more than the three-fourths majority of the adult male Indians of Rosebud Agency.

JAMES MCLAUGHLIN,
U. S. Indian Inspector.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. D.,
March 10, 1898.

Therefore,

Ratification.
—Lower Brule Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the agreement made and entered into on the first day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, by and between James McLaughlin, United States Indian inspector, on the part of the United States, and the Lower Brule band of the Sioux tribe of Indians in South Dakota, be, and the same hereby is, accepted, ratified, and confirmed.

—Rosebud Indians.

SEC. 2. That the agreement made and entered into on the tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, by and between James McLaughlin, United States Indian inspector, on the part of the United States, and the Sioux tribe of Indians belonging to the Rosebud Indian Reservation in South Dakota, be, and the same is hereby, ratified and confirmed.

Appropriation.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of making the payment to the Indians of the Rosebud Reservation stipulated for in article two of the foregoing agreement, the sum of one hundred and forty-eight thousand six hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That the said payment is to be in full for all lands required by the said Lower Brule Indians for allotments in accordance with the provisions of article one of the aforesaid agreement.

Proviso.
To be in full.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

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REF0073691

March 3, 1899.
Vol. 30, p. 1368.

CHAP. 453.—An Act To authorize the Fort Smith and Western Railroad Company to construct and operate a railway through the Choctaw and Creek nations, in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Fort Smith and Western Railroad Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Arkansas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Choctaw and Creek nations, in the Indian Territory, beginning at a point to be selected by said company on the western boundary line of the State of Arkansas at or near the city of Fort Smith, in Sebastian County, in said State, and running thence by the most feasible and practicable route in and through that part of the Indian Territory known as the Choctaw Nation in a southwesterly and westerly direction through the counties of Skullyville, San Bois, Gaines, and Tobuckay, and crossing the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway in said Choctaw Nation, at or near South Canadian; continuing thence westerly to the South Canadian River; continuing thence northwesterly and through the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, to a point on the western boundary thereof, near the Sac and Fox Agency, said line forming a continuous line of railway with the line of said railway company which continues westward from said boundary line of the Creek Nation, as above set forth, into and through Oklahoma Territory, to Kingfisher, in said Oklahoma Territory, with a switch or spur line from the nearest feasible point on said line in the Choctaw Nation to a connection with the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railroad, at a point between Cedars Station and Backbone Tunnel, of about eight miles in length, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, and sidings as said company may deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for. The railway so constructed shall be of standard gauge, and the railway shall be built as a standard railway and with rails weighing not less than sixty pounds to the yard.

Fort Smith and Western Railroad Company granted right of way through Choctaw and Creek nations, Indian Territory.

Location.

Width.

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 Choctaw and Creek nations for the said Fort Smith and Western Railroad 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 station purposes to the extent of one station for each ten miles of road, 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 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 Choctaw Nation or Creek Nation.

Additional land for stations.

Provisos.
—limit.

Restricted use, etc.

Reversion.

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 custom of the Choctaw Nation or Creek Nation, respectively, or under any law or treaty with the United States, 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—for the Choctaw Nation, one, who shall act as chairman, by the President; one by the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation,

Damages.

Referees, appraisal by.

and one by the said railway company; and for the Creek Nation, one, who shall act as chairman, by the President; one by the principal chief of the Creek Nation, 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 filled by the judge of the United States court for the district of the Indian Territory in which the property sought to be condemned is situated 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 damage 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 actually 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 Choctaw Nation and Creek Nation, respectively. 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.

Proviso.
Hearings, etc.

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 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 suit 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 Choctaw and Creek nations 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 appellee. 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.

Appeal, etc.

Costs.

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 Choctaw or Creek Nation. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any such corporation or person for such crossing, such

Crossings.

REF00736922

compensation shall be determined in the same manner as hereinbefore provided for determining the compensation for land and other property taken and damaged.

Freight charges.

SEC. 6. That said railway company shall not charge the inhabitants of said nations 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 nations 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 transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed the rate above expressed: *And provided further*, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide; and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

Provisos.
Passenger rates.
Regulation.
Limit passenger rates.
Mail.

Additional compensation to tribes.

SEC. 7. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the Choctaw Nation and Creek Nation, respectively, the sum of fifty dollars in addition to the compensation provided for in this act, for property taken and damage done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway for each mile of railway that it may construct in said nations, 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 the Choctaw Nation or Creek Nation, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location as hereinafter set forth, dissents 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 under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupant of lands, with the right of appeal to the courts upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as therein provided: *Provided further*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railway company for said dissenting nation or nations shall be in lieu of the compensation said nation or nations would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provision except the annual tax herein provided for. Said company shall also pay, so long as said territory is owned and occupied by the Choctaw Indians or Creek Indians, respectively, to the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said nations, respectively. 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 within said nations: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations, to impose such additional taxes upon said railway as it may deem just and proper for the benefit of said nations, 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.
Appealed by general councils.
Award to be in lieu of compensation.
Annual rental.
Additional taxes.
Survey, etc.

Maps to be filed.

SEC. 8. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located lines through said nations 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 the said nations; 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 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 construction of the same shall be commenced: *Provided further*, That said railway company can change its located line after the approval of its map by the Secretary of the Interior in such cases where the topography of the country, in the opinion of the president of the railway company, justifies such change; but such change of line shall not vary more than five miles in either direction from the location shown on the map so approved, and an additional map showing such change shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior before the construction of that portion of the road shall be commenced, and thereupon shall have the same force and effect as if originally filed with and approved by him.

Provisos.
—before construction, etc.
Changes, etc.

SEC. 9. That the officers, servants, and employees 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.

Employees may reside on right of way.

SEC. 10. That said railway company shall build at least seventy-five miles of its railway in said nations within three years after the passage of the act and complete the same 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 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.

Construction.
Crossings, etc.

SEC. 11. That the said Fort Smith and Western Railroad Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist any effort looking toward the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Choctaw Indians or Creek Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Choctaw Nation or Creek 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 of forfeit.

SEC. 12. That all mortgages, deeds of trust, and other conveyances executed by said railway company, conveying any portion of its railway, telegraph, and telephone lines, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Choctaw Nation and Creek Nation 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.

Record of mortgages.

SEC. 13. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

Amendment.

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.

Assignment, etc., of right of way.

Approved, March 3, 1899.

PROCLAMATION.

[No. 16.]

A PROCLAMATION.

July 27, 1898.
Vol. 30, p. 1779.

Whereas in the opening of the Cherokee Outlet, pursuant to section ten of the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, the lands known as the Eastern, Middle, and Western Saline Reserves were excepted from settlement in view of three leases made by the Cherokee Nation prior to March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, under authority of the act of Congress approved August seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two;

Preamble.
Vol. 27, p. 612.
Vol. 22, p. 349.

And whereas it appears that said leases were never approved, as provided by law;

REF0073693

Cherokee Outlet.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by section ten of said act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, do hereby declare and make known that all the lands in said saline reserves, as described in a proclamation dated August nineteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, are hereby restored to the public domain and will be disposed of under the laws of the United States relating to public lands in said Cherokee Outlet, subject to the policy of the Government in disposing of saline lands.

Restoration to public domain of certain saline reserves. Vol. 28, p. 1227.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

[SEAL.]

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By the President:
WILLIAM R. DAY,
Secretary of State.

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, 1899.

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, 1 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	236	9	300,257.92	19,512.90
Choctaw orphan fund	Sept. 27, 1830	11	614	3		
Choctaw school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	7	337	19	37,011.29	1,850.71
Choctaw general fund	....do....	21	70	.....	49,172.70	2,473.63
Creek general fund	....do....	21	70	.....	423,514.00	21,175.70
Creeks	Aug. 7, 1856 / June 14, 1866	21	70	.....	1,473,562.95	73,673.14
Cherokee asylum fund	Apr. 1, 1880	11	701	6	200,000.00	10,000.00
Cherokee national fund	....do....	14	786	3	275,168.00	13,758.40
Cherokee orphan fund	....do....	21	70	.....	64,147.17	3,207.37
Cherokee school fund	....do....	21	70	.....	1,428,543.21	71,427.16
Cheyennes and Arapahoes in Oklahoma fund	....do....	21	70	.....	374,679.31	18,733.90
Chickasaw national fund	....do....	21	70	.....	850,707.23	42,535.36
Chippewa and Christian Indians fund	....do....	21	70	.....	1,000,000.00	50,000.00
Crow fund a	Aug. 27, 1892				1,200,695.66	60,331.78
Crow Creek 4 per cent fund	Mar. 2, 1895	28	888	1	42,560.34	2,128.02
Fort Belknap Reservation 4 per cent fund	June 10, 1896 / July 1, 1898	29	350	2	228,867.83	11,443.37
Iowas	May 7, 1854	10	1071	9	168,335.10	6,733.40
Iowa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	384,838.16	15,393.53
Kansas	June 14, 1846	9	842	2	57,500.00	2,875.00
Kansas school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	171,543.37	8,577.16
Kansas general fund	June 29, 1888	25	221	1	133,000.00	6,650.00
Kickapoos	May 18, 1854	10	1079	2	27,174.41	1,358.72
Kickapoo general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	26,996.20	1,349.81
Kickapoo 4 per cent fund	July 28, 1882	22	177	.....	66,892.26	3,344.61
Kickapoos in Oklahoma fund	June 10, 1896			.....	91,900.79	4,595.03
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	12,469.79	498.80
Menomonee fund	....do....	21	70	.....	33,443.82	1,672.19
Menomonee log fund	June 12, 1890	26	146	3	20,000.00	1,000.00
Nez Perces of Idaho fund	Aug. 15, 1891	28	331	3	153,039.38	7,651.96
Omaha fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	1,047,343.45	62,367.17
Osages	June 2, 1825	7	242	6	87,714.64	4,385.72
					389,182.56	19,459.12
Osage fund	Apr. 1, 1880 / July 15, 1870 / May 9, 1872 / June 16, 1880	21 / 16 / 17 / 21	70 / 36 / 91 / 291	..... / 12 / 2 /	69,120.00 / 8,263,681.00	3,456.00 / 413,184.05
Osage school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	119,911.53	5,995.58
Otoes and Missourias fund	Aug. 15, 1876	19	208	.....	670,799.42	33,539.97
Pawnee fund	Apr. 12, 1876	19	28	.....	400,000.00	20,000.00
Ponca fund	Mar. 3, 1881	21	422	.....	70,000.00	3,500.00
Pottawatomies	June 5, 1846 / June 17, 1846	9	854	7	230,061.20	11,503.21
Pottawatomies general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	89,618.57	4,480.93
Pottawatomies educational fund	....do....	21	70	.....	76,993.93	3,849.70
Pottawatomies mill fund	....do....	21	70	.....	17,482.07	874.10

a Annual report, 1892, page 744.

REF0073694

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 1 per cent school fund					$33,947.18	$1,357.89
Round Valley general fund	Oct. 1, 1890	26	658		2,312.01	115.60
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	.....	12,161.96	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, 1896				38,603.93	1,930.20
Sac and Fox of the Missouri	Oct. 21, 1837	7	543	2	157,400.00	7,870.00
Sac and Fox of the Missou. fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	21,659.12	1,082.96
Seminole general fund	....do.....	21	70	.....	1,500,000.00	75,000.00
Seminoles	Aug. 7, 1856	11	702	8	500,000.00	25,000.00
	Mar. 21, 1866	14	757	3	70,000.00	3,500.00
Senecas of New York	June 27, 1846	9	35	2, 3	118,050.00	5,902.50
Seneca fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	40,979.60	2,048.98
Seneca and Shawnee fund	....do.....	21	70	.....	15,140.42	757.02
Seneca (Tonawanda Band) fund	....do.....	21	70	.....	86,950.00	4,347.50
Shoshone and Bannock fund	July 3, 1882	22	149	2	42,781.91	2,139.21
Siletz general fund	Aug. 15, 1894	28	321	2	115,900.00	5,795.00
Sioux fund	Mar. 2, 1889	25	895	17	3,000,000.00	150,000.00
Sisseton and Wahpeton fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	1,032,336.19	51,616.80
Stockbridge consolidated fund	Feb. 6, 1871	16	405	.....	75,988.60	3,799.43
Tonkawa fund *a*	Mar. 3, 1893	27	643	11	25,725.00	1,286.25
Umatilla school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	36,740.27	1,837.01
Umatilla general fund	....do.....	21	70	.....	159,161.90	7,958.24
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	201	5	1,250,000.00	50,000.00
Uintah and White River Ute fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	3,310.00	167.00
Winnebagoes	Nov. 1, 1837	7	546	1	801,909.17	40,245.15
	July 15, 1870	16	355	.....	78,340.41	3,917.00
Yankton Sioux fund	Aug. 15, 1894	28	319	3	180,000.00	21,000.00
Amount of 4 and 5 per cent funds, as above stated, held by the Government in lieu of investment					32,591,118.09	
Amount of annual interest						1,613,403.92

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—		
Addition to the Cherokee school fund	$259.35	
Addition to Kansas general fund	349.34	
Addition to Menomonee log fund	165,385.52	
Addition to Omaha fund	23,765.84	
Addition to Osage fund	5,741.59	
Addition to Puyallup 4 per cent fund	6,955.52	
		$202,457.16
And decreased by—		
Payment out of the Choctaw general fund on account of outstanding warrants	75,000.00	
Payment per capita out of Crow fund	8,158.75	
Payments out of Fort Belknap 4 per cent fund	122,003.65	
Payments out of Kickapoo funds	2,408.15	
Payment per capita to Nez Perces of Idaho	102,285.46	
Payment out of Shoshone and Bannock fund	3,773.07	
Payment out of Siletz general fund	500.00	
Payment out of Sisseton and Wahpeton fund	111,099.01	
		515,628.32
Net decrease		313,171.16

The receipts and disbursements since November 1, 1808, 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, 1898.	Amount received during year.	Disbursed during the year.	On hand November 1, 1899.
Proceeds of Sioux reservations in Minnesota and Dakota.	12 Stat., 819, act Mar. 3, 1863.	$10,868.49	$868.97	.....	$11,097.46
Fulfilling treaty with Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Article 4, treaty of Oct. 5, 1859, 12 Stat., 1112.	26,648.86	347.34	.....	26,996.20
Fulfilling treaty with Miamis of Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Act of Mar. 3, 1872.....	77.04	.....	.....	77.04
Fulfilling treaty with Omahas, proceeds of lands.	Acts of July 31, 1872, and Aug. 7, 1882	365,416.72	23,765.84	.....	389,182.56
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of trust lands.	2d art. treaty Sept. 29, 1865, 2 sec., act July 15, 1870.	8,257,939.11	5,741.59	.....	8,263,681.00
Proceeds of Klamath River Reservation.	Act of June 17, 1892, 27 Stats., 52-3.	9,238.92	5,074.75	.....	14,313.67
Proceeds of New York Indian lands in Kansas.	Acts of Feb. 19, 1873, and June 23, 1874.	1,589.21	.....	$270.00	1,319.21
Fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Feb. 27, 1867, 15 Stat., 532.	28,743.43	.....	.....	28,743.43
Fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes, proceeds of lands.	3d 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.	299.50	.....	.....	299.50
Fulfilling treaty with Otoes and Missourias, proceeds of lands.	Act of Aug. 15, 1876.....	670,799.42	.....	.....	670,799.42
Fulfilling treaty with Pawnees, proceeds of lands.	Act of Apr. 10, 1876.....	400,000.00	.....	.....	400,000.00
Fulfilling treaty with Umatillas, proceeds of lands.	Act of Aug. 5, 1882, 22 Stat., 209, 298.	195,905.17	.....	.....	195,905.17
Fulfilling treaty with Kickapoos, proceeds of lands.	Act of July 28, 1882, 22 Stat., 177.	12,683.35	.....	213.56	12,469.79
Total		9,998,532.71	35,758.49	183.56	10,033,807.67

REF0073695

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 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 fulfill treaty stipulations, the last limited annuity to be paid when necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual items of a permanent char. etc.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent is annually paid, and which is 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.	$4,000.00			
Do	Pay of physician and teacher	do	do	2,000.00			
Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Pay of physician, carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, engineer, and teacher.		Vol. 15, p. 597, §13.	6,500.00			
Do	Interest on $1,000,000 at 5 per cent per annun...	Agreement approved Mar. 3, 1891, 26 Stats., 1027.				$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..	Three installments due	Vol. 9, p. 904, art. 3; vol. 16, p. 719, art. 5.		$3,000.00		
Choctaws	Permanent annuities	Second article treaty of Nov. 16, 1805, $3,000; thirteenth article treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, $600; second article treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, $6,000.	Vol. 7, p. 99, §2; vol. 11, p. 614, §13; vol. 7, p. 213, §13; vol. 7, p. 235, §2.			9,600.00	
Do	Provisions for smiths, etc	Sixth article treaty of Oct. 18, 1820; ninth article treaty of Jan. 20, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 212, §6; vol. 7, p. 236, §9; vol. 7, p. 614, §13.			920.00	
Do	Interest on $390,257.92, articles 10 and 13, treaty of Jan. 22, 1855.		Vol. 11, p. 614, §13.			19,512.89	390,257.92
Cœur d'Alenes	Fifteen installments of $8,000 each, under 6th article, agreement of Mar. 26, 1887, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891.	Seven installments of $8,000 each, unappropriated.	26 Stats., 1028		56,000.00		
Do	Employees as per 11th article of said agreement.			3,500.00			
Columbias and Colvilles.	Employees, as per agreement of July 7, 1883....	Agreement ratified by act approved July 4, 1884.	Vol. 23, p. 79	6,000.00			
Creeks	Permanent annuities	Treaty of Aug. 7, 1790	Vol. 7, p. 36, §4			1,500.00	
Do	do	Treaty of June 16, 1802	Vol. 7, p. 69, §2			3,000.00	
Do	do	Treaties of Jan. 24, 1826, and Aug. 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 287			20,000.00	

Do	Smiths, shops, etc	Treaty of Jan. 24, 1826	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8.			1,110.00	22,200.00
Do	Wheelwright, permanent	Treaties 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.	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, and Aug. 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 419, § 5; vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.	$40.00 270.00 600.00 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 14, 1886, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 786, § 3.			13,758.40	275,168.00
Do	Interest on $2,000,000 at 5 per cent per annum.	Act Mar. 1, 1889	25 Stats., 789			73,678.14	1,473,562.95
Crows	For pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Treaty of May 7, 1868	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9.	4,500.00			
Do	Blacksmith, iron and steel, and for seeds and agricultural implements.	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 8	1,500.00			
Do	Twenty-five installments of $30,000 each, in cash or otherwise, under the direction of the President.	Seven installments of $30,000 each due.	Act of Apr. 11, 1882.		210,000.00		
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.	Sixteen installments mentioned in first column.	Vol. 26, p. 776, § 7		30,000.00		
Indians at Blackfeet Agency.	Nine installments to be disposed of as provided in article 2 of agreement, act June 10, 1896.	Seven installments of $150,000 each due.	Vol. 29, p. 354		1,050,000.00		
Indians at Fort Hall Agency.	Twenty installments of annuity of $6,000	Expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; nine installments due.	Agreement of Feb. 23, 1889.		54,000.00		
Indians at Fort Berthold Agency.	Ten installments of $80,000 each, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	One installment of $80,000 due.	Act of Mar. 3, 1891.		80,000.00		
Kansas	Interest on $135,000, at 5 per cent		Vol. 9, p. 842, § 2.			6,750.00	135,000.00
Kickapoos	Interest on $67,250.09, at 5 per cent		Vol. 10, p. 1079, § 2.			3,361.50	67,230.09
Molels	Pay of teacher in manual-labor school and subsistence of pupils, etc.	Treaty of Dec. 21, 1855	Vol. 12, p. 982, § 2.	3,000.00			
Nez Percés	Salary of five matrons for schools, five assistant teachers, farmer, carpenter, and five millers.	Treaty of June 9, 1863	Vol. 14, p. 650, § 5.	6,000.00			
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.	9,600.00			
Osages	Interest on $69,120, at 5 per cent, for educational purposes.	Resolution of Senate dated Jan. 19, 1838, to treaty of Jan. 2, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 242, § 6.			3,456.00	69,120.00

REF00736 97

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			$30,000.00	
Do	Support of two manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.	....do	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 3	$10,000.00			
Do	For iron and steel and other necessary articles for shops, and pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom is to be tin and gun smith, and compensation of two strikers and apprentices.	Estimated for iron and steel, $500; two blacksmiths, $1,200; and two strikers, $480.	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 4	2,180.00			
Do	Farming utensils and stock, pay of farmer, miller, and engineer, and compensation of apprentices to assist in working in the mill and keeping in repair grist and saw mill.	Estimated	Vol. 12, p. 730, § 4	4,400.00			
Poncas	Amount to be expended during the pleasure of the President for purpose of civilization.	Treaty of Mar. 12, 1868	Vol. 12, p. 998, § 2	15,000.00			
Pottawatomies	Permanent annuity in money	Aug. 3, 1795	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4			357.80	$7,156.00
Do	do	Sept. 30, 1809	Vol. 7, p. 114, § 3			178.90	3,578.00
Do	do	Oct. 2, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 185, § 3			894.50	17,890.00
Do	do	Sept. 20, 1828	Vol. 7, p. 317, § 2			715.60	14,312.00
Do	Permanent annuities	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 320, § 2			5,724.77	114,495.40
Do	Permanent provision for 3 blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel.	Oct. 16, 1826; Sept. 20, 1828; July 29, 1829.	Vol. 7, p. 296, § 3; vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 7, p. 323, § 2			1,008.99	20,179.80
Do	Permanent provision for furnishing salt	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 320, § 2			156.54	3,130.80
Do	Permanent provision for payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel.	Sept. 29, 1828; June 5 and 17, 1846	Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 9, p. 855, § 10			107.34	2,146.80
Do	For interest on $230,064.20, at 5 per cent	June 5 and 17, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 855, § 7			11,503.21	230,064.20
Quapaws	For education, smith, farmer, and smith shop during the pleasure of the President.	$1,000 for education; $500 for smith, etc.	Vol. 7, p. 425, § 3	1,500.00			
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.	Permanent annuity	Treaty of Nov. 3, 1804	Vol. 7, p. 85, § 3			1,000.00	20,000.00
Do	Interest on $200,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 542, § 2			10,000.00	200,000.00
Do	Interest on $800,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1842	Vol. 7, p. 596, § 2			40,000.00	800,000.00

Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.	Interest on $300,000, 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, 1821	Vol. 7, p. 349, § 4			1,660.00	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 $43,050, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury.	....do	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 3			2,152.50	43,050.00
Eastern Shawnees	Permanent annuity	{Treaty of Sept. 17, 1818; Vol. 15, p. 515}	Vol. 7, p. 179, § 4;			500.00	10,000.00
Do	Support of smith and smith shops	{Treaty of July 20, 1831; Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867}	Vol. 7, p. 352, § 4; Vol. 15, p. 515	530.00			
Shoshones and Bannocks:							
Shoshones	For pay of physicians, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	5,006.00			
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops	....do	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 3	1,000.00			
Bannocks	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	....do	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 3	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.	Three installments of $10,000 each due.	Vol. 30, p. 94, § 3		30,000.00		
Six Nations of New York.	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc	Treaty Nov. 11, 1794	Vol. 7, p. 46, § 6			4,500.00	90,000.00
Spokanes	Ten installments of annuity; first year, $30,000; second, $20,000, and for eight years, $5,000.	Two installments of $5,000 each due. Act July 13, 1892.	Vol. 27, p. 139		10,000.00		
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 10.	2,000.00			
Do	Physician, 5 teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	....do	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 13.	10,400.00			
Do	Purchase of rations, etc., as per article 5, agreement of Sept. 26, 1876.	....do	Vol. 19, p. 256, § 5.	1,000,000.00			
Do	Interest on $3,000,000, at 5 per cent, section 17, act Mar. 2, 1889.		Vol. 25, p. 895			150,000.00	3,000,000.00
Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians.	Thirteen installments of $18,400 each, as per third article of agreement, dated Sept. 12, 1889, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891.	One installment of $18,400 due	Vol. 26, p. 1037, § 3.		18,400.00		
Tabequache Band of Utes.	Pay of blacksmith	Estimated	Vol. 13, p. 675, § 10.	720.00			

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, including those 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 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.	
Tabeguache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uinta bands of Utes.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 627, § 9.	$230.00				
Do	Two carpenters, 2 millers, 2 farmers, 1 blacksmith, and 2 teachers.	do	Vol. 15, p. 628, § 15.	7,800.00				
Do	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, etc.		Vol. 15, p. 623, § 12.	30,000.00				
Winnebagoes	Interest on $804,309.17, at 5 per cent per annum.	Nov. 1, 1887, and Senate amendment, July 17, 1862.	Vol. 7, p. 546, § 4; Vol. 12, p. 628, § 17.			$40,245.45	$804,909.17	
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			3,917.02	78,340.41	
Yankton tribe of Sioux.	Twenty installments of $15,000 each, fourth series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Nine installments of $15,000 each due.	Vol. 11, p. 744, § 4			$135,000.00		
Total				1,123,660.00	1,078,400.00	534,757.44	11,946,891.54	

The following table shows the income of the various Indian tribes, from all sources, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899:

Tribes.	Interest on trust funds.[1]	Treaty and agreement obligations.[2]	Gratuities.[3]	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous.[4]	Total.
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches				$283,729.47	$283,729.47
Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas			$100,000.00	12,624.99	113,624.99
Cheyennes and Arapahoes	$50,000.00		90,000.00	507.28	140,507.28
Cherokees	135,898.48			4,599.73	140,498.21
Chippewa and Christian Indians	2,128.02				2,128.02
Chippewas of the Mississippi			$5,000.00	81,918.52	86,918.52
Chippewas in Minnesota			270,000.00		270,000.00
Chickasaws	60,331.78		3,000.00	23,785.17	87,119.95
Chippewas of Lake Superior			7,125.00	19,216.81	26,341.81
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	29,250.06		30,032.89	72,425.19	131,708.14
Coeur d'Alenes			11,500.00		11,500.00
Columbias and Colvilles			7,000.00	2,510.00	9,510.00
Creeks	73,678.14		49,968.40	5,928.38	129,574.92
Crow Creek Sioux	6,733.40				6,733.40
Crows	11,777.52		78,000.00	36,690.72	126,468.24
Confederated tribes and bands in middle Oregon			6,000.00		6,000.00
Digger Indians			500.00		500.00
D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington			7,000.00		7,000.00
Eastern Shawnees		1,030.00			1,030.00
Fort Hall Indians	2,151.56	6,000.00	30,000.00	2,180.00	40,331.56
Flatheads and other confederated tribes			10,000.00		10,000.00
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	2,667.90	227,667.90
Indians at Blackfeet Agency	3,308.93	300,000.00		403.25	303,712.18
Indians at Fort Belknap Agency	17,212.31	360,000.00			377,212.31
Indians at Fort Berthold Agency		80,000.00			80,000.00
Indians in California			21,000.00	1,019.00	22,019.00
Indians at Fort Peck Agency				6,342.50	6,342.50
Indians of Klamath Agency			5,000.00	222.09	5,222.09
Indians in Washington			14,000.00		14,000.00
Indians of Lemhi Agency			13,000.00		13,000.00
Indians in Nevada			16,000.00		16,000.00
Indians in Oregon			12,000.00		12,000.00
Iowas (Kansas)	5,525.36	2,875.00			8,400.36
Iowas in Oklahoma	3,051.80	3,000.00			6,051.80
Kansas	2,620.67	6,750.00	2,500.00	10,208.83	22,149.50
Kickapoos (Kansas)	5,196.45	4,371.99		6,508.83	16,080.27
Kickapoos (Oklahoma)	1,672.18		10,000.00		11,672.18
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewas	1,000.00				1,000.00
Makahs			3,000.00		3,000.00
Menominees	19,416.79	59,299.18		298.25	109,014.22
Mission Indians			3,000.00		3,000.00
Modocs in Indian Territory			2,500.00		2,500.00
Molels		3,000.00			3,000.00
Nez Perces (Idaho)	20,400.68	6,000.00		697.00	27,097.68
Nez Perces of Joseph's Band			7,500.00		7,500.00
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes		116,000.00		317.08	116,317.08
Omahas	18,027.65	8,635.84		22,440.33	49,103.84
Osages	418,917.95	3,456.00		66,499.61	488,873.56
Otoes and Missourias	33,539.96			1,785.02	35,324.98
Pawnees	20,000.00	47,100.00		87.50	67,187.50
Poncas	3,500.00		15,000.00	3,045.73	21,545.73
Pottawatomies (Kansas)	9,204.72	20,617.65		110.50	29,932.87
Puyallup Indians	1,314.76				1,314.76
Quapaws		1,500.00			1,500.00
Qui nai elts and Quil leh utes			1,000.00		1,000.00
Round Valley Indians	115.60			1,380.13	1,495.73
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	15,608.21	51,000.00			66,608.21
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi in Iowa	1,930.20			32.15	1,962.65
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	1,082.96	8,070.00			9,152.96
Seminoles (Indian Territory)	75,000.00	28,500.00		288.00	103,788.00
Seminoles in Florida			6,000.00		6,000.00

REF0073698

Tribes.	Interest on trust funds.[1]	Treaty and agreement obligations.[2]	Gratuities.[3]	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous.[4]	Total.
Senecas	$2,048.98	$3,690.00	.....	.....	$5,738.98
Senecas, Tonawanda band	4,347.50	.....	.....	.....	4,347.50
Senecas and Shawnees	757.02	.....	.....	.....	757.02
Senecas of New York	.....	11,902.50	.....	.....	11,902.50
Shoshones and Arapahoes in Wyoming	.....	10,000.00	.....	$3,200.00	13,200.00
Shoshones in Nevada	.....	.....	$10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
Shoshones in Wyoming	.....	.....	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00
Sioux, Yankton tribe	24,000.00	50,000.00	.....	895.09	74,895.09
Sioux of Devils Lake	.....	.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
Sioux of different tribes	150,000.00	1,487,000.00	.....	.....	1,637,000.00
Sioux, Medawakanton band	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians	61,709.49	18,400.00	.....	384.00	83,493.49
Six Nations, of New York	.....	4,500.00	.....	.....	4,500.00
Siletz Indians	5,858.02	.....	.....	.....	5,858.02
Spokanes	.....	7,200.00	.....	.....	7,200.00
Stockbridges	3,799.42	.....	.....	.....	3,799.42
Tonkawas	1,286.21	.....	2,000.00	.....	3,286.21
Utes, confederated bands of	75,000.00	83,749.00	.....	11,573.83	170,313.83
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes	[5] 9,795.26	.....	5,000.00	11.59	14,836.85
Winnebagoes	.....	41,162.47	.....	1,739.77	45,902.24
Yakamas	.....	.....	8,000.00	36.91	8,036.91
Shoshones and Bannocks	.....	26,000.00	.....	.....	26,000.00
Total	1,421,371.13	3,318,334.92	717,025.00	688,871.86	[6] 6,146,292.91

[1] Interest on uninvested funds held in trust by the Government under the provisions of the act of April 1, 1880 (21 Stats., 70), and other acts of Congress. Paid in cash, as provided by law, to the various Indian tribes, as treaties require or expended under the supervision of the Department, for the support, education, and civilization of the respective Indian tribes.

[2] Appropriated by Congress annually, under treaty stipulations, subject to changes by limitation of treaties. Expended under the supervision of the Department for the support, etc., of the Indians, or paid in cash, as provided by treaty.

[3] Donated by Congress for the necessary support of Indians having no treaties, or those whose treaties have expired, or whose funds arising from existing treaties are inadequate. Expended under the supervision of the Department.

[4] Proceeds of leasing of tribal lands for grazing and farming purposes, and results of Indian labor. Moneys collected through Indian agents and expended under the direction of the Department for the benefit of the Indians, or paid to them in cash per capita.

[5] Umatilla tribe only.

[6] In addition to this a large income, amounting in the aggregate to a million and a half dollars, is received by individual Indians from sales of beef cattle and various products to the Government, the freighting of Indian supplies, the rates of products to private persons, and from the leasing or working on shares of allotted lands.

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.[1]	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA TERRITORY.					
Colorado River[2]	Colorado River	Chemehuevi, Hualapai (Tantawas), Kohualla, Cocopa,[3] Mohave, and Yuma.	[4] 240,640	376	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 556; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876.
Fort Apache	Fort Apache	Arivaipa, Chilion, Chirikahua, Coyotero, Membre, Mogollon, Mohavi, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto, and Yuma-Apache.	[4] 1,681,920	2,628	Executive order, 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, 1883, vol. 22, p. 400; agreement ratified by act of Congress June 16, 1886, approved by act of Congress approved June 7, 1897, vol. 29, p. 358. See act of Congress approved June 21, 1897, vol. 30, p. 94.
Gila Bend	Pima	Papago	6 23,201	35	Executive order, Dec. 12, 1882.
Gila River	do	Maricopa and Pima	357,120	558	Act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883.
Hualapai	Navajo	Hualapai	780,800	1,142	Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive order, Jan. 4, 1883.
Navajo[7]		Navajo	[5] 7,098,560	12,023	Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1878, Jan. 6, 1880, two of May 17, 1884, and Nov. 19, 1892. 1,769,600 acres in Arizona and 967,680 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by Executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,080 acres in New Mexico restored to public domain, but again reserved by Executive order of Apr. 24, 1886.
Moqui	do	Moki (Shiumo)	[4] 2,472,320	[8] 3,863	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882.
Papago	Pima	Papago	837,566	43	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1882, vol. 22, p. 286. 41,622.65 acres, allotted to 291 Indians, and 14 acres reserved for school site; the residue, 27,566 acres, unallotted. (See ledger book 208, p. 408.)
Salt River	do	Maricopa and Pima	46,720	73	Executive order, June 14, 1879.
San Carlos	San Carlos	Arivaipa, Chilion, Chirikahua, Coyotero, Membre, Mogollon, Mohavi, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto, and Yuma-Apache.	[4] 1,824,240	[8] 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, 1883, vol. 22, p. 400; agreement ratified by act of Congress June 16, 1886, approved by act of Congress approved June 7, 1897, vol. 29, p. 358. See act of Congress approved June 21, 1897, vol. 30, p. 94.
Supai	Supai	Supai	[4] 28,400	60	Executive orders, June 8 and Nov. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
Total			15,150,767	23,673	

[1] Approximate. [2] Partly in California. [3] Not on reservation. [4] Outboundaries surveyed. [5] Partly surveyed. [6] Surveyed. [7] Partly in New Mexico and Utah.

REF0073699

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.[1]	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
CALIFORNIA.					
Hoopa Valley	Hoopa Valley	Hunsatung, Hupa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Saiaz, Sermalton, and Tishtanatan.	[2]3 96,051	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), 15,096.11 acres of land (formerly K'lamath River Reservation). (Letter books 263, p. 96; 382, p. 480; 383, p. 170.)
Mission (22 reserves)	Mission Tule	Cauhuila, Diegenes, San Luis Rey, Serranos, and Temecula.	[4]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, 1891, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 5, June 19, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 22, 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 303, p. 297), and 119.99 acres allotted to 15 Indians on Pala Reserve (letter book 303, p. 57), 1,299.47 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, Wallakki, and Yuki.	[4]32,282	50	Acts of Congress approved Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876; act of Congress approved Oct. 1, 1890, vol. 26, p. 658. 5,406.72 acres allotted to 619 Indians, 180 acres reserved for school purposes, 3 acres for mission, 10.43 acres for cemetery, 177.13 acres for agency purposes; the residue, 32,282 acres, unallotted. (Letter books 298, p. 17, and 395, p. 260.)
Tule River	Mission Tule	Kawia,[4] Kings River, Monache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni.[5]	[2]48,551	76	Executive orders, Jan. 9 and Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Yuma	do	Yuma-Apache	[4]45,889	71[6]	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884; agreement, Dec. 4, 1893, ratified by act of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 332.
Total			406,396	635	
COLORADO.					
Ute[6]	Southern Ute	Kapoti, Muachi, and Wiminuchi Ute	[3]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 act 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.
Total			1,021,230	1,595	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.)
IDAHO.					
Cœur d'Alène	Colville	Cœur d'Alène, Kootenay (Kitunahan),[5] Pend d'Oreille[5] and Spokane.	[2]3 494,480	772	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. 1027–1032. 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.	[2]3 864,000	1,350	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 24, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148; acts of Congress approved Sept. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 452, Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687, and Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1031.
Lapwai	Nez Percé	Nez Percé	[4]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 1,895 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.	[2]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	[4]4,420,074	6,906	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 414, Dec. 29, 1835, vol. 7, p. 478, and July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 799; agreement of Dec. 19, 1891, ratified by tenth section of act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 670.
Chickasaw	do	Chickasaw	[4]4,653,246	7,271	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611.
Choctaw	do	Choctaw (Chahta)	[4]6,957,460	10,871	Do.
Creek	do	Creek	[4]3,079,086	4,811	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785, and deficiency appropriation act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 255. (See annual report, 1882, p. LIV.)
Modoc	Quapaw	Modock			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.)

[1] Approximate. [2] Outboundaries surveyed. [3] Partly surveyed. [4] Surveyed. [5] Not on reservation. [6] 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.[2]	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
INDIAN TERRITORY—continued.					
Ottawa	Quapaw	Ottawa of Blanchards Fork and Roche de Bœuf.	[1]1,587	2½	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 12,774.80 acres were allotted to 157 Indians; 557.95 acres were authorized to be sold by act of Mar. 3, 1891 (vol. 26, p. 989). The residue, 1,587.25 acres, unallotted (letter book 229, p. 115).
Peoria	do	Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankishaw, and Wea.	[1]6,851	10½	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 335, p. 326).
Seminole	Union	Seminole	[1]365,862	571½	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	[1]26,086	40¾	Treaties of Feb. 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348, of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 25,821.55 acres allotted to 302 Indians, 104.22 acres reserved for Government, church, and school purposes; residue, 26,086.49 acres, unallotted (letter book 232, p. 297).
Shawnee	do	Seneca and Eastern Shawnee	[1]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. 10,484.81 acres allotted to 84 Indians, 86 acres reserved for agency purposes; the residue, 2,543 acres, unallotted (letter books 208, p. 266, and 233, p. 207).
Wyandotte	do	Wyandot	[1]635	1	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 20,695.54 acres allotted to 241 Indians, 16 acres to churches, etc., leaving 534.72 acres unallotted (letter book 228, p. 332).
Total			19,513,330	30,489½	
IOWA.					
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	Pottawottomi, Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago.	[1]2,365	4	By purchase. (See act of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds 1857, 1865, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1876, 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			2,965	4½	
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[3]	Pottawattomi and Great Nemaha.	Iowa			Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. 11,768.77 acres of land allotted to 143 Indians, 162 acres reserved for school and cemetery purposes (letter book 266, p. 86).
Kickapoo	do	Kickapoo	[1]7,994	12	Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623. 12,669.13 acres allotted to 159 Indians; the residue, 7,604 acres, unallotted (letter book 304, p. 490).
Pottawottomi	Pottawottomi and Great Nemaha.	Prairie band of Pottawottomi	[1]19,059	29¾	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. 58,298.51 acres allotted to 567 Indians; residue unallotted (letter books 238, p. 328; 259, p. 437, and 303, p. 301).
Sac and Fox[3]	do	Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Missouri	[1]1,616	2½	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208. 2,843.97 acres in Kansas, 3,563.66 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	44¼	
MICHIGAN.					
Isabella	Mackinac[4]	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 bands of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	[1]25,296	81	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.	[1]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, 673 acres, unallotted.
Total			5,944	91	
MINNESOTA.					
Boise Fort	La Pointe[5]	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 693 Indians, and 434.63 acres reserved for agency, etc., purposes (L. R. 259, p. 382); residue, 51,863, to be opened to public settlement.

[1] Approximate. [2] Surveyed. [3] In Kansas and Nebraska. [4] Agency abolished June 30, 1889. [5] 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.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
MINNESOTA—cont'd.					
Deer Creek	La Pointe[2]	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. 63.) 295.55 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 331 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, 76,837 acres, restored to settlement.
Grand Portage (Pigeon River).[3]	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 304 Indians; 208.4 acres reserved for agency and wood purposes; residue, 16,041.97 acres, to be opened to public settlement.
Leech Lake[3]	Leech Lake	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.
Mdewakanton	do	Mdewakanton Sioux	1,101	1[1]	By purchase. (See acts of Congress, July 4, 1884; Mar. 3, 1885; May 15, 1886; June 29, 1888; Mar. 2, 1889; Aug. 19, 1890.) 339.70 acres deeded to Indians; 1,100.99 acres held in trust by United States for Indians. (See Annual Report, 1891, pp. 111 and 179.)
Mille Lac	White Earth (consolidated).	Mille Lac and Snake River band of Chippewas.	[4] 61,011	95[1]	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, 1893, vol. 28, p. 576; and joint resolution (No. 40), approved May 27, 1898, vol. 30, p. 745.
Red Lake	Leech Lake	Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas.	[4] 800,000	1,250	Treaty of Oct. 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667; act of Congress, Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 8, 1889, H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 27 and 32), and Executive order, Nov. 21, 1892.
Vermillion Lake	La Pointe[2]	Boise Fort band of Chippewas	[4] 1,080	1[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.	[4] 705,512	1,099[1]	Treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Mar. 18, 1879, and July 13, 1883; act of Congress, Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement, July 29, 1889, H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 34 and 36.)
White Oak Point and Chippewa.	Leech Lake	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.) 14,289.73 acres allotted to 180 Lake Winnebagoshish Indians; the residue, 112,663.01 acres, of Lake Winnebagoshish reserve to be opened to public settlement; 30,090.22 acres allotted to 479 Chippewa Indians (L. B. 359, p. 340). Residue, 154,855 acres, restored to public domain.
Total			1,566,707	2,447[1]	
MONTANA.					
Blackfeet	Blackfeet	Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	1,760,000	2,750	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Congress approved Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Feb. 11, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 129; agreement made Sept. 26, 1895, approved by act of Congress June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 353.
Crow	Crow	Mountain and River Crow	[5] 3,501,000	5,471	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. 1031.)
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. 15, 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. 350.
Fort Peck	Fort Peck	Assiniboin, Brule, Santee, Teton, Uhkpapa, and Yanktonai Sioux.	1,776,000	2,775	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and of Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 1, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Congress approved Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880; and agreement made Dec. 28, 1886, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 116.

[1] Approximate. [2] In Minnesota and Wisconsin. [3] 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. [4] In Kansas and Nebraska. [5] Outboundaries surveyed. [6] Partly surveyed.

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.[1]	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
MONTANA—continued.					
Jocko	Flathead	Bitter Root, Carlos band, Flathead, Kootenay, Lower Kalispel, and Pend d'Oreille.	[2]1,432,600	2,240	Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975.
Northern Cheyenne	Tongue River	Northern Cheyenne	[2]371,200	580	Executive order, Nov. 26, 1884.
Total			9,392,400	14,660	
NEBRASKA.					
Niobrara	Santee	Santee Sioux			Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819; 4th paragraph, art. 6, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; Executive orders, Feb. 27, July 20, 1866, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 31, 1873, and Feb. 9, 1885, 32,875.75 acres selected as homesteads, 38,908.01 acres selected as allotments, and 1,130.70 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes.
Omaha	Omaha and Winnebago.	Omaha	[2]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 205, p. 339, also President's proclamation, Oct. 23, 1890; vol. 26, p. 1559.)
Sioux (additional)	Pine Ridge	Oglala Sioux	32,000	50	Executive order, Jan. 24, 1882.
Winnebago	Omaha and Winnebago.	Winnebago	[2]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[3]	Western Shoshone	Pai Ute and Western Shoshoni	[2]312,320	488	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, and May 4, 1886.

Moapa River	Nevada	Chemehuevi (Tantawas) Kai-bab-bit, Pawi-pit, Paiute, and Shiwits.	[2]1,000	1½	Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Congress approved Mar. 13, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445; selection approved by Secretary of Interior, July 3, 1875.
Pyramid Lake	do	Paiute (Pavlotso)	[2]322,000	503⅛	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874.
Walker River	do	do	[2]318,815	498⅛	Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874.
Total			954,135	1,491	
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.					
Jicarilla Apache	Pueblo	Jicarilla Apache	[2]286,400	447½	Executive order, Feb. 11, 1887. 129,313.35 acres allotted to 845 Indians, and 240.44 acres reserved for mission, school, and agency purposes (L. B. 335, p. 323). The residue, 286,400 acres, unallotted.
Mescalero Apache	Mescalero	Mescalero and Mimbre Apache	[2]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	[2]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. 658.)
Acoma			[2]95,792		
San Juan			[2]17,545		
Picuris			[2]17,461		
San Felipe			[2]34,767		
Pecos			[2]18,763		
Cochiti			[2]24,256		
Santo Domingo			[2]74,743		
Taos			[2]17,361		
Tesuque			[2]17,369		
Santa Clara			[2]17,471		
St. Ildefonso			[2]17,293		
Pojoaque			[2]13,520		
Zia			[2]17,515		
Sandia			[2]24,187		
Isleta			[2]110,080		
Nambe			[2]13,586		
Laguna			[2]125,225		
Santa Ana			[2]17,361		
Zuñi	do	do	[2]215,040	356	Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1885. (Area of original Spanish grant, 17,581.25 acres.)
Total			1,067,485	2,605½	
NEW YORK.					
Allegany	New York	Onondaga and Seneca	[2]30,469	47⅝	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 586.
Cattaraugus	do	Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca	[2]21,680	34	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, June 30, 1802 vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 586. (See annual report, 1877, p. 164.)

[1] Approximate. [2] Outboundaries surveyed. [3] Partly surveyed. [4] Surveyed. [5] Partly in Idaho.

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.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEW YORK—continued.					
Oil Spring	New York	Seneca	[2]640	1	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 166.)
Oneida	do	Oneida	[2]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, Onanaga, 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 Seneca	[2]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	[2]50,050 [2]15,211 [2]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, 1880. (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			98,211	153¾	
NORTH DAKOTA.					
Devils Lake	Devils Lake	Assiniboin, Cuthead, Santee, Sisseton, Yankton, and Wahpeton Sioux.	[3]98,224	153½	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328–337, Comp. Indian Laws). 131,506.35 acres allotted to 1,132 Indians; 727.83 acres reserved for church, and 123.61 acres reserved for Government purposes. The residue, 98,224 acres, held in common.

Fort Berthold	Fort Berthold	Arikara, Gros Ventre, Knife River, and Mandan.	[3]365,120	1,708	Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866 (see p. 322, Comp. Indian Laws); Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, July 13, 1880, and June 17, 1892; agreement Dec. 14, 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.	[4]2,672,640	4,176	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders Jan. 11–Mar. 16, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876. Agreement ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884 (1,520.640 acres in South Dakota); act of Congress, Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554.
Turtle Mountain	Devils Lake	Chippewas of the Mississippi	[4]46,080	72	Executive orders, Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 3, 1884.
Total			3,782,064	5,909¼	
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. 529,062.06 acres allotted to 3,294 Indians; 231,828.55 acres for school lands; 32,343.93 acres reserved for military, agency, mission, etc., purposes; the residue, 3,500,562.05 acres, 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. 989. (See annual report 1891, p. 677, and letter book 222, p. 364.)
Kansas	Osage	Kansas or Kaw	[3]100,127	156¼	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. 557. 22,529.15 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 (Komantsi), Delaware, and Kiowa.	[2]2,968,893	4,639	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589.

[1] Approximate. [2] Outboundaries surveyed. [3] Surveyed. [4] Partly surveyed.

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.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA TERRITORY—continued.					
Oakland	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Tonkawa and Lipan			Act of Congress approved May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 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	[1] 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	63,419	99	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 479.) 64,935.5 acres allotted to 440 Indians, 720 acres reserved for Government uses. (See letter book 423, p. 190.) The residue, 63,418.5 acres, unallotted.
Pawnee	do	Pawnee (Pani)			Act of Congress approved Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. (Of this, 256,014 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 821 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. 51).
Ponca	do	Ponka	[2] 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 523.33 acres, leaving unallotted 26,328.05 acres (letter book 302, p. 311).
Pottawatomie	Sac and Fox	Absentee Shawnee (Shawanoe 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. 1016–1029. 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 (Sank) and Fox of the Missouri and of the Mississippi.			Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495; agreement June 12, 1890; ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749. 87,085.64 acres allotted to 548 Indians, and 840 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 (Kotsenbu), Delaware, Kitcai, Towakaroha, Weeko, and Wichita.	[2] 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.)
			[2] 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			6,884,021	10,756	
OREGON.					
Grande Ronde	Grande Ronde	Calapooya, Clackama, Cow Creek, Lakmiut, Mary's Rim, Molalle, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, Umqua, Wapato, and Yamhill.	[2] 26,111	401	Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order June 30, 1857. 640 acres reserved for Government uses and 33,748 acres allotted to 269 Indians. (See letter book 210, p. 328.) The residue, 25,111 acres, unallotted.
Klamath	Klamath	Klamath, Modoc, Paiute, Pitt River, Walpape, and Yahuskin band of Snake (Shoshoni).	[1] 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. 47,716.24 acres allotted to 551 Indians. Residue 177,503.66 (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	[2] 79,820	124	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 297; Mar. 3, 1885, vol. 23, p. 341, and sec. 8 of act Oct. 17, 1888, vol. 25, p. 559. (See orders Secretary of Interior, Dec. 4, 1888, annual report 1891, p. 682.) 76,933.90 acres allotted to 883 Indians, 480 acres reserved for school and mission purposes. (See letter book 255, p. 132.)

[1] Approximate. [2] Surveyed. [3] Outboundaries surveyed.

REF00737O6

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.[1]	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.	[2]322,108	503	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963. 140,096.45 acres allotted to 969 Indians, and 1,195 acres reserved for church, school, and agency purposes. The residue, 322,108 acres, unallotted (letter book 234, p. 295).
Total			1,484,039	2,318	
SOUTH DAKOTA.					
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago.	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brulé, Minnekonjo, and Two Kettle Sioux.	[2]112,031	175	Order of Department, July 1, 1863 (see annual report, 1883, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885. (See President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885; Annual Report, 1885, p. LI); act of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p 888; President's proclamation Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. 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. 328–337, Comp. Indian Laws.) Agreement, Dec. 12, 1889, ratified by act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1035–1038. 309,904.92 acres allotted to 1,339 Indians, 22,840.25 acres reserved for school purposes, 1,347.01 acres for church and agency purposes; the residue, 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. 29, 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.) 152,565.44 acres allotted to 469 Sioux Indians on Rosebud Reservation (letter book 392, p. 242). The residue, 3,075,595 acres, unallotted.
Lower Brulé	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Lower Brulé and Lower Yanktonai Sioux	[4]472,550	738	
Pine Ridge	Pine Ridge	Brulé, Northern Cheyenne, and Oglala Sioux.	[3][4]3,155,200	4,930	
Rosebud	Rosebud	Loafer, Minnekonjo, Northern Oglala, Two Kettle, Upper Brulé, and Wahzahzah Sioux.	[3][4]3,075,595	4,805	
Yankton	Yankton	Yankton Sioux			Treaty of Apr. 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744. 268,567.72 acres allotted to 2,649 Indians, and 1,252.89 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter book 207, p. 1.) Agreement Dec. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 314. The residue open to settlement. (See President's proclamation May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 865.)
Total			9,083,216	15,130	
UTAH.					
Uintah Valley	Uintah and Ouray	Gosiute, Pavant, Uinta, Yampa, Grand River, Uncompahgre, and White River Ute.	[3][4]2,039,040	3,186	Executive orders, Oct. 3, 1861, and Sept. 1, 1887; acts of Congress approved May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63, and May 24, 1888, vol. 25, p. 157.
Uncompahgre	do	Tabbaquache Ute			Executive order, Jan. 5, 1882. (See act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, ratifying the agreement of Mar. 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199.) Acres reserved for 83 allottees, remainder of reservation restored to public domain, act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 62. (Letter book 403, p. 115.)
Total			2,039,040	3,186	
WASHINGTON.					
Chehalis	Puyallup (consolidated).	Chinook (Tsinuk), Clatsop, and Tsihalis	[2]471	1	Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; Executive order, Oct. 1, 1886. The residue, 3,753.63 acres allotted.
Columbia	Colville	Chief Moses and his people	[2]24,220	38	Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879; Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79.) Executive order, May 1, 1886.
Colville	do	Cœur d'Alène, Colville, Kalispel, Kinikane, Lake, Methau, Nespeelium, Pend d'Oreille, San Poel, and Spokane.	2,800,000	4,375	Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872; act of Congress approved July 1, 1892, vol. 27, p. 62. (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 chosen).	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	[2]1,884	3	Treaty of Point Elliot, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. The residue, 10,428 acres, allotted.
Makah	Neah Bay	Makah and Quillente	[2]23,040	36	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, Oct. 26, 1872, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1873.
Muckleshoot	Tulalip	Muckleshoot	[2]3,367	5	Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1874.
Nisqually	Puyallup (consolidated).	Muckleshoot, Nisqually, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.			Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857. Land all allotted, 4,718 acres.
Osette		Osette	640	1	Executive order, Apr. 12, 1893.
Port Madison	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	[2]2,015	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.

[1] Approximate. [2] Surveyed. [3] Outboundaries surveyed. [4] Partly surveyed

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.[1]	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WASHINGTON—cont'd.					
Puyallup	Puyallup (consolidated).	Muckleshoot, Nisqually, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and five others.	[2]599	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.
Quileute	Neah Bay	Quileute	[2]837	1	Executive order, Feb. 19, 1889.
Quinaielt	Puyallup (consolidated).	Hoh, Kweet, and Kwinaielt	[2]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 Tshialis	[2]335	1	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866.
S'Kokomish	do	Chillam, S'Kokomish, and Twana	[2]276	1	Treaty of Point No Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, Feb. 25, 1874. 4,744 acres allotted; the residue, 276 acres, unallotted.
Snohomish or Tulalip	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	[2]8,930	14	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Dec. 23, 1873. 13,560 acres allotted; the residue, 8,930 acres, unallotted.
Spokane	Colville	Spokane	151,600	240	Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881.
Squaxin Island (Klahchemin).	Puyallup (consolidated).	Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and five others.	1,710	2	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; land all allotted, 1,494.15 acres.
Swinomish (Perrys Island).	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.			Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Sept. 9, 1873. 5,460 acres allotted; the residue, 1,710 acres, unallotted.
Yakima	Yakima	Klikitat, Palcos, Topnish, Wasco, and Yakima	[2]587,010	917	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. 320. 211,972.48 acres allotted to 2,417 Indians, and 1,020.24 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter books 264, p. 419, and 416, p. 263.) The residue, 587,009.68 acres, held in common.
Total			3,855,574	5,990	
WISCONSIN.					
Lac Court d'Oreilles	La Pointe[3]	Lac Court d'Oreille Band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	[2]20,096	31¼	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860, Apr. 4, 1869. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1870). 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.	[2]33,666	52½	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109, lands selected by Indians. (See report of Superintendent Thompson, Nov. 14, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1866.) Act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 36,248.01 acres allotted; the residue, 33,665.85 acres, unallotted.
La Pointe (Bad River)	do	La Pointe Band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	[2]83,840	131	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 40,517.03 acres allotted, the residue, 83,840 acres, unallotted. (See letter to General Land Office, Sept. 17, 1889, letter book 281, 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.) 2,557.91 acres allotted to 25 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. 970, and 40.10 acres were reserved for school purposes.
Menominee	Green Bay	Menominee	[2]271,680	362	Treaties of Oct. 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952; of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.
Oneida	do	Oneida			Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566. All allotted and reserved for school purposes except 84.08 acres.
Stockbridge	do	Stockbridge and Munsee	[2]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			381,063	595	
WYOMING.					
Wind River	Shoshone	Northern Arapahoe and Eastern Band of Shoshoni.	[4]1,810,000	2,828	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and Mar. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291; Executive order May 21, 1887.
Total			1,810,000	2,828	
Grand total			81,271,081	126,986	

[1] Approximate. [2] Out boundaries surveyed. [3] Surveyed. [4] Partly surveyed. [5] 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.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December 22, 1898.*

It is hereby ordered that section 10, township 23 north, range 13 west, Arizona, be, and the same is hereby, set apart as a reservation for Indian school purposes for the Hualapai Indians, to be known as the "Hualapai Indian School Reserve."

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

REF0073708

Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1899.

School	How supported	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
ARIZONA			
Colorado River Agency: Colorado River boarding	By Government	100	
Fort Mojave: Training	do	150	
Hualapai Reservation:			
Hualapai day, Hackberry	do		15
Hualapai day, Kingman	do		15
Supai Reservation: day	do		15
Navajo Agency:			
Navajo boarding	do	120	
Little Water day	do		30
Keams Canyon, Moqui boarding	do	100	
Blue Canyon day	do		30
Oraibi day	do		30
Polacca day	do		30
Second Mesa day	do		30
Phœnix: Training	do	100	
Pima Agency:			
Pima boarding	do	150	
San Xavier day	By Catholic Church		100
Tucson: Boarding	By Presbyterian Church	175	
San Carlos Agency: San Carlos boarding	By Government	100	
Fort Apache Agency: Fort Apache boarding	do	75	
CALIFORNIA			
Fort Yuma: Yuma boarding	By Government	175	
Hoopa Valley Agency: Hoopa Valley boarding	do	240	
Mission Tule River Consolidated Agency:			
Agua Caliente day	do		30
Capitan Grande day	do		30
Cerbulla day	do		30
La Jolla day	do		30
Martinez day	do		30
Mesa Grande day	do		30
Pechanga day	do		30
Potrero day	do		30
Rincon day	do		30
San Jacinto day	do		30
Tule River day	do		30
Perris: Training	do	150	
Greenville: Boarding	do	100	
San Diego County:			
Public day, Anahuac district	By contract		
Public day, Helm district	do		
Public day, College district	do		
Baird day	By Government		30
Big Pine day	do		30
Bishop day	do		30
Fallriver Mills day	do		30
Hat Creek day	do		30
Independence day	do		30
Matchester day	do		30
Potter Valley day	do		30
Ukiah day	do		30
Upper Lake day	do		30
Round Valley Agency: Round Valley boarding	do	50	
San Diego: Industrial boarding	By contract	150[1]	
Banning: St. Boniface's boarding	do	150	
Hoopland day	do		30
Pinole day	do		30
St. Turibius boarding	do	50	
Fort Bidwell: Training	By Government	100	
COLORADO			
Grand Junction: Training	By Government	150	
Fort Lewis: Training	do	200	
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall Agency: Fort Hall boarding	By Government	150	
Lemhi Agency: Lemhi boarding	do	40	

[1] No reports received from this school.

The year ended June 30, 1899.

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 to other parties
2	6	1	7	102	97	.....	10	$11,691.56	.....
1	3	.....	4	154	137	.....	10	21,251.56	.....
1	1	1	.....	55	.....	35	10	3,188.29	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	30	.....	30	10	2,500.25	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	30	10	1,688.00	.....
2	3	3	2	125	77	.....	10	18,785.00	.....
3	3	4	2	147	.....	30	10	4,364.30	.....
3	3	4	2	100	78	.....	10	17,892.81	.....
2	2	1	3	52	.....	42	10	5,526.05	.....
1	1	.....	2	41	.....	23	5	907.90	.....
1	1	.....	2	30	.....	30	5	1,776.11	.....
30	32	12	50	56	.....	15	5	536.80	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	30	624	.....	12	2,191.01	.....
11	7	15	11	193	177	.....	10	25,029.26	.....
3	3	1	5	109	.....	90	9	.....	.....
4	10	1	13	150	150	.....	12	.....	$12,000.00
4	6	.....	10	107	101	.....	10	13,627.36	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	34	27	.....	10	12,459.07	.....
20	11	22	11	165	115	.....	10	17,464.21	.....
6	11	7	12	214	168	.....	.....	21,182.66	.....
.....	1	1	.....	24	.....	19	10	338.56	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	20	.....	16	10	918.57	.....
1	.....	1	.....	18	.....	12	10	1,501.15	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	17	10	1,556.81	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	25	.....	17	10	1,125.10	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	17	10	1,250.20	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	17	10	1,250.14	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	13	10	1,250.31	.....
1	.....	.....	1	26	.....	24	10	1,250.66	.....
.....	1	.....	1	26	.....	24	10	1,250.65	.....
.....	1	.....	1	26	.....	14	10	1,196.70	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	200	186	.....	12	25,102.71	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	71	14	.....	12	9,643.87	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	7	7	200.87	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	7	7	175.12	.....
.....	1	.....	1	25	.....	11	10	919.15	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	24	.....	21	10	652.30	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	24	.....	13	10	840.00	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	18	.....	15	10	172.41	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	24	.....	16	10	840.00	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	24	.....	15	10	676.00	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	24	.....	20	10	600.00	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	24	.....	12	10	840.00	.....
1	1	1	1	26	.....	26	10	840.00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	10	630.25	.....
1	1	1	1	26	.....	.....	10	882.84	.....
6	6	.....	12	150	70	.....	10	10,120.95	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	177	177	.....	10	5,000.00	1,728.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	126	108	.....	10	5,000.00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	7	10	171.87	217.13
2	2	.....	4	15	.....	11	10	285.82	102.70
2	3	1	4	30	30	.....	10	618.00	853.18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1,255.78	.....
10	8	4	14	165	116	.....	12	25,031.11	.....
13	15	13	15	350	324	.....	12	30,240.42	.....
8	12	7	14	185	147	.....	12	20,080.28	.....
1	5	1	5	31	29	.....	10	5,520.40	.....

REF0073709

Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

School.	How supported	Capacity.		Number of employees.				Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost to other parties.
		Boarding.	Day.	Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.	Enrollment.	Boarding.	Day.		
IDAHO—Continued.												
Fort Lapwai: Boarding	By Government	175		1	7	4	7	69	58		10	$10,556.15
Bannock County: Public day, district No. 1	By contract							7		6	7	102.17
Bingham County: Public day, district No. 24	do							3		2	7	18.16
INDIAN TERRITORY.												
Quapaw Agency:												
Quapaw boarding	By Government	30		1	12	7	9	106	91		10	11,657.93
Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte boarding	do	120		5	11	10	7	115	120		10	11,922.71
IOWA.												
Sac and Fox Agency: Sac and Fox boarding	By Government	80		5	6	2	9	19	20		9	8,235.18
KANSAS.												
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency:												
Kickapoo boarding	By Government	60		1				19	20		10	5,451.58
Pottawatomie boarding	do	40		1				88	84		10	10,846.17
Great Nemaha boarding	do	30		2				45	39		10	5,608.81
Lawrence: Haskell Institute	do	440		25	25	16	13	559	511		12	85,091.07
MICHIGAN.												
Baraga:												
Chippewa boarding	By contract	125		2	2		2	33	31		10	2,052.00
Day	By Government		10		1		1	16		12	10	600.00
Bay Mills day	do		40	1			1	43		32	10	600.00
Harbor Springs: Boarding	By contract	150		1	8	1	11	85	77		10	3,672.00
Isabella County: Public day, district No. 1	do							5		3	10	15.66
Lapeer County: Public day, district No. 9	do							5		3	4	22.49
Mount Pleasant: Training	By Government	300		7	13	6	14	267	215		12	27,588.12
MINNESOTA.												
White Earth Agency:												
White Earth boarding	By Government	30		3	3	3	3	50	45		10	7,276.10
Pine Point boarding	do	75		3	3	3	3	103	70		10	9,157.21
Wild Rice River boarding	do	60		3	5	5	4	114	70		10	11,012.50
St. Benedict's orphan	By contract	150		3	3		11	91	85		10	5,508.00
Red Lake boarding (St. Mary's	do	100		3	7		10	85	57		10	2,916.00
Leech Lake Agency:												
Leech Lake boarding	By Government	70	1	1	1	1	1	68	45	1	10	7,176.12
Red Lake boarding	do	50		1	1	1	1	52	36		9	5,205.17
Birch Cooley day	do		35				1	20		12	10	612.15
Morris: Boarding	do	100		3	8	4	10	124	118		12	18,111.29
Pipestone: Training	do	100		3	7	1	10	119	101		12	13,119.12
MONTANA.												
Blackfeet Agency:												
Blackfeet boarding	By Government	150		5	7	4	9	142	108		10	17,254.81
Holy Family boarding	By contract	100		5	8		13	67	60		10	3,672.00
Crow Agency:												
Crow boarding	By Government	150		5	11	5	11	145	138		12	21,397.28
St. Xavier's boarding	By contract	150		2	6		11	62	58		10	3,672.00
Flathead Agency: St. Ignatius boarding	do	350		15	20		25	227	197		10	17,388.00
Fort Belknap Agency:												
Fort Belknap boarding	By Government	100		1	10	6	8	111	87		10	18,687.58
St. Paul's boarding	By contract	250		9	7		16	97	88		10	5,292.00
Fort Peck Agency: Fort Peck boarding	By Government	200		10	11	4	16	192	149		8	26,371.05
Tongue River Agency:												
Agency day	do		40	1	1		2	38		28	10	1,311.82
St. Labre's boarding	By contract	40		1	2		2	71	59		10	2,808.00
Fort Shaw training	By Government	250		10	20	7	23	305	261		10	39,201.98
Yellowstone County: Public day, district No. 6	By contract											
NEBRASKA.												
Omaha and Winnebago Agency: Omaha boarding	By Government	75		7	11	7	11	92	79		10	14,503.84
Thurston County:												
Public day, district No. 1	By contract							17		11	10	376.66
Public day, district No. 6	do							7		24	10	70.66

[1] No reports received from this school.

REF0073710

Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
NEBRASKA—continued.			
Thurston County—Continued:			
Public day, district No. 11	By contract		
Public day, district No. 13	do		
Public day, district No. 16	do		
Public day, district No. 16 "north"	do		
Public day, district No. 17	do		
Cuming County: Public day, district No. 30	do		
Burt County: Public day, district No. 14	do		
Santee Agency:	By Government	100	
Santee boarding	do	60	
Hope boarding	do		31
Ponca day	By Congregational Church	50	
Santee normal training			
Knox County:	By contract		
Public day, district No. 36	do		
Public day, district No. 94	do		
Public day, district No. 101	do		
Public day, district No. 105	do		
Sheridan County: Public day, district No. 1	By Government	300	
Genoa: Training			
NEVADA.			
Nevada Agency: Pyramid Lake boarding	By Government	120	
Carson: Training	do	150	
Walker River Reservation: Day	do		26
Western Shoshone Agency: Western Shoshone boarding	do	30	
Elko County: Public day, district No. 2	By contract		
NEW MEXICO.			
Albuquerque: Training	By Government	250	
Mescalero Agency: Mescalero boarding	do	100	
Pueblo Agency:	By contract	125	
Bernalillo boarding	By Government		50
Acoma day	do		30
Cochiti day	do		30
Isleta day	do		40
Jemez day	do		40
Laguna day	do		30
Nambe day	do		30
Pahuate day	do		20
Paraje day	do		15
Picuris day	do		30
Santa Clara day	do		30
Santa Felipe day	do		40
San Ildefonso day	do		50
San Juan day	do		30
Santo Domingo day	do		40
Taos day	do		15
Zia day	do	60	
Zuni boarding	By Presbyterian Church		40
Seama Mission day	By Government	250	
Santa Fe: Training			
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Eastern Cherokee Agency: Cherokee boarding	By Government	160	
NORTH DAKOTA.			
Devils Lake Agency:	By Government	350	
Fort Totten boarding	By contract	150	
Turtle Mountain boarding	By Government		50
Turtle Mountain day, No. 1	do		50
Turtle Mountain day, No. 2	do		40
Turtle Mountain day, No. 3			
Fort Berthold Agency:	By Congregational Church	50	
Mission Home boarding	By Government		40
No. 1 day	do		40
No. 2 day	do		40
No. 4 day			

[1] No reports received from this school.

the year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Number of employees.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost to other parties.
Sex.		Race.			Boarding.	Day.			
Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.						
				10		5	10	$122.92	
				12		6	10	192.17	
				12		5	7	88.99	
				7		3	7	98.16	
				34		19	10	350.32	
				6		4	7	(1)	
				24		11	9	326.66	
5	7	4	8	82	70		10	10,068.91	
2	5	1	6	55	47		10	5,701.28	
1			1	30		18	9	1,028.51	
7	12	3	16	98	75	5	9		
				15		8	9	271.25	
				1		2	3	20.33	
				3		2	6	10.66	
				19		10	10	272.50	
9	11	5	18	311	289		12	37,633.03	
3	9	3	9	71	68		10	11,917.66	
8	8	1	15	185	145		12	22,111.15	
1	1		2	37		31	10	1,165.30	
2	5	1	6	52	50		10	8,868.11	
				2		2	4		
13	13	11	15	321	291		10	42,997.03	
3	10	4	9	110	107		12	12,722.58	
1	7		8	65	61		10	3,672.00	
	1		1	88		20	10	995.02	
	1		1	30		16	10	829.03	
1			1	53		22	10	886.38	
	1		1	68		29	10	1,132.75	
	1		1	43		20	8	811.58	
	1		1	26		17	10	912.75	
	1		1	31		16	10	921.27	
	1		1	11		29	2	281.33	
	1		1	20		13	2	324.38	
1			1	38		18	10	862.61	
1	1		2	60		25	10	1,179.02	
	2	1	1	46		26	10	1,183.24	
1			1	30		18	10	853.10	
1			1	33		20	10	901.32	
	1		1	63		34	10	1,000.11	
	1		1	51		33	10	1,099.27	
1	1		3	73	11		9	4,750.38	
	2		2	57		30	9		
11	12	6	17	292	257		12	38,671.25	
9	12	8	13	191	159		10	18,769.31	
20	17	11	21	310	273		12	38,193.05	
2	9	5	6	133	109		10	7,776.00	$1,181.00
1	1		2	56		31	10	1,359.26	
1	1		2	36		18	10	1,398.47	
1	1		2	42		38	10	1,426.74	
1	5		6	40	30		9		1,208.26
1	1		2	44		32	9	1,528.90	
1	1		2	52		30	10	1,636.16	
1	1	1	1	45		33	10	1,692.19	

[1] No accounts yet presented.

REF0073711

Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1899.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
NORTH DAKOTA—continued.			
Standing Rock Agency:			
Agency boarding	By Government	150	
Agricultural boarding	do	100	
Grand River boarding	do	100	
Cannon Ball day	do		25
Bullhead day	do		25
No. 1 day	do		25
No. 2 day	do		30
St. Elizabeth's boarding	By Government and religious society.	50	
OKLAHOMA.			
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency:			
Arapaho boarding	By Government	150	
Cheyenne boarding	do	150	
Cantonment boarding	do	100	
Red Moon boarding	do	75	
Mennonite Mission boarding	By Government and religious society.	60	
Whirlwind day	By Government		30
Seger Colony boarding	do	125	
Chilocco: Training	do	350	
Kiowa Agency:			
Riverside boarding	do	150	
Rainy Mountain boarding	do	150	
Fort Sill boarding	do	125	
Cache Creek boarding	By Government and religious society.	40	
Mary Gregory Memorial boarding	do	40	
Methvin boarding	do	120	
St. Patrick's boarding	do	125	
Wichita Baptist Mission boarding	do	40	
Kiowa day	By Government		20
Osage Agency:			
Kaw boarding	do	70	
Osage boarding	do	175	
St. John's boarding	By contract	150	
St. Louis boarding	do	125	
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland Agency:			
Pawnee boarding	By Government	125	
Ponca boarding	do	125	
Otoe boarding	do	75	
Sac and Fox Agency:			
Absentee Shawnee boarding	do	75	
Sac and Fox boarding	do	100	
St. Mary's Academy	By contract	75	
Pottawatomie County:			
Public day, district No. 30	do		
Public day, district No. 77	do		
Public day, district No. 79	do		
Public day, district No. 80	do		
Public day, district No. 82	do		
Public day, district No. 102	do		
Cleveland County: Public day, district No. 57	do		
Lincoln County: Public day, district No. 90	do		
Canadian County: Public day, district No. 65	do		
OREGON.			
Grande Ronde Agency: Grande Ronde boarding	By Government	100	
Klamath Agency:			
Klamath boarding	do	125	
Yainax boarding	do	100	
Siletz Agency: Siletz boarding	do	100	
Umatilla Agency:			
Umatilla boarding	do	75	
Kate Drexel boarding	By contract	150	
Warm Springs Agency: Warm Springs boarding	By Government	175	
Chemawa: Salem training	do	350	
Coos County: Public day, district No. 40	By contract		

[1] No reports received from the school.

the year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Number of employees.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost to other parties.
Sex.		Race.							
Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.		Boarding.	Day.			
6	14	8	12	188	111		10	$21,211.72	
5	11	7	9	111	128		10	17,075.96	
6	5	6	5	118	110		10	11,225.98	
1	2		3	54		11	10	1,458.21	
2		2		16		33	10	1,010.56	
2		1	1	23		20	10	961.93	
1	1	2		31		28	10	1,068.95	
2	6	1	7	63	55		10	2,231.36	$2 709.00
9	16	12	13	129	116		10	23,145.86	
12	15	11	13	102	119		10	23,567.89	
2	8	3	7	59	76		2	3,539.59	
1	6	1	6	52	12		10	6,005.69	
2	8	2	8	78	68		10	2,308.18	1,555.97
1	1		2	27		21	10	1,577.58	
10	17	17	10	128	108		10	15,514.18	
18	22	8	32	386	351		10	17,398.65	
9	9	6	12	99	92		10	15,320.35	
6	12	10	8	93	85		10	15,315.98	
11	8	5	11	116	103		10	19,067.67	
2	5		7	51	19		10	1,334.33	4,127.63
2	1		6	27	26		9	577.62	1,912.00
2	8	1	9	50	41		9	1,487.00	4,950.00
3	7		10	76	67		10	1,865.13	2,400.00
2	5	3	4	32	29		10	849.26	2,110.00
	2	1	1	20		11	4	488.98	
3	7	5	5	11	10		10	7,076.19	
13	20	9	24	141	134		10	27,006.53	
3	9		12	71	64		10	6,377.63	1,500.00
3	10		13	65	53		10	7,858.75	
4	17	8	13	129	126		10	17,112.22	
3	12	5	10	105	90		10	13,099.01	
4	8	7	5	99	70		10	10,060.28	
2	11	5	8	97	86		10	12,117.03	
5	11	8	8	103	73		10	11,094.18	
1	11	1	11	16	34		10	4,011.71	
				6		14	6	82.08	
				6		3	6	19.58	
				6		3[1]	5	67.17	
				2		2	1	27.66	
				5		4	7	90.00	
				2		1[1]	4	13.75	
				3		2[1]	4	38.09	
1	6	2	5	92	73		10	8,408.15	
8	9	1	13	122	82		10	18,501.53	
11	8	9	10	111	79		10	17,515.74	
3	7	3	7	78	60		10	9,880.71	
1	11	6	6	91	68		10	10,577.39	
7	10		17	101	81		10	2,400.00	
6	12	11	7	116	118		19	19,872.17	
17	11	10	21	326	353		12	51,175.18	
				1		3	1[1]	11.19	

REF0073712

Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		Number of employees.		Race.		Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost to other parties.
		Boarding.	Day.	Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.		Boarding.	Day.			
PENNSYLVANIA.													
Carlisle: Training	By Government	950	.....	27	13	11	30	976	878	.....	12	$111,660.00	$896.52
Philadelphia: Lincoln Institution	By contract	250	.....	10	22	2	30	249	206	.....	12	33,100.00	1,580.00
SOUTH DAKOTA.													
Crow Creek Agency:													
Crow Creek boarding	By Government	110	.....	7	17	12	12	147	122	.....	10	20,548.00	.....
Grace boarding	do	20	.....	2	1	1	2	18	15	.....	10	5,888.67	.....
Immaculate Conception boarding	By Catholic Church	60	.....	3	5	.....	11	52	51	.....	10	.....	4,941.23
Cheyenne River Agency													
Agency boarding	By Government	150	.....	6	13	7	12	118	119	.....	10	21,216.36	.....
St. John's boarding	By Government and religious society.	60	.....	1	5	2	7	15	39	.....	10	2,047.04	5,000.00
Plum Creek boarding	do	10	.....	1	2	.....	3	10	10	.....	10	371.29	1,500.00
Oahe boarding	do	50	.....	1	1	1	1	33	26	.....	10	893.39	2,800.00
No. 5 day	By Government	.....	24	1	1	.....	2	21	.....	19	10	999.49	.....
No. 7 day	do	.....	24	.....	2	.....	2	24	.....	19	10	995.67	.....
No. 8 day	do	.....	25	1	1	.....	2	31	.....	21	10	1,010.57	.....
Lower Brulé Agency: Lower Brulé boarding	do	110	.....	9	15	15	9	109	130	.....	10	22,799.75	.....
Pine Ridge Agency:													
Pine Ridge boarding	do	200	.....	15	20	16	19	207	178	.....	10	32,488.56	.....
Holy Rosary boarding	By contract	200	.....	8	17	.....	23	148	131	.....	10	9,288.00	8,000.00
No. 1 day	By Government	.....	35	.....	1	.....	1	22	.....	16	10	857.77	.....
No. 2 day	do	.....	35	1	1	2	.....	31	.....	24	10	954.34	.....
No. 3 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	28	.....	24	10	1,250.43	.....
No. 4 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	33	.....	25	10	1,317.84	.....
No. 5 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	32	.....	28	10	1,314.70	.....
No. 6 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	33	.....	25	10	1,229.91	.....
No. 7 day	do	.....	35	1	1	1	1	31	.....	23	10	1,347.77	.....
No. 8 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	24	.....	20	10	1,219.00	.....
No. 9 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	30	.....	28	10	1,288.16	.....
No. 10 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	27	.....	19	10	1,276.93	.....
No. 11 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	29	.....	25	10	1,282.58	.....
No. 12 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	24	.....	19	10	1,266.09	.....
No. 13 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	31	.....	21	10	1,273.51	.....
No. 14 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	29	.....	20	9	1,118.26	.....
No. 15 day	do	.....	35	1	1	2	.....	25	.....	23	10	1,316.71	.....
No. 16 day	do	.....	35	1	1	1	1	25	.....	21	10	1,239.91	.....
No. 17 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	29	.....	23	10	1,274.00	.....
No. 18 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	31	.....	21	10	1,248.38	.....
No. 19 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	35	.....	26	10	1,249.24	.....
No. 20 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	25	.....	18	10	1,223.18	.....
No. 21 day	do	.....	35	1	1	1	1	30	.....	26	10	1,345.91	.....
No. 22 day	do	.....	35	1	1	2	.....	27	.....	22	10	1,191.46	.....
No. 23 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	26	.....	21	10	1,216.25	.....
No. 24 day	do	.....	35	1	1	1	1	26	.....	21	9	1,201.70	.....
No. 25 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	30	.....	29	10	1,246.22	.....
No. 26 day	do	.....	35	1	1	1	1	30	.....	20	9	1,305.79	.....
No. 27 day	do	.....	35	1	1	2	.....	25	.....	25	10	1,260.59	.....
No. 28 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	28	.....	24	10	1,286.51	.....
No. 29 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	19	.....	13	8	1,072.79	.....
No. 30 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	21	.....	15	10	1,273.23	.....
No. 31 day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	26	.....	20	10	1,291.16	.....
Rosebud Agency													
Agency boarding	do	200	.....	12	19	16	15	203	184	.....	10	34,051.13	.....
St. Francis Mission boarding	By contract	225	.....	9	17	.....	26	222	206	.....	10	6,588.09	10,492.47
St. Mary's Mission boarding	By Government and religious society.	50	.....	2	1	1	2	31	19	.....	10	2,067.91	1,279.11
Black Pipe day	By Government	.....	33	1	1	.....	2	33	.....	27	10	1,069.40	.....
Butte Creek day	do	.....	29	1	1	.....	2	26	.....	22	10	1,051.05	.....
Corn Creek day	do	.....	33	1	1	.....	2	30	.....	27	10	1,068.05	.....
Cut Meat Creek day	do	.....	28	1	1	.....	2	30	.....	23	10	1,067.20	.....
He Dog's Camp day	do	.....	29	1	1	.....	2	26	.....	23	10	1,066.85	.....
Ironwood Creek day	do	.....	30	1	1	.....	2	28	.....	23	10	1,068.05	.....
Little Crow's Camp day	do	.....	28	1	1	.....	2	21	.....	19	10	1,041.83	.....
Little White River day	do	.....	31	1	1	.....	2	28	.....	26	10	1,066.83	.....
Lower Cut Meat Creek day	do	.....	35	1	1	.....	2	32	.....	25	10	1,065.90	.....
Milk's Camp day	do	.....	31	1	1	.....	2	29	.....	22	10	1,035.65	.....
Oak Creek day	do	.....	30	1	1	.....	2	25	.....	22	10	1,055.35	.....
Pine Creek day	do	.....	33	1	1	.....	2	28	.....	25	10	1,066.10	.....
Red Leaf's Camp day	do	.....	33	1	1	.....	2	29	.....	25	10	1,065.10	.....
Ring Thunder Camp day	do	.....	29	1	1	.....	2	25	.....	23	10	1,050.70	.....

[1] No report received from the school.

REF0073713

Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1899.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		Number of employees.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost to other parties.
		Boarding.	Day.	Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.		Boarding.	Day.			
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.													
Rosebud Agency—Continued.													
Spring Creek day	By Government		25	1	1		2	30		21	10	$1,067.58	
Upper Cut Meat Creek day	do		25	1	1		2	32		20	10	1,067.00	
Upper Pine Creek day	do		25	1	1		2	33		21	10	1,032.24	
White Thunder Creek day	do		25	1	1		2	32		21	10	1,067.15	
Whirlwind Soldier's Camp day	do		31	1	1		2	36		26	10	999.80	
Sisseton Agency:													
Sisseton Agency boarding	do	120		5	7	8	11	119	84			15,747.70	
Good Will Mission boarding	By Presbyterian Church	110		4	5		9	85	70		9		$11,78[illegible]
Yankton Agency:													
Yankton boarding	By Government	170		2	2	2	2	154	119		10	18,132.92	
St. Paul's Mission boarding	By Government and religious society.	55		2	2		4	56	52		10	1,225.95	
Flandreau: Training	By Government	300		10	11	7	17	236	205		12	31,280.74	
Pierre: Training	do	150		2	3	3	15	151	132		12	22,155.61	
Chamberlain: Training	do	100		4	5		10	85	65		12	12,222.21	
Rapid City: Training	do	100		1	5	1	9	50	37		10	9,628.18	
UTAH.													
Uintah and Ouray Agency:													
Uintah boarding	By Government	100		1	1	1	7	81	57		10	8,427.02	
Ouray boarding	do	80		2	3		5	32	25		10	5,268.30	
St. George: Shebit day	do		30		1		1	51		32	10	1,698.05	
Boxelder County: Public day, district No. 12	By contract		25					20		13+	10	545.16	
VIRGINIA.													
Hampton: Normal and Agricultural boarding	By contract	150		10	11		21	111	129		12	20,010.00	27,851.97
WASHINGTON.													
Colville Agency:													
Nespilem day	By Government		10	1	1		2	51		21	10	1,252.58	
Spokane day	do		10	1	1		2	25		8	9	899.21	
Colville boarding	By contract	150		5	7	1	11	94	62		10	3,672.00	8,688.00
Coeur d'Alene Reservation:													
De Smet Mission boarding	do	150		13	8	2	19	83	74		10	4,428.00	10,317.00
Wellpinit day	By W. N. I. A		50		1		1	38		25	5		100.00
Neah Bay Agency:													
Neah Bay day	do		35			1	1	63		40	9	1,367.00	
Quillehute day	do		60	2		1	1	46		25	10	1,232.38	
Puyallup Consolidated Agency:													
Puyallup boarding	do	300		11	17	12	16	245	181		12	24,761.90	
Chehalis day	do		10	1	1		2	15		10	10	1,103.66	
Quinaielt day	do		10	1	1		2	15		11	9	991.76	
S'kokomish day	do		10	1	1	1	1	27		9	10	1,158.14	
Jamestown day	do		30		1		1	21		21	10	707.76	
Port Gamble day	do		25	1		1	2	20		13	10	985.51	
St. George's boarding	By Catholic Church	80		3	5		8	61	47		10		5,350.00
Tulalip Agency:													
Tulalip boarding	By contract	150		5	7	1	11	81	73		10	5,400.00	8,775.10
Tulalip day	By Government		30		1		1	29		20	5	387.35	
Lummi day	do		10	1	1	2		15		17	10	1,221.21	
Swinomish day	do		10		2	1	1	11		10	10	1,203.14	
King County: Public day, district No. 87	By contract		25					20		10+	6	135.50	
Yakima Agency: Yakima boarding	By Government	125		7	11	9	9	131	79		9	16,692.31	
WISCONSIN.													
Green Bay Agency:													
Green Bay boarding (Menomonee)	By Government	150		9	12	13	8	173	160		10	20,999.55	
St. Joseph's boarding	By contract	170		8	7		15	120	105		10	1,800.00	7,520.00
Stockbridge day	By Government		50	1	1		2	57		36	10	1,191.17	
Oneida Reservation:													
Oneida boarding	do	120		5	16	14	7	137	127		10	19,002.52	
Oneida day, No. 1	do		30		1		1	32		14	10	633.25	
Oneida day, No. 2	do		25		1		1	22		12	10	627.60	
Oneida day, No. 4	do		20	1		1		19		9	10	507.80	
La Pointe Agency:													
Bayfield boarding	By contract	50			8		8	35	31		12	2,052.00	3,600.00
St. Mary's boarding, Bad River Reservation	do	80		1	10		11	78	75		10	3,672.00	7,020.00
Odanah day, Bad River Reservation	By Government		93		2		2	72		56	10	1,217.68	

REF0073714

Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ending June 30, 1899—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Capacity	
		Boarding.	Day.
WISCONSIN—continued.			
La Pointe Agency—Continued.			
Lac du Flambeau boarding	By Government	150	
Fond du Lac day	do		12
Lac Court d'Oreilles day, No. 1	do		30
Lac Court d'Oreilles day, No. 2	do		12
Lac Court d'Oreilles day, No. 3	do		17
Grand Portage day	do		30
Normantown day	do		12
Pahquayahwong day	do		25
Red Cliff day	do		25
Wittenberg: Boarding	do	100	
Tomah: Trading	do	125	
Ashland County: Public day, district No. 1 Odanah	By contract		
WYOMING.			
Shoshone Agency:			
Wind River boarding	By Government	150	
St. Stephen's boarding	By contract	125	
Shoshone Mission boarding	do	25	

SUMMARY.

Capacity of boarding schools	20,025
Capacity of day schools	5,970
Number of employés	1,941
Male	1,056
Female	885
Indian	1,254
White	687
Enrollment of boarding schools	19,501
Enrollment of day schools	5,760
Average attendance of boarding schools	16,891
Average attendance of day schools	3,631
Cost of maintaining schools,	
To Government	$2,183,231.29
To other parties	28,312.69

[1] Not including public schools.

the year ending June 30, 1899—Continued.

Number of employés.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost to other parties.
Sex.		Race.							
Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.		Boarding.	Day.			
5	11	7	9	161	116		12	$16,835.49	
	1		1	47		22	10	704.54	
1	1		2	17		9	10	908.18	
1	1	2		19		10	10	968.55	
	1		1	51		31	10	1,559.63	
1	1		2	27		17	10	1,073.18	
	1	1		20		12	10	676.58	
1	1		2	25		14	10	985.22	
	2		2	52		37	10	1,114.22	
6	8	6	8	111	99		10	15,014.79	
6	9	2	13	158	135		10	20,668.48	
				30		16	10	473.34	
10	10	7	13	146	130		10	21,776.47	
1	6		10	76	66		10	3,672.60	$1,300.00
3	3	1	5	21	16		10	1,693.60	1,106.10

RECAPITULATION.

Kind of school.	Number.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance	Number of employés.	Cost to Government.
Government schools:						
Nonreservation boarding	25	6,295	6,880	6,004	[1]582	$856,676.64
Reservation boarding	76	8,865	8,681	7,432	1,211	1,155,296.05
Reservation day	142	1,966	1,951	3,281	258	162,359.51
Total	243	20,126	20,712	16,718	2,051	2,173,731.10
Contract schools:						
Boarding	28	5,811	2,468	2,139	380	126,353.72
Day	2	70	42	29	2	460.69
Boarding specially appropriated for	2	100	393	335	56	53,140.00
Total	32	1,301	2,903	2,521	438	180,251.41
Public day	36	.....	826	167	.....	1,518.98
Mission boarding	18	1,295	1,079	930	155	16,758.80
Mission day	3	190	182	154	5	.....
Aggregate	[2]296	25,912	25,202	20,522	2,649	2,388,260.29

[1] Excluding those receiving $30 and less per annum.
[2] Not including 36 public schools.

REF0073715

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization. Citizen's dress. Wholly.	Citizen's dress. In part.	Indians who can read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses. Built for Indians during the year.	Dwelling houses. Occupied by Indians.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by Government rations.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by Cash annuity or gross money.
ARIZONA.											
Colorado River Agency.											
Mohave	692	692		100	170	6	76	50		50	
Mohave at Needles	1,340	1,240	100	400	700			75	25		
Mohave at Fort Mohave	500										
Chimehuevi											
Fort Apache Agency.											
White Mountain Apache	1,849	100	71	35	65	1	5	70	10	20	
Under industrial teacher											
Hualapai	611	350	250	60			60	50	25	25	
Yava Supai	250	200	50	70	68			75	15	a10	
Navajo Agency											
Navajo	20,000	500	1,000	b250	500	20	b150	99		1	
Moqui Pueblob	2,641		16	28	21	4	67	100			
Pima Agency											
Pima	4,260										
Maricopa	349	7,000	870	1,107	1,700		400	90		10	
Papago	1,224										
Papago, nomadic	2,016										
Papago, at San Xavier	502	502		21	35	8	108	97	3		
San Carlos Agency.											
Apache	2,231	500	2,400	400	900			67		33	
Mohave	702										
Apache on San Pedro River b	300										
Apache near Mohawk, on Lower Gila River b	300										
CALIFORNIA.											
Under farmer.											
Digger	30	30			12		4	28	5	67	
Hoopa Valley Agency, under school superintendent.											
Hoopa	471	171		100	451	4	122	95	4	1	
Klamath b	674	500			150		137				
Mission Tule River Agency.											
Yuma	707	500	207	380	400			95	5		
Tule River	161	161		85	115		32	90	10		
Mission	2,951	2,951		1,300	1,985	20	715	90	10		
Round Valley Agency, under school superintendent.											
Concow	161										
Little Lake and Redwood	116	611		300	600	1	181	75	20	5	
Ukte and Wylackie	288										
Pitt River and Nome Lackie	73										

a Issued because crops were destroyed by floods. b From report of last year.

subsistence of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics.

Name of agency and tribe.	Religious. Missionaries. Male.	Missionaries. Female.	Indians church member.	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious and other societies. For education.	For church work.	Marital. Marriages during the year.	Divorces during the year.	Vital. Births.	Deaths.	Criminal. Indians killed during the 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.
ARIZONA.																		
Colorado River Agency.																		
Mohave									13	38								
Mohave at Needles																		
Mohave at Fort Mohave																		
Chimehuevi																		
Fort Apache Agency.																		
White Mountain Apache	1						16	8	71	60	2			1			110	
Under industrial teacher																		
Hualapai						$23												
Yava Supai									1							15	35	
Navajo Agency																	2	
Navajo																		
Moqui Pueblo	2	1							10	2	1				2		1	
Pima Agency	1	2																
Pima																		
Maricopa	6	580	6	$30,000	2,700	15			179	145					11	6		16
Papago																		
Papago, nomadic		200	1			11			28	20						6		4
Papago, at San Xavier																		
San Carlos Agency.																		
Apache	1								76	131	2					100		7
Mohave																		
Apache on San Pedro River b																		
Apache near Mohawk, on Lower Gila River b																		
CALIFORNIA.																		
Under farmer.																		
Digger									1							1		
Hoopa Valley Agency, under school superintendent.																		
Hoopa	1	1	1	66					19	11						3		4
Klamath b																		
Mission Tule River Agency.																		
Yuma									39	10								
Tule River	2	10																
Mission		1,500	9			30												
Round Valley Agency, under school superintendent.																		
Concow																		
Little Lake and Redwood	1	25		6	1	1	1		15							4		
Ukte and Wylackie																		
Pitt River and Nome Lackie																		

REF0073716

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe	Population	Civilization: Citizen's dress: Wholly	Citizen's dress: In part	Indians who can read	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation	Dwelling houses: Built for Indians during the year	Dwelling houses: Occupied by Indians	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—: Indian labor in civilized pursuits	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—: Hunting, fishing, nut gathering, etc.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—: Government rations	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—: Cash annuity or lease money
CALIFORNIA—continued.											
In vicinity of Fort Bidwell school.											
Pi Ute	350	100	300	100	500		60	90	10		
Pitt River	500										
Not under an agent.											
Wichumni, Kaweah, Pitt River, and others	a6,000										
COLORADO.											
Southern Ute Agency.											
Moache, Cajoote, and Wiminuche Utes:											
Allotted	396	350	300	6	30		40	75		25	
Unallotted	602										
FLORIDA.											
Under industrial teacher.											
Seminole	575		200	125	300				100		
IDAHO.											
Fort Hall Agency.											
Bannock	124	119	1,019	28	350	9	156	60	5	35	
Shoshone	1,011										
Not under an agent.											
Band of Camas Jim, near Bliss, Idaho	b35										
Lemhi Agency.											
Shoshone	315	61	111	47	69	3	41	41	25	30	
Sheepeater	108										
Bannock	89										
Nez Percé Agency.											
Nez Percé	1,689	259	1,109	350	650	15	160	35	5		c60
INDIAN TERRITORY.											
Quapaw Agency.											
Peoria	184	184		115	151	4	18	100			
Ottawa	165	165		129	141	2	55	100			
Quapaw	252	252		140	192	8	d72	100			
Modoc	50	50		18	29	1	25	90		10	
Seneca	329	329		175	201	7	79	90			10
Eastern Shawnee	93	93		39	53	1	25	100			
Miami	161	161		62	83	2	35	100			
Wyandotte	311	311		52	261	9	85	100			

a Merely an estimate.
b Taken from report of last year.
c And lease money.
d Overestimated in 1898.

of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe	Religions: Missionaries: Male	Missionaries: Female	Indian church members	Church buildings	Amount contributed by religious and other societies: For education	For church work	Marital: Marriages during the year	Divorces during the year	Vital: Births	Deaths	Criminal: Indians killed during the 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
CALIFORNIA—continued.																		
In vicinity of Fort Bidwell school.																		
Pi Ute																		
Pitt River																		
Not under an agent.																		
Wichumni, Kaweah, Pitt River, and others																		
COLORADO.																		
Southern Ute Agency.																		
Moache, Cajoote, and Wiminuche Utes:																		
Allotted	1		1						16	19								
Unallotted																		
FLORIDA.																		
Under industrial teacher.																		
Seminole	1	1		1		$1,500												
IDAHO.																		
Fort Hall Agency.																		
Bannock		1	2		$1,200	1,300	5	1	31	45	1				36	6		
Shoshone																		
Not under an agent.																		
Band of Camas Jim, near Bliss, Idaho																		
Lemhi Agency.																		
Shoshone									22	18			1				1	
Sheepeater																		
Bannock																		
Nez Percé Agency.																		
Nez Percé	2	1	750	7			10	2	70	90					2	10	8	
INDIAN TERRITORY.																		
Quapaw Agency.																		
Peoria			21				1		2	5								
Ottawa	3	1	45	2		515			3	5						1		
Quapaw	1	1	135	2					3	5								
Modoc	1	2	14	1		500			3	6						2		
Seneca	1		3	1		465	1		11	6	1					2		
Eastern Shawnee	1		11	1						4	2							
Miami	1		12	1					4	1								
Wyandotte	3	1	128	8		491	2	2	5	8								

REF0073717

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe	Population.	Civilization: Citizen's dress: Wholly.	Citizen's dress: In part.	Indians who can read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses: Built for Indians during the year.	Dwelling houses: Occupied by Indians.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—: Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—: Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—: Government rations.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—: Cash annuity or proceeds.
INDIAN TERRITORY—cont'd											
Union Agency											
Cherokee	a31,161										
Choctaw	a19,149										
Chickasaw	a9,018										
Creek	b11,771										
Seminole	c2,200										
IOWA.											
Sac and Fox Agency.											
Sac and Fox of Mississippi	380	20	d15	d15	d76		40	55	15		30
Other tribes	20										
KANSAS											
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency											
Pottawatomie, Prairie Band	240	240	9	240	65	8	130	50			50
Kickapoo	246	246		99	130		56	75			25
Iowa	230	230		105	105	1	54	75			25
Sac and Fox of Missouri	78	78		46	45		28	75			25
Munsee (or Christians) and Chippewa	86	86		58	86		21	70			30
MICHIGAN.											
Mackinac Agency, under physician.											
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewa	870	870		500	770		170	100			
Not under an agent &c.											
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River	620										
Pottawatomie of Huron	77										
Ottawa and Chippewa	c600										
MINNESOTA											
Under special disbursing agent.											
Mdewakanton Sioux:											
Birch Cooley	125	125		60	70		24	85	10		5
Elsewhere	775							100			
Leech Lake Agency.											
Chippewa at Red Lake	1,310	1,315	1	240	235	10	150	57	30	3	10
Pillager Chippewa:											
Leech Lake	878										
Cass and Winnibigoshish	116	1,200	570	225	100		(e)				
Mississippi Chippewa—White Oak Point	639										

a Includes freedmen and intermarried whites
b Includes freedmen.
c Taken from report of last year.
d Overestimated in 1888.
e Not reported.

of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe	Religious: Missionaries: Male.	Religious: Missionaries: Female.	Religious: Indian church members.	Religious: Church buildings.	Religious: Amount contributed by religious and other societies: For education	Religious: Amount contributed by religious and other societies: For church work.	Marital: Marriages during the year.	Marital: Divorces during the year.	Vital: Births.	Vital: Deaths.	Indians killed during the year: By Indians.	Indians killed during the year: By whites.	Indians killed during the year: Suicides.	Criminal: Whites killed by Indians	Criminal: Indian criminals punished: By court of Indian offenses	Criminal: Indian criminals punished: By civil courts.	Criminal: Indian criminals punished: By other methods.	Criminal: Whisky sellers prosecuted.
INDIAN TERRITORY—cont'd																		
Union Agency																		
Cherokee																		
Choctaw																		
Chickasaw																		
Creek																		
Seminole																		
IOWA.																		
Sac and Fox Agency.																		
Sac and Fox of Mississippi					$1,000		1		11	12								1
Other tribes																		
KANSAS																		
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency																		
Pottawatomie, Prairie Band			115				2		15	9								
Kickapoo			90	1														
Iowa	1	1	16	1			1		4	5						1		2
Sac and Fox of Missouri		1	10		$140				1	2						1		1
Munsee (or Christians) and Chippewa	1	1	18	1		180			2									
MICHIGAN.																		
Mackinac Agency, under physician.																		
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewa	2		100	3	2,740	600												
Not under an agent &c.																		
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River																		
Pottawatomie of Huron																		
Ottawa and Chippewa																		
MINNESOTA																		
Under special disbursing agent.																		
Mdewakanton Sioux:																		
Birch Cooley	2		52	3		(*)		2	3									
Elsewhere																		
Leech Lake Agency.																		
Chippewa at Red Lake	3	8	88	3	1,628	1,310	9		58	30						1		2
Pillager Chippewa:																		
Leech Lake																		
Cass and Winnibigoshish	3		3								1			6				
Mississippi Chippewa—White Oak Point																		

* Support of missionary.

REF007371

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.		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 or lease money.
MINNESOTA—continued.											
White Earth Agency.											
Mississippi Chippewa:											
White Earth	1,530										
Gull Lake	337										
Mille Lac, removals	329										
Mille Lac, nonremovals	93										
White Oak Point	79										
Pembina Chippewa	318	1,619		2,000	2,700	15	1,000	50	25	25	
Fond du Lac Chippewa	75										
Pillager Chippewa:											
Ottertail	753										
Leech Lake	218										
Cass and Winnibigoshish	41										
MONTANA.											
Blackfeet Agency.											
Piegan	1,957	1,950	7	900	1,000	.....	650	50	.....	50	.....
Crow Agency.											
Crow	1,902	551	1,108	275	275	.....	224	50	.....	25	25
Flathead Agency.											
Kootenai from Idaho	10										
Flathead, Pend d'Oreilles, and Kootenai (confederated)	1,631	750	1,250	600	1,000	.....	700	65	10	25	.....
Spokane	91										
Lower Kalispel	51										
Charlot's band of Flathead	185										
Fort Belknap Agency.											
Gros Ventre	619	500	250	700	175	20	130	30	5	65	.....
Assiniboine	681										
Fort Peck Agency.											
Yanktonai Sioux	1,222	1,864	.....	600	600	15	651	30	.....	70	.....
Assiniboine	642										
Tongue River Agency.											
Northern Cheyenne	1,393	100	1,293	65	65	.....	325	.....	.....	100	.....
NEBRASKA.											
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.											
Omaha	1,157	1,050	107	b 400	b 425	20	350	c 90	.....	.....	10
Winnebago	1,129	900	229	b 430	b 600	8	125	c 95	.....	.....	5
Santee Agency.											
Santee Sioux	998	998	.....	800	600	.....	202	.....	.....	100	.....
Santee Sioux of Flandreau	287	287	.....	250	180	.....	50	a 100	.....	.....	.....
Ponca, in Dakota	231	231	.....	80	90	4	41	50	.....	50	.....

a Taken from report of last year. b Overestimated last year.

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 the year.	Divorces during the year.	Births.	Deaths.	Indians killed during the 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.	
	9	5	a 1,717	10	.....	.....	11	1	121	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	14
	2	1	507	2	$8,0 5	$1,98	16	.....	27	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	2	.....	.....
	2	.....	.....	3	1,328	.....	.....	.....	48	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	5
	5	.....	.....	3	22,012	.....	20	.....	82	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	1
	2	....	356	1	7,906	15,200	21	.....	37	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
	4	1	225	6	.....	1,725	26	.....	35	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	50	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1	....	41	2	150	789	4	.....	45	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
	1	....	15	1	.....	850	3	.....	31	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
	1	3	433	5	12,840	1,681	9	1	35	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	7	....	200	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2	....	20	1	12	12	.....	.....	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

c Includes rent of allotments.

REF0073719

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.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—. Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Government rations.	Charity or tribal moneys.
NEVADA.											
Nevada Agency.											
Pah-Ute at Pyramid Lake	552	552		150	450		29	60	35	5	
Under school superintendent.											
Pah-Ute at Walker River	587	587		15	150	1	10	60	35	5	
Western Shoshone Agency.											
Sho-hone	226	572		70	120	6	53	33	31	31	
Pi-Ute	276										
Not under an agent	a 6,815										
NEW MEXICO.											
Mescalero Agency.											
Mescalero Apache	113	255	188	125	160		30	80	6	14	
Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency.											
Pueblo	9,261	517	2,131	575	133		1,339	100			
Jicarilla Apache	830	75	750	60	60	12	250	50		50	
NEW YORK.											
New York Agency.											
Allegany Reserve:											
Seneca	926	1,076		700	900	5	315	100			
Onondaga	80										
Cattaraugus Reserve:											
Seneca	1,250										
Onondaga	26	1,178		1,100	1,300	6	400	100			
Cayuga	152										
Oneida Reserve:											
Oneida	161	161		150	161		21	100			
Onondaga Reserve:											
Onondaga	387	475		300	c 150	2	122	100			
Oneida	88										
St. Regis Reserve:											
St. Regis	1,151	1,151		450	650		271	92	8		
Tonawanda Reserve:											
Tonawanda Seneca	502										
Oneida	6										
Cayuga	18	570		400	500		165	100			
Allegany and Cattaraugus Senecas	44										
Tuscarora Reserve:											
Tuscarora	378	436		300	c 325		132	100			
Onondaga	18										
NORTH CAROLINA.											
Under school superintendent.											
Eastern Cherokee	1,363	1,363		319	471	26	333	95	5		

a Only partially reported. b By State of New York.

of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe	Religious. Missionaries. Male.	Missionaries. Female.	Indian church members.	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious and other societies. For education.	For church work.	Marital. Marriages during the year.	Divorces during the year.	Vital. Births.	Deaths.	Criminal. Indians killed during the 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.
NEVADA.																		
Nevada Agency.																		
Pah-Ute at Pyramid Lake		1		1			2		20	25								
Under school superintendent.																		
Pah-Ute at Walker River									7	11					15			
Western Shoshone Agency.																		
Sho-hone							8		17	23					1			
Pi-Ute																		
Not under an agent																		
NEW MEXICO.																		
Mescalero Agency.																		
Mescalero Apache									11	12								1
Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency.																		
Pueblo	2		639	20	85	$2,280	17		341	718	2					1	39	
Jicarilla Apache		2	139	1					17	57	1						67	1
NEW YORK.																		
New York Agency.																		
Allegany Reserve.																		
Seneca	2		340	3	b 5,925	1,370			33	43								
Onondaga					b 5,500													
Cattaraugus Reserve:																		
Seneca	3		310	3	b 5,925	825			27	34						5		1
Onondaga																		
Cayuga																		
Oneida Reserve:																		
Oneida	2		37	2														
Onondaga Reserve:																		
Onondaga	3		150	3	b 1,300	1,000												
Oneida																		
St. Regis Reserve:																		
St. Regis	2		850		b 1,300	650												
Tonawanda Reserve:																		
Tonawanda Seneca	3		101	3	b 1,265	1,375			11	25								
Oneida																		
Cayuga																		
Allegany and Cattaraugus Senecas																		
Tuscarora Reserve:																		
Tuscarora	2		279	3	b 849	1,300												
Onondaga																		
NORTH CAROLINA.																		
Under school superintendent.																		
Eastern Cherokee			200	2			15		53	43						3		2

c Taken from report of last year.

REF0073720

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.		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 or other money.
NORTH DAKOTA.											
Devils Lake Agency.											
Sioux	1,013	1,013	.....	100	107	20	303	70	....	30	....
Turtle Mountain Chippewa:											
Full bloods	266										
Mixed bloods on reserve	1,551	2,219	150	1,200	1,400	.....	361	65	10	25	....
Mixed bloods outside reserve	552										
Mixed bloods on reserve but not recognized by commission of 1892 *a*	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Berthold Agency.											
Arickaree	416	366	50	80	100	.....	*c* 96	35	5	60	....
Mandan	243	243	.....	48	60	.....	70	35	5	60	....
Gros Ventre	459	459	.....	92	111	.....	*c* 92	35	5	60	....
Standing Rock Agency.											
Sioux (Yanktonnai, Hunkpapa, and Blackfeet bands)	3,575	3,503	72	1,000	705	11	*d* 1,000	40	....	60	....
OKLAHOMA.											
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.											
Arapaho	976	1,342	879	739	1,017	34	216	25	....	35	40
Cheyenne	2,071										
Kiowa, etc., Agency.											
Kiowa	1,074										
Comanche	1,490	400	3,296	600	900	4	656	35	....	25	40
Apache	176										
Wichita and affiliated tribes	956										
Under War Department.											
Apache at Fort Sill *a*	298	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Under special agent.											
Big Jim's band, Absentee Shawnee	167	.....	167	15	20	.....	20	100	.....	.....	....
Mexican Kickapoo	231	10	224	20	50	7	9	80	....	10	10
Osage Agency.											
Osage	1,765	1,000	350	700	1,000	10	410	*e* 10	.....	.....	90
Kaw	208	118	19	88	115	2	40	40	.....	.....	60
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.											
Ponca	567	400	167	300	350	5	*h* 94	.....	.....	.....	100
Pawnee	664	200	175	150	360	6	101	20	.....	.....	80
Otoe and Missouria	364	300	64	200	*g* 300	.....	58	20	.....	.....	80
Tonkawa	56	30	26	18	*e* 25	.....	14	85	.....	.....	15

a Taken from report of last year.
c Many very old and unsanitary houses have been destroyed during the year.
d Many old houses have been abandoned during year.
e Overestimated in 1896.

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 the year.	Divorces during the year.	Births.	Deaths.	Indians killed during the 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	....	646	6	.....	$1,900	14	.....	49	59	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	69	.....	.....	3
2	....	1,300	3	$4,884	650	14	.....	89	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	3	63	3	4,208	1,600	1	1	14	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
		17	1			1	.....	6	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		100	1			16	.....	22	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
14	20	1,615	16	3,350	17,138	53	.....	114	270	.....	.....	1	.....	57	.....	.....	2
14	11	481	13	5,000	8,141	39	9	177	258	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5
6	8	450	13	18,829	.....	4	.....	267	355	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	2	.....	1	1,000	1,000	.....	.....	14	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	21
....	1	150	2	1,500	.....	.....	2	93	89	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	14	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	2	1	.....	630	.....	.....	30	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	....	40	1	.....	799	11	.....	31	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	7
1	1	.....	.....	.....	300	1	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....

g Underestimated in report of 1898.
h 14 houses unfit for occupancy, 3 unused, 1 burned.

REF0073721

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.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by— Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Government rations.	Cash annuity or lease money.
OKLAHOMA—continued.											
Sac and Fox Agency.											
Sac and Fox of Mississippi	522										
Citizen Pottawatomie	a 1,618	2,200	555	400	1,000	50	150	73			27
Iowa	88										
Absentee Shawnee	507										
OREGON.											
Under school superintendent.											
(Formerly Grande Ronde Agency.)											
Rogue River	52										
Santiam	27										
Clackama	64										
Luckamute	32										
Cow Creek	30	382		183	240		92	80			20
Wapeto	24										
Marys River	33										
Yam Hill	33										
Umpqua	87										
Klamath Agency.											
Klamath	731										
Modoc	217										
Pi-Ute	103	1,115		300	700	10	302	100			
Pitt River	94										
Siletz Agency.											
Confederated Alsea, Too-tootna, Joshua, Sixes, Euchee, Siletz, Mac qua noot na, Chetco, Klamath, Shasta Costa, Rogue River, and Applegate	491	491		225	410		118	80		10	10
Umatilla Agency.											
Cayuse	362										
Walla Walla	622	350	100	125	175	13	113	30	20		50
Umatilla	188										
Warm Springs Agency.											
Warm Spring	512										
Wasco and Tenino	360	680	288	375	145	5	145	65	35		
Pi-Ute	96										
SOUTH DAKOTA.											
Cheyenne River Agency.											
Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux	2,552	2,532	20	1,000	750	39	490	50		50	
Crow Creek Agency.											
Lower Yanktonai Sioux	1,017	1,017		370	320	3	326	35	5	50	10

a Many have recently removed from Kansas to take their allotments.

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 the year.	Divorces during the year.	Vital. Births.	Deaths.	Criminal. Indians killed during the year. By Indians.	By whites.	suicides.	Whites killed by Indians.	Indian criminals punished. By court of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	Whiskey sellers prosecuted.
OKLAHOMA—continued.																		
Sac and Fox Agency.																		
Sac and Fox of Mississippi																		
Citizen Pottawatomie	2	1	200	5		$1,100	15									25		12
Iowa																		
Absentee Shawnee																		
OREGON.																		
Under school superintendent.																		
(Formerly Grande Ronde Agency.)																		
Rogue River																		
Santiam																		
Clackama																		
Luckamute																		
Cow Creek				1			1		5	11								
Wapeto																		
Marys River																		
Yam Hill																		
Umpqua																		
Klamath Agency.																		
Klamath																		
Modoc																		
Pi-Ute	1		330	2		350	6		25	30	1				12			
Pitt River																		
Siletz Agency.																		
Confederated Alsea, Too-too-tna, Joshua, Sixes, Euchee, Siletz, Mac qua noot na, Chetco, Klamath, Shasta Costa, Rogue River, and Applegate	2		145	2		670	5	2	17	11					16			6
Umatilla Agency.																		
Cayuse																		
Walla Walla	6	9	470	2			12		32	38					69	49		1
Umatilla																		
Warm Springs Agency.																		
Warm Spring																		
Wasco and Tenino	2	2	151	5		3,000	7	1	23	17					6	1		
Pi-Ute																		
SOUTH DAKOTA.																		
Cheyenne River Agency.																		
Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux	21	6	1,269	19	$4,528	1,273	13	3							10			
Crow Creek Agency.																		
Lower Yanktonai Sioux	10		326	7	5,000	1,717	16		38	50					18			1

REF0073722

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe	Population	Civilization: Citizen's dress: Wholly	Citizen's dress: In part	Indians who can read	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation	Dwelling houses: Built for Indians during the year	Dwelling houses: Occupied by Indians	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—: Indian labor in civilized pursuits	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—: Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—: Government rations	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—: Cash annuity or lease money
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.											
Lower Brulé Agency.											
Lower Brulé Sioux	172	152	20	276	375	.....	100	20	.....	60	20
Pine Ridge Agency.											
Ogalalla Sioux	6,192	4,000	2,513	4,000	2,000	330	1,670	30	.....	68	2
Cheyenne	61										
Rosebud Agency.											
Brulé, Loafer, Wazlaziah, Two Kettle, Northern and Lower Brulé Sioux:											
Agency district	1,189										
Cut-Meat Creek	268										
Black Pipe	175										
Little White River	565	2,229	2,016	2,447	1,120	78	1,149	20	2	77	1
Butte Creek	849										
Ponca Creek	377										
Big White River	159										
Sisseton Agency.											
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	1,884	1,884	.....	600	1,000	5	295	30	.....	.....	70
Yankton Agency.											
Yankton Sioux	1,701	1,701	.....	540	855	36	169	38	.....	25	37
TEXAS.											
Not under an agent.											
Alabama, Cushatta, and Muskogee	a230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
UTAH.											
Uintah and Ouray Agency.											
Uintah Ute, at Uintah	171	100	371	40	65	3	97	20	10	65	5
White River Ute, at Uintah	361	40	360	15	35						
Uncompahgre Ute, at Ouray	851	670	220	40	100	1	76	40	5	45	10
White River Ute, at Ouray	197										
Under day school teacher at St. George.											
Kaibab	170							30	30	40	.....
Kaibab, at Cedar City	330	610	.....	.....	127	.....	.....				
Shebit	170							50	20	30	.....
Pah Ute at Kanosh, Grass Valley and Rabbit Valley	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WASHINGTON.											
Odville Agency.											
Colville	303	303	.....	45	(b)	.....	85	85	15	.....	.....
Cœur d'Alene	481	481	.....	120	150	.....	282	100	.....	.....	.....

a Taken from report of last year. b Not reported.

of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Religions: Missionaries: Male	Missionaries: Female	Indian church members	Church buildings	Amount contributed by religious and other societies: For education	For church work	Marital: Marriages during the year	Marital: Divorces during the year	Vital: Births	Vital: Deaths	Indians killed during the 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	Whisky sellers prosecuted
2	.....	352	1	.....	$120	13	.....	37	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2,160	22	$1,891	8,000	80	7	252	189	2	.....	1	.....	12	2	.....	.....
22	27	2,718	19	14,292	10,365	16	6	121	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1
7	1	1,101	8	11,783	2,929	29	1	61	58	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	11	19
8	.....	318	6	.....	1,800	10	.....	88	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	29	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
1	1	30	1	.....	1,800	2	.....	19	12	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	175	1	8,988	.....	6	.....	21	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	250	8	10,747	.....	9	.....	20	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

REF0073723

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe	Population	Civilization: Citizen's dress: Wholly.	Civilization: Citizen's dress: In part.	Indians who can read	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling-houses: Built for Indians during the year.	Dwelling-houses: Occupied by Indians.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by: Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by: Hunting, fishing, root gathering, &c.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by: Government rations.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by: Cash annuity or other money.
WASHINGTON—Continued.											
Colville Agency—Continued.											
Upper and Middle Spokane, on Coeur d'Alene Reserve	115	115		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	
Lake	311	311		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Lower Spokane	450	450		[illegible]	110	[illegible]	70	[illegible]	15	[illegible]	10
Upper and Middle Spokane, on Spokane Reserve	180	180		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Columbia (Moses's Band)	311	311		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	30	[illegible]	
Okanogan	353	353		[illegible]	170	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	
Nez Percé (Joseph's Band)	147		125	[illegible]	10	2	9	2	3	[illegible]	
San Poel and Nespelim	*b*100										
Kalispel	*b*476										
Neah Bay Agency.											
Makah	461										
Quillehute	375	187	230	50	350	[illegible]	100	1	30		
Hoh	75										
Under school superintendent.											
(Formerly Puyallup Agency.)											
Puyallup	550	550		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Chehalis	193	193		[illegible]	125	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Nisqually	106	106		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Squaxon	113	113		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
S'Klallam	*c*321	321		150	[illegible]	1	65	[illegible]	100	[illegible]	
S'Kokomish	200	200		50	165		80	67	33		
Quit-ah-it	124										
Quect	41										
Georgetown	110	311		130	300		75	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Humptulip	19										
Tulalip Agency.											
Tulalip (Wamish and allied tribes)	485	485		300	350		125	[illegible]	20	[illegible]	
Madison	157	157		11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Muckleshoot	146	146		82	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Swinomish	203	203		150	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Lummi	306	306		206	275	1	81	[illegible]	20	[illegible]	
Yakima Agency.											
Yakima	2,313	810	1,503	900	810	30	180	90	10	[illegible]	
Wenatchie, near Wenatchie River	*b*300										
Not under an agent.											
Nooksack	*b*240										
WISCONSIN.											
Green Bay Agency.											
Oneida	1,911	1,911		600	800	20	331	100			
Menomonee	1,389	1,389		700	800	10	331	80		20	
Stockbridge and Munsee	528	528		110	528	2	88	100			

a Not reported.

b Taken from report of last year.

of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Religious: Missionaries: Male.	Religious: Missionaries: Female.	Religious: Indian church members.	Religious: Church buildings.	Religious: Amount contributed by religious and other societies: For education.	Religious: Amount contributed by religious and other societies: For church work.	Marital: Marriages during the year.	Marital: Divorces during the year.	Vital: Births.	Vital: Deaths.	Vital: Indians killed during the year: By Indians.	Vital: Indians killed during the year: By whites.	Vital: Indians killed during the year: Suicides.	Vital: Whites killed by Indians.	Criminal: Indian crimes tried: By court of Indian offenses.	Criminal: Indian crimes tried: By civil courts.	Criminal: Indian crimes tried: By other method.	Criminal: Whisky seizures [illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]						[illegible]	[illegible]								
1		140	1					17	16					16			
1	2	200	1	900	$1,100	6		23	20					10			17
1		20	1			1		7	7								
1		180	1			2		16	16								
								27	21	2							
								1	11					1			
						11	1	40	35								
1		23	1	500		2		30	21								
1		70	1		500			8	4								
1		72	1		100			8	15								
1		40	1		600			1	10								1
								1	1								
1		240	1	1,800			1	30	20	1		1		25			1
1		52	1			1		10						5			
1		110	1					5	3					12			
1		200	1			1		12	10					11			5
1		191	1					10	11					7			
1	1	170	1			12		32	1					10	2		10
2		170	3		600	13		56	12								
1		850	3	1,530	1,500	5		45	45	1				10	5		10
		30	1			1	3	22	3								3

d Over estimated last year.

REF0073724

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.	Percent of subsistence obtained by— Indians labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, seed gathering, etc.	Government rations.	Cash annuity or labor money.
WISCONSIN—continued.											
La Pointe Agency.											
Chippewa at—											
Red Cliff	219	219		162	180		60	80	20		
Sad River	686	686		500	535		350	70			630
Lac Court d'Oreille	1,116	1,116		520	600	3	240	70	30	13	
Lac du Flambeau	799	799		225	100	3	171	71	15	13	
Fond du Lac, Minn	736	736		150	600		52	80	5	2	3
Grand Portage, Minn	332	332		100	250		65	60	25	12	13
Bois Forte, Minn	801	801		125	175	8	170	33	30	16	17
Rice Lake	200										
Not under an agent.(b)											
Winnebago	1,117										
Pottawatomie	280										
WYOMING.											
Shoshone Agency.											
Shoshone (or Snake)	842	600	500	140	300	10	275	50		50	
Northern Arapahoe	800										
MISCELLANEOUS. *(b)*											
Miami in Indiana	159										
Old Town Indians in Maine	110										

a Sale of timber. *b* Taken from report of last year.

SUMMARY.

Population, exclusive of Indians in Alaska	267,305
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.	
Population	187,319
Indians who wear citizens' dress:	
Wholly	95,679
In part	31,923
Indians who can read	42,507
Indians who can use English enough for ordinary purposes	53,311
Dwelling houses occupied by Indians†	25,236
Dwellings built for Indians during the year	1,153
Missionaries (not included under the head of "Teachers"):	
Male	266
Female	111
Church members, Indians (communicants)*	31,655
Church buildings	318
Contributed by State of New York for education	16,016

* Only partially reported.

† Houses occupied by Indians under Leech Lake Agency were not reported.

of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics. Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Religious. Missionaries. Male.	Missionaries. Female.	Church buildings. Indian church members.	Church buildings. Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious and other societies. For education.	Amount contributed by religious and other societies. For church work.	Marital. Marriages during the year.	Marital. Divorces during the year.	Vital. Births.	Vital. Deaths.	Indians killed during the year. By Indians.	Indians killed during the year. By whites.	Indians killed during the year. Suicides.	Criminal. Whites killed by Indians.	Indian criminals punished. By court of Indian offenses.	Indian criminals punished. By civil courts.	Indian criminals punished. By other methods.	Criminal. Whisky sellers prosecuted.
WISCONSIN—continued.																		
La Pointe Agency.																		
Chippewa at—																		
Red Cliff	1		150	1	$1,200	$1,100	2		11	7								
Sad River	3		170	3		3,000	12		10	16						30	35	1
Lac Court d'Oreille	1		100	3			11		11	14						13		23
Lac du Flambeau	1		282	3			5		7	31				1		9	10	3
Fond du Lac, Minn	1		240	2		(c)	4		15	12								15
Grand Portage, Minn	1		300	2			3		2	13								
Bois Forte, Minn	1		95			500			20	27								
Rice Lake																		
Not under an agent.(b)																		
Winnebago																		
Pottawatomie																		
WYOMING.																		
Shoshone Agency.																		
Shoshone (or Snake)	2		156	4	4,714		6	1	(c)	79					5		2	
Northern Arapahoe																		
MISCELLANEOUS. *(b)*																		
Miami in Indiana																		
Old Town Indians in Maine																		

c One church built and equipped.

SUMMARY—Continued.

Contributed by religious societies and other parties:	
For education*†	$261,515
For church work and other purposes*	$119,407
Formal marriages among Indians	859
Divorces granted Indians	63
Births*	4,237
Deaths*	5,233
Indians killed:	
By Indians	26
By whites	1
Suicides	13
Whites killed by Indians	7
Indian criminals punished:	
By court of Indian offenses	715
By civil courts	241
By other methods	480
Whisky sellers prosecuted	361

* Only partially reported.

† This includes $51,677 not contained in foregoing tables, being amounts contributed to the following schools: Carlisle, Pa., $337, Hampton, Va., $27,882; Lincoln, Pa., $1,580; Tucson, Ariz., $19,000, and in California, Hoopland, $245, St. Turibius, $853; San Diego, $1,728, and Pinole, $102.

REF0073725

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.					
	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.	Native seeds.
	Acres.	Acres.				Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	Lbs.
ARIZONA.											
Colorado River Agency.											
Mohave (on reserve)	350	100	110					1,000	50	50	
Mohave at Needles and Fort Mohave	70		180			100		125			
Fort Apache Agency.											
White Mountain Apache	1,240	10	1,240				321	2,275	10	301	
Under industrial teacher.											
Hualapai	100		150			150		1,000	225		
Yava Supai	325	25	325	1,106		15		700	475	10	
Navajo Agency.											
Navajo[b]	8,000										
Moqui Pueblo[b]	10,000		200					50,000	9,075		
Pima Agency.											
Pima, Papago, and Maricopa	1,000	500	13,020	2,000	121	33,331	1,151	1,072	650	600	
Papago, on San Xavier Reserve	1,040	10	8,020	780	81	2,000	2,000	1,000	325	400	
San Carlos Agency.											
Apache and Mohave	2,000		5,000	500		9,820	11,726	3,838	16	150	
CALIFORNIA.											
Under farmer.											
Digger	21	21	520	80		1		30	52	3	
Hoopa Valley Agency, under school superintendent.											
Hoopa	1,020	80	1,200	1,340	310	1,000	1,000	900	1,300	500	250
Klamath[b]	800										
Mission Tule River Agency.											
Tule River	50		200	700		(c)					
Mission	1,000		8,000		500	(c)					
Yuma	70	10				(c)					
Round Valley Agency.											
Concow, Little Lake, Redwood, Ukiah, Wylackie, Pitt River, and Nome Lackie	1,200	25	5,500	980	184	1,711	1,181	300	2,700	1,750	100
Near Fort Bidwell.											
Piute and Pitt River	(d)				60	(d)			(d)		

a Decrease in crops due to floods. b Taken from report of last year. c Crops a failure.

owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor.

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. Amount.	Earned by freighting.	Value of products of Indian labor disposed of.	Other products.	Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made miles.	Repaired miles.	Days labor by Indians.
	M ft.	Cords	M lbs.												
ARIZONA.															
Colorado River Agency.															
Mohave (on reserve)		300	586	$3,022	$2,115	$600	281	100				500		10	60
Mohave at Needles and Fort Mohave		900	151	751	1,500	2,000	530					500			
Fort Apache Agency.															
White Mountain Apache	18	850			21	550	700	5,728	148			150	2		100
Under industrial teacher.															
Hualapai		300			250		600	625				25			
Yava Supai		6	50	100		250	1,000	975						10	250
Navajo Agency.															
Navajo[b]		100					10,000	50,000	1,200	1,000	600	2,000		10	
Moqui Pueblo[b]		250	125	1,543		5,000	2,500	500		1,000	1,500	500			
Pima Agency.															
Pima, Papago, and Maricopa		5,000	311	662	5,758	10,000	7,170	5,000	2			5,000	35	5	700
Papago, on San Xavier Reserve		2,500				17,000	570	250	2			800	1	5	310
San Carlos Agency.															
Apache and Mohave		1,500			18,150	10,000	2,530	1,015					50	50	6,000
CALIFORNIA.															
Under farmer.															
Digger		70				175	7					60	1	1	8
Hoopa Valley Agency, under school superintendent.															
Hoopa	170	170	92	1,268	5,353	6,000	287	176	150			1,100	1	10	210
Klamath[b]							76	26	200			500			
Mission Tule River Agency.															
Tule River							195	100	275						
Mission						1,500	61,500			6,250	b 100	b 500		10	50
Yuma							115								
Round Valley Agency.															
Concow, Little Lake, Redwood, Ukiah, Wylackie, Pitt River, and Nome Lackie	200	1,000	100	1,000	1,000	1,000	135	1,700	c 300			600	1	1	90
Near Fort Bidwell.															
Piute and Pitt River		250			925		100								

d Not reported. c Overestimated in 1898.

REF0073726

Statistics relating to cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock owned

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Crops raised during year.					
	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.
COLORADO.											
Southern Ute Agency.											
Moache, Capote, and Wimimuche Ute	*Acres.* 100	*Acres.* 100	2,700	*Rods.* 100	90	*Bush.* 3,000	*Bush.* 8,000	*Bush.* 40	*Bush.* 205	*Tons.* 250	*Lbs.* .....
FLORIDA.											
Under industrial teacher.											
Seminole	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
IDAHO.											
Fort Hall Agency.											
Bannock and Shoshone	1,822	172	9,500	1,983	.....	7,550	5,475	125	1,920	3,270	700
Lemhi Agency.											
Shoshone, Bannock, and Sheepeater	750	195	1,300	300	.....	100	2,020	.....	1,800	302	.....
Nez Percé Agency.											
Nez Percé	1,000	300	100,000	5,000	250	40,000	15,500	100	5,000	2,000	.....
INDIAN TERRITORY.											
Quapaw Agency.f											
Peoria	858	77	13,841	1,125	27	1,850	*a* 2,671	12,790	840	521	1,981
Ottawa	417	3	10,960	449	19	857	560	6,670	551	332	1,265
Quapaw	1,035	53	11,926	1,010	68	1,165	2,087	10,970	1,286	600	1,919
Modoc	126	1	2,112	288	17	208	190	2,130	311	331	208
Seneca	971	33	11,898	2,125	58	1,823	1,520	8,015	1,959	317	1,170
Eastern Shawnee	397	6	6,022	1,211	13	5,553	660	3,330	761	136	579
Miami	693	37	9,210	1,180	8	2,283	1,655	13,520	486	469	2,256
Wyandotte	1,022	65	6,109	1,013	64	7,177	1,375	12,300	1,874	449	3,338
IOWA.											
Sac and Fox Agency.											
Sac and Fox of Mississippi	800	122	*c* 2,800	950	.....	1,200	5,530	8,000	1,033	52	.....
KANSAS.											
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.											
Pottawatomie and Prairie band	4,210	10	6,700	1,000	130	.....	2,200	68,000	6,690	5,000	2,000
Kickapoo	890	.....	19,000	400	40	.....	.....	15,000	2,965	350	225
Iowa	800	.....	11,000	150	12	4,600	2,200	13,000	2,515	200	500
Sac and Fox of Missouri	200	.....	8,013	500	28	.....	.....	10,000	1,205	300	250
Munsee (or Christian) and Chippewa	519	10	3,840	210	18	305	715	5,000	856	201	1,700

a Also 150 bushels of flax.
b 2,000 feet timber marketed.
c 5,000 feet timber marketed.
d 9,000 feet timber marketed.

by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

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. 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.
COLORADO.															
Southern Ute Agency.															
Moache, Capote, and Wimimuche Ute	*M ft.*	*Cords* 75	*M lbs.*	.....	.....	.....	2,058	75	.....	2,400	300	500	.....	.....	.....
FLORIDA.															
Under industrial teacher.															
Seminole	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	45	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
IDAHO.															
Fort Hall Agency.															
Bannock and Shoshone	.....	512	.....	.....	$7,814	$13,850	7,006	2,300	50	2	.....	600	3	1	54
Lemhi Agency.															
Shoshone, Bannock, and Sheepeater	.....	135	31	$341	865	775	2,332	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	.....	.....	.....
Nez Percé Agency.															
Nez Percé	1,000	850	.....	.....	620	.....	20,000	15,000	320	.....	.....	8,000	.....	.....	.....
INDIAN TERRITORY.															
Quapaw Agency.f															
Peoria	.....	141	.....	55	.....	5,989	175	221	369	.....	2	2,684	.....	11	20
Ottawa	69	660	.....	95	.....	1,495	93	78	168	8	.....	2,928	.....	7	17
Quapaw	*c* 85	510	200	200	138	6,942	308	220	516	.....	.....	3,063	1	21	35
Modoc	.....	106	19	19	87	855	67	29	61	.....	2	1,053	.....	1	6
Seneca	*d* 21	1,192	.....	55	.....	6,281	210	107	749	8	7	1,515	.....	1	12
Eastern Shawnee	7	200	.....	.....	295	2,855	57	35	291	.....	2	1,307	.....	.....	12
Miami	28	108	.....	.....	.....	1,372	157	312	951	.....	2	1,892	.....	11	15
Wyandotte	*b* 87	598	.....	152	213	1,395	211	156	728	36	10	1,541	2	11	47
IOWA.															
Sac and Fox Agency.															
Sac and Fox of Mississippi	.....	600	.....	.....	70	2,000	350	9	58	.....	.....	800	.....	3	25
KANSAS.															
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.															
Pottawatomie and Prairie band	.....	200	.....	.....	90	17,500	2,313	1,600	3,000	30	20	5,000	.....	13	75
Kickapoo	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	3,500	300	55	200	.....	.....	1,500	.....	10	50
Iowa	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	5,000	211	101	500	.....	4	1,000	10	10	108
Sac and Fox of Missouri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	110	100	175	.....	7	800	1	3	18
Munsee (or Christian) and Chippewa	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	3,000	68	152	229	.....	.....	2,550	.....	2	12

e Taken from report of 1895.
f Owing to sales and leases of their lands the Indians do less farming each year.

REF0073727

Statistics relating to cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock owned

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Crops raised during year.					
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence. Acres under.	Fence. Rods during the year.	Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted to severally.	Wheat.	Oats, barley, and rye.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter made.
MICHIGAN											
Mackinac Agency under physician a											
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewa	*Acres.* 500	*Acres.* 100	500	*Rods.*	10	*Bush.* 25	*Bush.* 175	*Bush.* 200	*Bush.* 2,100	*Tons.* 250	*Lbs.* .....
MINNESOTA.											
Mesawakanton Sioux at Birch Cooley	151	.....	.....	.....	23	2,913 *b*	2,023	2,360	695	110	.....
Leech Lake Agency.											
Chippewa at Red Lake, Pillager and Missisippi Chippewa	200	10	2,000	1,650	.....	.....	60	5,000	15,650	1,150	125
White Earth Agency.											
Chippewa	1,950	151	35,100	7,000	855	15,000	21,000	*f* 633	1,997	2,500	2,000
MONTANA.											
Blackfeet Agency.											
Piegan	1,000	500	30,000	20,000	.....	.....	1,500	.....	1,100	5,000	700
Crow Agency.											
Crow	1,685	175	19,500	5,020	107	28,602	28,151	930	5,115	3,300	.....
Flathead Agency.											
Flathead, Pend d'Oreille, Kootenai, Kalispel, and Spokane	11,000	1,000	25,000	3,000	.....	38,650	43,268	.....	12,050	8,500	3,000
Fort Belknap Agency.											
Gros Ventre and Assiniboine	100	.....	10,000	2,000	.....	600	1,500	650	5,770	1,650	750
Fort Peck Agency.											
Yanktonnai Sioux and Assiniboine	550	.....	10,000	.....	5	.....	100	100	1,200	6,000	.....
Tongue River Agency.											
Northern Cheyenne	370	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....
NEBRASKA.											
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.											
Omaha	12,500	2,000	18,000	12,000	285	10,000	5,000	50,000	1,200	2,500	1,000
Winnebago	1,500	200	5,500	500	175	2,500	200	15,000	5,500	700	500
Santee Agency.											
Santee Sioux	1,400	39	3,680	180	262	1,750	1,500	19,200	1,350	3,450	200
Santee Sioux at Flandreau	1,700	10	600	500	50	7,400	11,000	11,000	2,100	500	.....
Ponca in Dakota	790	38	1,535	6,000	41	3,210	1,075	12,570	1,105	708	100

a Taken from report of last year.

by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

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. 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 asses.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days labor by Indians.
MICHIGAN															
Mackinac Agency under physician a															
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewa	*M ft.*	*Cords* 1,000	*M lbs.*	.....	.....	$400	10	200	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....
MINNESOTA.															
Mesawakanton Sioux at Birch Cooley	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	6,000	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	....	1	60
Leech Lake Agency.															
Chippewa at Red Lake, Pillager and Mississippi Chippewa	500	1,500	707	$3,192	$54	5,500	170	30	200	.....	.....	200	....	20	75
White Earth Agency.	200	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa	.....	1,500	50	1,700	170	2,750	750	1,100	500	125	2	3,000	....	175	1,170
MONTANA.															
Blackfeet Agency.															
Piegan	.....	505	721	301	30,120	21,639	30,002	8,540	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	10
Crow Agency.															
Crow	.....	150	.....	.....	37,213	11,658	25,165	1,000	.....	.....	.....	500	6	131	300
Flathead Agency.															
Flathead, Pend d'Oreille, Kootenai, Kalispel, and Spokane	500	500	30	240	1,000	5,000	15,000	10,000	1,500	.....	.....	7,000	2	20	200
Fort Belknap Agency.															
Gros Ventre and Assiniboine	1,740	110	700	1,000	16,911	.....	5,000	1,500	30	.....	.....	1,500	....	.....	.....
Fort Peck Agency.															
Yanktonnai Sioux and Assiniboine	250	.....	1,651	3,398	.....	1,000	3,012	3,080	.....	.....	.....	150	....	1	81
Tongue River Agency.															
Northern Cheyenne	.....	200	400	3,000	3,175	.....	5,063	183	.....	.....	.....	309	.....	.....	.....
NEBRASKA.															
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.															
Omaha	.....	750	57	80	41,50	15,000	1,315	600	1,000	.....	.....	700	....	10	25
Winnebago	50	250	68	210	1,000	5,000	820	100	150	.....	.....	2,500	....	15	200
Santee Agency.															
Santee Sioux	.....	500	148	290	1,151	100	907	100	75	.....	12	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Santee Sioux at Flandreau	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	285	5	30	.....	.....	2,100	.....	.....	.....
Ponca in Dakota	.....	320	26	21	20	.....	218	150	215	.....	.....	1,600	.....	.....	40

b Also 300 bushels flax.
f 3,600 bushels flax.
f 4,000 pounds wild rice.
k 6,600 feet timber marketed.

REF0073728

Statistics relating to cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock owned

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.				Crops raised during year.						
			Fence.								
	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.	Bitter made.
NEVADA.											
Nevada Agency.											
Pah Utes at Pyramid Lake	*Acres.* 175	*Acres.* 19	1,010	*Rods.* 125		*Bush.* 100	*Bush.* 150	*Bush.* 50	*Bush.* 180	*Tons.* 150	*Lbs.*
Under school superintendent.											
Pah Utes at Walker River	1,350	50	1,000	1,800		1,500	300		100	900	
Western Shoshone Agency.											
Shoshone and Piute	100	30	8,000	3,700			16,000		2,500	800	
NEW MEXICO.											
Mescalero Agency.											
Mescalero Apache	1,000	200	3,000	300		100	892	214	920	30	
Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency.											
Pueblo	11,793	237	4,000	696		65,532	2,685	58,801	33,916	763	
Jicarilla Apache	800	60	9,500	1,500	300	225	600	125	605	700	
NEW YORK.											
New York Agency.											
Allegany Reserve: Seneca and Onondaga	5,610	15	6,500	600		340	6,000	6,000	7,000	3,000	1,500
Cattaraugus Reserve: Seneca, Onondaga, and Cayuga	5,000	133	6,000	640		2,000	9,000	3,000	7,425	20,000	3,000
Onelda Reserve: Oneida	265		265		15			200	625	75	
Onondaga Reserve: Onondaga, Onelda, and Cayuga	3,000		5,000		75	1,200	4,500	5,000	12,925	600	4,000
St. Regis Reserve: St. Regis	5,300	150	5,300	340		750	8,600	1,600	2,655	500	9,150
Tonawanda Reserve: Seneca and Cayuga	3,600		4,000			3,800	4,200	2,300	3,850	100	1,500
Tuscarora Reserve: Tuscarora and Onondaga	5,000		5,000			3,100	2,500	2,500	3,835	2,000	9,300
NORTH CAROLINA.											
Under school superintendent.											
Eastern Cherokees	3,925	191	6,818	1,671	325	1,741	627	36,116	4,973	56	3,295
NORTH DAKOTA.											
Devils Lake Agency.											
Sioux	3,995	227	730		280	*b* 9,295	*b* 29,000	*b* 6,750	*b* 9,650	3,660	515
Turtle Mountain Chippewa	7,194	621	2,855	8,000		(3,270	64,110	(c)	*b* 5,000	4,000	

a Not reported. *b* Taken from report of last year. *c* 8,235 bu. of flax.

by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

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 (m.).	Repaired (miles).	Days labor by Indians.
			Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.									
	M ft.	*Cords*	*M lbs.*												
		200	217	$651	$1,000	$6,250	153	80				170			
		150				2,700	2,000	37				100	1	1	225
		570	141	2,715	3,261	0	700	300				100		21	60
	(*l*)100	200	151	637	1,300	6,500	1,080	10		5,000	600	80		10	50
		3,658	88	331	589	70,650	10,802	3,181	1,019	70,332	2,020	3,671	11	165	1,100
					531	7,500	1,910	35		2,500	500	75	6	35	(a)
	(*m*)	2,500				4,000	252	620	500	35		4,000	1	8	
		150				5,000	500	1,300	60			8,000	3	25	225
						2,500	10		25			1,000			
		3,000				8,750	110	100	300			1,000		60	
		3,750					300	630	300			1,700			
		500				9,000	110	320	510			2,000		10	100
	11	2,300				17,000	198	300	225			3,000		25	100
		395	118	162	2,256	2,221	100	596	1,008	127	13	7,782	9	385	750
		2,000			521	11,880	806	76	102			1,952			
		4,000	282	282	538	15,000	1,307	548	126	51		3,627			

l 100,000 feet of timber marketed. *m* 50,000 feet of timber marketed.

REF0073729

Statistics relating to cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock owned

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Crops raised during year.					
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence. Acres under	Made during the year.	Farming-land by living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Wheat.	Oats, barley, and rye.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter made.
NORTH DAKOTA—Con.											
Fort Berthold Agency.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*				*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Tons.*	*Lbs.*
Arickaree	1,000		120	5,280	135	1,800	650	500	1,610	5,000	
Gros Ventre	111	70			122	1,000	950	1,500	1,975	6,000	
Mandan	262	30			42	1,120	280	1,200	910	5,000	
Standing Rock Agency.											
Sioux (Yanktonnai, Hunkpapa and Blackfeet bands	3,059	215	6,183	7,926	1	170	18,885 a	31,621	16,238	16,000	1,611
OKLAHOMA.											
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.											
Cheyenne and Arapaho	7,335	1,077	65,750	20,750	181	650	2,035	27,500	1,735	3,025	150
Kiowa, etc., Agency.											
Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, Wichita, and affiliated tribes	15,800	80	50,000	1,800		3,000	2,800	60,000	1,000	1,000	500
Under special agent.											
Big Jim's band, Shawnee	200	10	840	600				2,000	50	20	
Mexican Kickapoo	187	75	1,101	6,126	76			1,975	271	261	
Osage Agency.											
Osage d	17,500	1,000	125,000	12,000		110,000	15,000	500,000	10,000	1,000	16,000
Kaw	975	15	10,000					29,250	117	250	150
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency											
Ponca	1,050	10	5,800	600	91	11,000		15,000	775	175	
Pawnee	1,121	112	11,210	1,200	101	510		35,650	1,785	981	740
Otoe and Missouria	1,800	200	7,500	2,000	58	1,750	1,075	5,250	3,150	1,100	
Tonkawa	10		300		10			100	50	20	
Sac and Fox Agencies											
Sac and Fox of Mississippi, Absentee Shawnee, Mexican Kickapoo, Citizen Pottawatomie, and Iowa	3,000	500	10,000		200	500	1,100	11,000	1,100	2,500	
OREGON											
Under school superintendent. (Formerly Grande Ronde Agency.)											
Rogue River, Santiam, Clackama, Luckamute, Cow Creek, Waipeto, Marys River, Yamhill, and Umpqua	1,600		2,000	350	92	7,000	35,000		885	300	

a Overestimated in 1888. b 1,950 ft. of timber marketed. c 10,000 feet of timber marketed.

by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

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. Amount.	Earned by freighting.	Value of products of Indian labor disposed of. To Government.	Otherwise.	Horses, mules, and asses.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days labor by Indians.
	M ft.	*Cords*	*M lbs.*												
b	25	150	116	$721	$1,850	$781	633	1,028	7	1		200		2	3
c	10	170	116	722	6,853	700	268	1,707				270			
	15	125	74	550	2,926	175	567	1,225				150			
		2,700	1,682	9,171	60,321	22,220	8,912	10,080	281	230		3,735	2	98	808
	(e)	1,200	118	3,411	3,288	10,000	7,205	115	376			2,568	31	11	131
		2,000	931	2,220	3,666	5,000	12,110	10,000	700		75	2,000			
		100				800	110		25			200			60
		170	13	53	29	5,183	221	3	36			170	3	4	
						20,000	8,219	20,280	15,210	38	21	20,221		100	300
		100	35	70	300	300	341	130	912			1,600		11	36
		250	105	105	311		115	7	1			375			
	192	158	70	280	1,184	2,650	1,250	97	200			700			
		50	31	68	295		450	50	100			175			
			1	8	50		70		12			300			
		250	75	300			1,175	1,000	2,000		100	5,000			
	65	240			1,550	2,400	220	520	270		100	830		6	82

d Most of the crops were raised by a white man married to an Indian. e 3,000 feet of timber marketed.

REF0073730

Statistics relating to cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock owned

Name of agency and tribe	Lands.					Crops raised during year.					
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fences. Value under.	Made during the year.	Farmers actually farming upon their cultivating lands alone (not in severalty).	Wheat.	Oats, barley, and rye.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Bottle-gourds.
OREGON—continued.											
Klamath Agency.											
Klamath, Modoc, Pit-Ute, and Pitt River	Acres. a 850	Acres.	$20,000	Rods.	302	Bush. 51	Bush. 650	Bush.	Bush. 250	Tons. 8,000	Lbs. 1,500
Siletz Agency.											
Confederated Alsea, Tootootna, Joshua Sixes, Etchechetz, Macquanootna, Chetco, Klamath, Shasta Costa, Rogue River, and Applegate	675	10	2,475	201	118	74	3,840		3,720	785	1,820
Umatilla Agency.											
Cayuse, Walla Walla, and Umatilla	6,500	500	62,500	1,750	170	10,000	1,000	200	12,000	5,000	1,500
Warm Springs Agency.											
Warm Spring, Wasco, Tenino, and Pi-Ute	6,057	300	10,000	900	172	1,000	1,800	100	1,500	3,000	570
SOUTH DAKOTA.											
Cheyenne River Agency.											
Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux	1,000	110	5,000	1,000	10			2,500	2,000	8,000	200
Crow Creek Agency.											
Lower Yanktonai Sioux	800	60	2,500	1,920	50	1,250	500		150	2,500	100
Lower Brulé Agency.											
Lower Brulé Sioux	800	520	1,000	3,000	110			1,000	600	1,055	
Pine Ridge Agency.											
Ogalalla Sioux and Cheyenne	1,700	113	100,000					1,301	2,518	11,192	702
Rosebud Agency.											
Brulé, Loafer, Waziziah, Two Kettle, Northern, and Lower Brulé Sioux	1,610	30	12,220	950	622	1,000		3,255	2,320	5,720	185
Sisseton Agency.											
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	6,033	175	c 1,392		165	16,491	15,695	b 2,209	6,558	1,500	150
Yankton Agency.											
Yankton Sioux	10,773	225	28,000	1,000	500	18,000	1,500	69,000	3,165	8,000	

a Taken from report of last year. b 6,118 bushels of flax.

by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

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. Amount.	Earned by freighting.	Value of products of Indian labor disposed of. Farm work.	Other work.	Horses, mules, and colts.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days labor by Indians.
OREGON—continued.															
Klamath Agency.															
Klamath, Modoc, Pit-Ute, and Pitt River	M ft. b'd. 100	Cords. 750	M lbs. 137	$2,000	$1,500	$20,000	3,500	1,400	700			700	1	10	526
Siletz Agency.															
Confederated Alsea, Tootootna, Joshua Sixes, Etchechetz, Macquanootna, Chetco, Klamath, Shasta Costa, Rogue River, and Applegate	1,150	500	1,400	562	1,362	5,715	212	200	611	850		702	5	26	280
Umatilla Agency.															
Cayuse, Walla Walla, and Umatilla		1,400	200	250	1,150	20,000	5,000	2,500	1,500			5,000	1	6	96
Warm Springs Agency.															
Warm Spring, Wasco, Tenino, and Pi-Ute	50	450	197	2,322	5,977	3,000	5,502	1,000	250	6,000		850		53	166
SOUTH DAKOTA.															
Cheyenne River Agency.															
Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux		1,000	150	2,763	21,000	6,500	9,597	15,235	200	40	12	1,000		20	125
Crow Creek Agency.															
Lower Yanktonai Sioux		250	255	638	2,250	500	2,000	150	25			500	2		500
Lower Brulé Agency.															
Lower Brulé Sioux		125	318	1,272	3,222		1,585	610				200			
Pine Ridge Agency.															
Ogalalla Sioux and Cheyenne	25	2,370	3,979	11,580	c 402	61,031	17,615	12,316	126			3,782	41	253	2,417
Rosebud Agency.															
Brulé, Loafer, Waziziah, Two Kettle, Northern, and Lower Brulé Sioux	11	1,886	3,060	12,212	56,910	31,121	8,412	19,512	221		2	3,610	30	121	196
Sisseton Agency.															
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux		500	69	69	967	10,000	1,372	182	196	2		3,355		50	450
Yankton Agency.															
Yankton Sioux		280	281	1,136	908	1,400	1,977	1,000	325	1		10,000	1	6	45

c Figures given last year a mistake. d 80,000 feet timber marketed.

REF0073731

Statistics relating to cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock owned

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.	Mode during the year.							
UTAH.											
Uintah and Ouray Agency.											
Uintah and White River Ute	Acres. 3,200	Acres. 80	1,264	Rods.		Bush. 1,200	Bush. 15,000	Bush. 50	Bush. 600	Tons. 2,500	Lbs. 1,500
Uncompahgre and White River Ute	765	98	1,050	410	125	750	2,415	150	1,297	379	
Under day school teacher at St. George.											
Kaibab	15		15			300		100	25		50
Shebit	70		70	200							
WASHINGTON.											
Colville Agency.											
Colville	3,500	110	4,500			7,200	6,200		750	1,150	
Cœur d'Alene	28,000	1,800	100,000	4,000		115,000	122,000		1,050	610	
Upper and Middle Spokane, on Cœur d'Alene Reserve	650		1,000			37,000	2,200		130	110	
Lake	5,100	100	4,200	600	60	7,200	30,000		2,110	1,000	
Lower Spokane	2,200	200	4,100	200		1,600	3,000		1,350	500	
Upper and Middle Spokane on the Spokane Reserve	680	80	640	300		870	1,240		110	300	
Columbia (Moses' band)	1,810	40	5,500	1,700		3,150	5,200		1,020	700	
Okanogan	5,000		6,500	700		6,300	27,500		5,600	780	
Nez Percé (Joseph's band)	575		1,400	575		350	450	25	215	60	
Neah Bay Agency.											
Makah, Quillehute, and Hoh	80	10	224						275	75	200
Under school superintendent. (Formerly Puyallup Agency.)											
Puyallup	1,610	15	2,850	710	155	242	3,933		22,081	1,002	2,970
Chehalis	330	13	1,081	70	29	1,586	2,098		123	130	
Nisqually (*b*)	230		1,310		30		500		4,000		
Squaxon (*b*)	50				24		160		1,008		
S'Kallam	102	62	110	50		993			1,060	26	
S'Kokomish	367	11		330	40		960	30	3,636	196	900
Quinaielt, Queet, Georgetown, and Humptulip	60		60	20	30	10	600		2,163	75	100
Tulalip Agency.											
Tulalip (or Snohomish)	642	100	1,500	300	65		200	50	5,325	1,000	250
Madison	40	38	215	55	21		125		883	30	95
Muckleshoot	101	9	700	150		75	2,235		1,658	150	200
Swinomish	450	10	500	75	46		15,000		325	150	
Lummi	1,713	283	1,713	2,032	82	6,013	6,125		6,091	973	612
Yakima Agency.											
Yakima	18,000	1,000	30,000	1,000	450	80,000	20,000	1,000	12,000	25,000	500

a 300,000 feet timber marketed. *b* Taken from report of last year.

by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

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.												
	a 100	150	100	$2,175	$5,873	$1,000	5,950	2,000		200	20	250			
		150	71	1,420	1,467	700	2,264	528		2,700	25	317	4	25	164
		35	6	60	28	100	36								
			12	75			11					12			
						7,000	1,200	350	50			1,400			
	c 200	300				27,000	2,500	1,340	900			2,000			
		13				1,400	220	70				200			
						7,000	1,000	120				1,400			
		110	30	200	215	700	1,250	280				1,200	15	10	37
		10			300	200	200	80	40			350			
		31	15	120	290	1,200	1,200	140				700	2	21	170
					160	9,500	2,700	1,800	100			1,200			
		10	200	14	109			800	30			300			
			350			175	4,000	85	250	75		500	1	5	127
			800				9,977	298	268	115	135	1,413	25		179
			89		14			104	20	4	60	1,092	4		42
								100	90	14	124	600			
								25	45			200			
								22	11		10	300			24
			890			60	960	139	91	71	173	700			36
			100	159	793	40	10,300	45	75	20		1,000		3	40
	c 13	400				269	5,000	255	150	300	500	1,000		2	200
	(*d*)						3,450	29	36	25	30	400	14	24	15
		50	7	7			1,555	114	54	63	39	267		1	40
	(*e*)	200					5,000	150	130	25	200	550		4	100
		72	5	14	38		2,400	380	350	1,257	525	3,061		14	98
		1,000	95	285	4,500	75,000	7,000	5,000	250	4,000		700		75	800

c 2,000,000 feet timber marketed. *d* 715 feet timber marketed. *e* 100,000 feet timber marketed.

REF0073732

Statistics relating to cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock owned

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.							
WISCONSIN.											
Green Bay Agency.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*		*Rods.*		*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Tons.*	*Lbs.*
Oneida	1,000	175	7,575	1,025	300	9,000	66,300	10,500	27,300	980	31,570
Menomonee	3,110	65	1,720	500		1,132	11,900	7,563	11,942	1,310	1,500
Stockbridge and Munsee	500		350		25	600	2,575	6,500	2,783	113	500
La Point Agency.											
Chippewa at—											
Red Cliff	350	15	1,800	1,500	61		2,200	100	5,850	60	1,200
Bad River	700	50	7,000	100	185		300	200	4,200	100	100
Lac Court d'Oreilles	900	30	3,000	200	130		2,000	800	3,500	600	150
Lac du Flambeau	317	26	915	300	100		600	600	8,325	100	300
Fond du Lac, Minn	525		525		36			300	3,059	200	
Grand Portage, Minn	50	4	60	80	5				2,170	50	1,110
Boise Forte, Minn	350	50	300	50	15			150	2,500	200	
WYOMING.											
Shoshone Agency.											
Shoshone or Snake and Northern Arapaho	2,012		8,000		200	18,000	18,197		565	782	

a 750,000 feet lumber marketed. *b* 16,110,000 feet timber marketed. *c* 9 558,000 feet timber marketed.

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.*												
a 311	7,900					692	398	350	68		1,800	1	6	190
b 350	950	113	$113	$1,816	$25,813	630	310	600			5,800		2	80
				50		72	69	71	4		1,000			
(*c*)	1,200	500	900	50	400	37	35				1,350		4	150
(*d*)	150				1,000	210	175	100			600	13		2,450
c	1,200	240	300	170	5,000	250	200	225			350			451,560
(*e*)	600			1,218	2,200	110	15	6			1,500			
	500			60	15,000	30	76	70			1,500	1	7	20
	150			30	1,695	2	41	2			153			
	1,000				1,000	30	11				150			
f 10	2,000	131	4,918	21,718	2,000	8,165	850	25			1,000	35		30

d 29,000,000 feet timber marketed. *c* 10,5×9,000 feet timber marketed. *f* 1,700 feet timber marketed.

SUMMARY.

Cultivated during the year by Indians	acres..	331,666
Broken during the year by Indians	do....	20,139
Land under fence	do....	1,657,143
Fence built during the year	rods..	213,263
Families actually living upon and cultivating lands in severalty		10,701
Crops raised during the year by Indians:		
Wheat	bushels..	982,120
Oats and barley	do....	850,387
Corn	do....	1,396,977
Vegetables	do....	* 445,935
Flax	do....	18,303
Hay	tons..	250,231
Miscellaneous products of Indian labor:		
Butter made	pounds..	130,083
Lumber sawed	feet..	5,917,000
Timber marketed	do....	68,678,795
Wood cut	cords..	91,023
Stock owned by Indians:		
Horses, mules, and burros		298,277
Cattle		325,898
Swine		50,216
Sheep		1,100,912
Goats		257,445
Domestic fowls		222,047
Freight transported by Indians with their own teams	pounds..	21,031,000
Amount earned by such freighting		$91,788
Value of products of Indian labor sold by Indians:		
To Government		$483,150
Otherwise		$849,653
Roads made by Indians	miles..	318½
Roads repaired by Indians	do....	2,085½
Days of labor expended by Indians on roads		26,873

* This does not include large quantities of melons and pumpkins.

REF0073733

List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1893, and other laws noted.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES.		
Blackfeet, Mont. (a)		
WHITES.		
.....	Agent	$1,800
O. G. Van Sendeu	Clerk	1,200
Geo. S. Martin	Physician	1,200
Irvin B. Peters	Farmer	900
Clyde L. Pittman	Issue clerk	900
Martin Hawkins	Blacksmith	840
A. H. Burgett	....do	840
Herman Ammann	Harness maker	840
Charles Baldwin	Carpenter	840
Ed. Lippincott	Herder	720
Catherine McLoon	Hospital nurse	180
Louis Ballon	Carpenter	840
INDIANS.		
James Douglass	Asst. farmer	720
A. M. Arnoux	Asst. issue clerk	720
Joe Trombley	Herder	180
Wm. Douglas	....do	180
John Gobert	Asst. farmer	360
Joseph P. Spanish	....do	360
Ed. Billedeaux	Stableman	300
Peter Oscar	Asst. carpenter	240
Angeline Connelly	Hospital cook	240
First One Russell	Asst. mechanic	240
Wolf Tail	Judge	p. m. 10
White Grass	....do	p. m. 10
Little Plume	....do	p. m. 10
Gretchen	Hospital laundress	180
Frank Racine	Asst. mechanic	240
Anthony Austin	Interpreter	240
Alice Aubrey	Asst. hospital nurse	180
Joe Brown	Butcher	180
Richard Lucero	Janitor	240
Dave Duvall	Asst. mechanic	240
John Ground	Laborer	240
Wallace Nightgun	....do	240
Nick Green	....do	240
POLICE.		
Medicine Owl	Captain	p. m. 15
Long Time Sleeping	Lieutenant	p. m. 15
Cross Guns	....do	p. m. 15
Bird Rattler	Sergeant	p. m. 10
Old Person	Private	p. m. 10
Morning Gun	....do	p. m. 10
Shoots At One Another	....do	p. m. 10
New Breast	....do	p. m. 10
Eagle Child	....do	p. m. 10
Peter After Buffalo	....do	p. m. 10
George Horn	....do	p. m. 10
Iron Necklace	....do	p. m. 10
James Gambler	....do	p. m. 10
Cut Finger	....do	p. m. 10
Chief Coward	....do	p. m. 10
Herman Dusty Bull	....do	p. m. 10
Boy Chief	....do	p. m. 10
Wm. W. Sample	....do	p. m. 10
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla. (b)		
WHITES.		
Maj. Albert E. Woodson, U. S. A.	Acting agent	None.
A. W. Hurley	Clerk	1,200
O. S. Rice	Assistant clerk	840
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.—Continued.		
WHITES—continued.		
Phillip W. Pott	Carpenter	$900
K. F. Smith	Blacksmith	900
Fred Winterfair	Clerk in charge (Cantonment)	900
H. C. Casey	Farmer	900
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. L. Avant	....do	p. m. 60
W. C. Smoot	....do	p. m. 60
Mary McCormick	Field matron	600
Eliza Lambe Armour	....do	720
Mary E. Lyons	....do	720
Porter H. Sisney	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
Hugh E. Kennedy	....do	p. m. 65
John M. Tyler	....do	p. m. 60
Frank Simons	Laborer	480
R. E. King	Teamster	300
INDIANS.		
Robert Burns	Storekeeper	900
C. P. Cornelius	Leasing clerk	1,000
John W. Block	Issue clerk	600
Wm. Gary	Teamster	240
Noble Prentiss	Butcher	300
James R. Hutchinson	Asst. butcher	300
Henry Standing Bird	....do	300
Big Belly	....do	300
Alfrich Heap Of Birds	....do	300
John Otterby	Asst. farmer	240
Arnold Woolworth	....do	240
V. E. Purdy	....do	240
Stacy Riggs	....do	240
Chase Harrington	....do	240
E. M. Kennedy	Teamster	240
Robert Keith	....do	240
Jason N. Betzhoz	Carpenter	300
POLICE.		
Reuben N. Martarin	Captain	p. m. 15
Henry Sage	Lieutenant	p. m. 15
Henry S. Bull	Private	p. m. 10
Hudson Hawkins	....do	p. m. 10
John Striking Back	....do	p. m. 10
Charles De Brae	....do	p. m. 10
Joseph Hills	....do	p. m. 10
Gold	....do	p. m. 10
Thunder Bull	....do	p. m. 10
Goose	....do	p. m. 10
Yellow Eyes	....do	p. m. 10
Curious Horn	....do	p. m. 10
Thomas Otterby	....do	p. m. 10
Bald Eagle	....do	p. m. 10
Calling Thunder	....do	p. m. 10
Red Bird	....do	p. m. 10
No Meetz	....do	p. m. 10
William Blue	....do	p. m. 10
White Dog	....do	p. m. 10
Malcolm Black	....do	p. m. 10
Black White Man	....do	p. m. 10
Throwing Water	....do	p. m. 10
Rush Harris	....do	p. m. 10
Darwin Hayes	....do	p. m. 10
White Man	....do	p. m. 10
Harry Bates	....do	p. m. 10
Seger Williams	....do	p. m. 10

a Also agreement of May 1, 1888.

b Also treaty of October 28, 1867.

List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Cheyenne River, S. Dak. (a)		
WHITES.		
James G. Reid	Agent	$1,700
John F. Giegoldt	Clerk	1,200
J. R. Collard	Physician	1,200
Charles M. Zlebach	Issue clerk	900
Thomas J. Wilson	Blacksmith	800
Edward J. Zimmer	Gen. mechanic	800
Alphonso H. Harvey	Farmer	800
John F. Comstock	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65
Frank W. Lyon	Asst. farmer	800
Albert J. Holbrough	Stableman	480
Rose E. Gilmore	Hospital nurse	600
John G. Davis	Hospital laborer	360
INDIANS.		
Gilles Tapetola	Asst. farmer	480
Wounds The Enemy	Wheelwright	480
George Iron Wing	Harness maker	300
Norman W. Robertson	Asst. clerk	600
Charger	Judge	p. m. 10
Joseph White Dog	Asst. blacksmith	360
Richard Larrabee	Butcher	540
Ralph Taylor	Physician appr	180
Henry Le Beau	Blacksmith	180
Edward Bird Necklace	Laborer	240
Joseph Du Bray	Act. interpreter	540
Henry Hodgkiss	Judge	p. m. 10
Laura Long Leg	Laborer	120
Yellow Hawk	Judge	p. m. 10
Ansel Thunder Hawk	Asst. blacksmith	360
Agnes E. Jones	Asst. hospt. nurse	240
William Sheppard	Asst. carpenter	180
Charles Moccasin	Laborer	240
Harry A. Kingman	Asst. carpenter	250
Oscar Hawk	Carpenter	300
Russell Spotted Bear	Messenger	150
Clara Read	Asst. nurse	240
John Frazier	Farmer	540
George Larrabee	Stableman	240
POLICE.		
Joshua Scares The Hawk.	Captain	p. m. 15
Moses Straight Head	Lieutenant	p. m. 15
John Make It Long	Private	p. m. 10
Charles White Weasel	....do	p. m. 10
Luke Earring	....do	p. m. 10
Moses Spotted Eagle	....do	p. m. 10
Charles White Horse	....do	p. m. 10
Top Of The Lodge	....do	p. m. 10
Justin Eagle Feather	....do	p. m. 10
George Eagle	....do	p. m. 10
High Hawk	....do	p. m. 10
Jacob Iron People	....do	p. m. 10
Charles Corn	....do	p. m. 10
William Fish Guts	....do	p. m. 10
Black Bull	....do	p. m. 10
Joseph Warrior	....do	p. m. 10
Joseph Gray Spotted	....do	p. m. 10
Jack Bull Eagle	....do	p. m. 10
White Thunder	....do	p. m. 10
Morgan Warrior	....do	p. m. 10
White Bobtail	....do	p. m. 10
Turtle Necklace	....do	p. m. 10
Daniel Black Antelope	....do	p. m. 10
Drops at a Distance	....do	p. m. 10
Luke Yellow Horse	....do	p. m. 10
Beautiful Bald Eagle	....do	p. m. 10
Solomon Gray Bear	....do	p. m. 10
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Colorado River, Ariz.		
WHITES.		
Chas. S. McNichols	Agent	$1,500
Thomas M. Drennan	Clerk	1,600
James G. Sinclair	Physician	1,600
George W. Wilson	Gen. mechanic	720
Louis W. Sinclair	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
INDIANS.		
Man it Aba	Interpreter	200
Settuma	Addl. farmer	p. m. 25
Chu vi a co mo ko to	Herder	120
Charley Nelse	Engineer	240
Edga Fayo	Butcher	160
William Tell	Teamster	120
POLICE.		
Pete Nelse	Captain	p. m. 15
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
No pa	....do	p. m. 10
Moses	....do	p. m. 10
Colville, Wash. (b)		
WHITES.		
Albert M. Anderson	Agent	1,500
Henry J. Shoemthul	Clerk	1,200
Edward H. Latham	Physician	1,200
Calvin K. Smith	....do	1,200
Alexander M. Polk	....do	1,200
Commodore P. Richards	....do	1,200
Charles M. Hinman	Blacksmith	840
John P. O'Neill	Farmer	900
Henry M. Steele	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65
George F. Steele	Carpenter	900
Charles O. Worley	Engineer	900
James L. Williams	Blacksmith	840
George S. Ball	Sawyer and miller.	900
Robert H. Richards	....do	900
INDIANS.		
Alex Flett	Interpreter	300
Malcolm Clark	Asst. clerk	800
Joseph Ferguson	Blacksmith	840
Tomeo	Laborer	360
Paul Antwine	....do	300
Beer Burza	Apprentice	240
John Hfeburn	Blacksmith's apprentice.	240
John Morrell	Laborer	300
Ow hi	Apprentice	240
Robert Flett	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65
Lot whist le poson	Judge	p. m. 8
Barnaby	....do	p. m. 8
Enoch So lilo quas mah.	....do	p. m. 8
POLICE.		
Jim Andrews	Captain	p. m. 15
Alex Is qua la schute	Lieutenant	p. m. 15
Charlie Ka a kin	Private	p. m. 10
Joseph Moses	....do	p. m. 10
Charlie Qua pilleau	....do	p. m. 10

a Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

b Also agreement of July 4, 1884.

REF0073734

List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIANA GENCIES—Continued.		
Odville, Wash.—Cont'd.		
POLICE—continued.		
Jim Sock em tickem	Private	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
Alex Pierre	do	p.m.10
Charlie Smith	do	p.m.10
Downey	do	p.m.10
Emanuel McDonald	do	p.m.10
Charlie Abraham	do	p.m.10
Sam Pierre	do	p.m.10
Te no Loos	do	p.m.10
St. Paul	do	p.m.10
Joe Peshet	do	p.m.10
Joe Quin tosket	do	p.m.10
St. Paul Cosmere	do	p.m.10
Crow, Mont. (*a*)		
WHITES.		
John E. Edwards	Agent	1,800
F. Glenn Matteson	Clerk	1,200
Portus Baxter	Physician	1,200
John Lewis	Supervisor of construction ditches.	1,200
M. L. Howell	Engineer	900
H. Ross	Miller	900
R. C. Howard	Herder	900
Chas. R. Stenberg	Blacksmith	900
F. Sucher	Blacksmith and wheelwright.	800
A. J. Shobe	Farmer in charge.	1,000
A. A. Campbell	Farmer	900
Chester N. Crotsenburg	Assistant clerk	720
Fred. E. Miller	do	600
Carson Conn	Carpenter	180
Albert Brunswick	Butcher	600
James P. Vanhoose	Additional farmer.	p.m.60
C. C. Kreidler	do	p.m.60
Christopher E. Brady	do	p.m.60
T. A. Hindman	do	p.m.60
INDIANS.		
M. Two Belly	Asst. blacksmith	300
T. Laforge	Laborer	300
G. Hill	do	240
George Thomas	do	240
James Laforge	do	240
Holman Cicely	do	240
Howard Yellow Weasel	do	240
Sidney Wolf	do	240
C. Clawson	Asst. farmer	180
R. Wallace	do	180
John Alden	do	180
Thomas Stewart	Apprentice	180
Smoky	Asst. farmer	180
J. Woodick	Blacksmith's apprentice.	180
Iron Thunder	Blacksmith and wheelwright's apprentice.	180
David Stewart	Blacksmith's apprentice.	180
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Crow, Mont.—Contin'd.		
INDIANS—continued.		
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
White Arm	Private	p.m.10
Fire Arm	do	p.m.10
The Other Medicine	do	p.m.10
John Wallace	do	p.m.10
Sharp Nose	do	p.m.10
Dust	do	p.m.10
Old Crane	do	p.m.10
Josh Buffalo	do	p.m.10
White Water	do	p.m.10
Bird in the Ground	do	p.m.10
The Other Bull	do	p.m.10
Stands Over a Bull	do	p.m.10
Bear Claws	do	p.m.10
Crow Creek S. Dak. (*b*)		
WHITES.		
J. H. Stephens	Agent	1,600
Phillip S. Everest	Clerk	1,200
Howard L. Dumble	Physician	1,200
William Fuller	Carpenter	800
Joseph Wertz	Miller	800
Ellsworth Miller	Butcher	720
John Van Patten	Addl. farmer	p.m.65
Joseph W. Hall	Stableman	180
W. H. Wimberly	Farmer	780
INDIANS.		
Mark Wells	Interpreter	240
Henry Jacobs	Asst. carpenter	360
Strong Blanket	Herder	600
Joshua Crow	Blacksmith's apprentice.	180
John E. Badger	Carpenter's apprentice.	180
James Rondell	Laborer	240
Fred Vandal	Issue clerk	800
Rufus Day	Assistant miller	360
James Fire Cloud	Tinner	240
Poor Chicken	Wheelwright	240
William Walker	Asst. blacksmith	360
Isaac Yellow Teeth	Asst. carpenter	240
Surrounded	Judge	p.m.10
D. K. How	do	p.m.10
Shoots Enemy	do	p.m.10
POLICE.		
George Banks	Captain	p.m.15
David Horn	Private	p.m.10
Joseph Ocobo	do	p.m.10
Two Heart	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
Whipper	do	p.m.10
Arrow	do	p.m.10
James Black	Lieutenant	p.m.15

a Also treaties of May 7, 1868, and June 12, 1880.
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, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued		
Devils Lake, N. Dak.		
WHITES.		
Fred O. Getchell	Agent	$1,200
G. L. McGregor	Clerk	1,000
Charles H. Kermott	Physician	1,000
E. W. Brenner	Addl. farmer	p.m.65
V. A. Brown	do	p.m.65
INDIANS.		
Joseph Mead	Blacksmith	120
Robert Kiciwokankau	Carpenter	360
Martin J. Rolette	Interpreter	240
Arthur Thompson	Addl. farmer	p.m.30
Leo. Comingcloud	do	p.m.30
John Strait	do	p.m.30
St. Matthew Jerome	do	p.m.30
Towa cin heh omani	Judge	p.m.10
Tiyowaste	do	p.m.10
Alexis Montriel	do	p.m.10
Mish ko mah kwa	do	p.m.10
Ignatius Court	do	p.m.10
Joseph Azure	do	p.m.10
Louis Myrick	Teamster	600
Charles White	Interpreter	240
Joseph Albert	Addl. farmer	p.m.30
POLICE.		
Wujakamaza	Captain	p.m.15
Peter Bear	Private	p.m.10
Wakauhotanina	do	p.m.10
Oyesua	do	p.m.10
Tunkanwayagmani	do	p.m.10
Jack Otanka	do	p.m.10
Oyehdeska	do	p.m.10
Eyaupahamani	do	p.m.10
Howajin	do	p.m.10
Peter Grant	Captain	p.m.15
Francis Montriel	Private	p.m.10
Louis Gaurneau	do	p.m.10
Mathew Lafromboise	do	p.m.10
Anton Wilkie	do	p.m.10
Albert Wilkie	do	p.m.10
John Baptist Azure	do	p.m.10
Pierre Diecpt	do	p.m.10
Joseph Poitra	do	p.m.10
Peter Blueshield	do	p.m.10
Matoba kikta	do	p.m.10
Frank De Conteau	do	p.m.10
Alex. Gourneau	do	p.m.10
Flathead, Mont.		
WHITES.		
William H. Smead	Agent	1,500
Thomas J. Hefling	Clerk	1,200
George S. Lesher	Physician	1,200
Robert Watson	Sawyer and miller.	1,000
Archie McLeod	Carpenter	720
Charles Gardiner	Genl. mechanic	900
John Haney	Farmer	720
Joseph Jones	Addl. farmer	p.m.60
INDIANS.		
Michael Revais	Interpreter	360
Henry Burland	Blacksmith	720
Alex. McLeod	Teamster	240
Antoine Moise	Judge	p.m.10
Louisson	do	p.m.10
Pierre Catullayeugh	do	p.m.10
Joseph Standing Bear	do	p.m.10
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Flathead, Mont.—Cont'd.		
POLICE.		
Oliver Gebeau	Captain	p.m.$15
Albert Vinson	Private	p.m.10
Dan McLeod	do	p.m.10
Adolph Barnaby	do	p.m.10
Isadore Laderoutte	do	p.m.10
John B. Finley	do	p.m.10
Louis Lanctot	do	p.m.10
Joseph Pain	do	p.m.10
Charley Kicking Horse	do	p.m.10
Louis Pablo	do	p.m.10
Mack Couture	do	p.m.10
O. Couture	do	p.m.10
Fort Apache, Ariz.		
WHITES.		
A. A. Armstrong	Agent	1,500
Theodore Sharp	Clerk	900
William H. Grayard	Wheelwright	840
Robert L. Morgan	Issue clerk	840
John D. Bull	Carpenter	840
Edward McDougall	Sawyer	840
Isaiah H. Osborne	Addl. farmer	p.m.65
William H. Kay	do	p.m.65
James Warren	do	p.m.65
INDIANS.		
Laban Lacojin	Interpreter	240
Joseph Pinal	Assistant wheelwright.	240
John Cho	Laborer	260
Gray Oliver	Herder	360
Charles Bones	Laborer	260
Ela Endazen	Asst. blacksmith	240
David Gregg	Laborer	260
Zay a tah	Assistant miller	240
James Beaver	Assistant sawyer	240
POLICE.		
Go Klish	Lieutenant	p.m.15
Tosca	do	p.m.15
Sabe Ciassy	Private	p.m.10
Thomas Way	do	p.m.10
Johnnie	do	p.m.10
Clo Shay	do	p.m.10
To go ya	do	p.m.10
Gay Zhy	do	p.m.10
Es Key o kay	do	p.m.10
To thlay	do	p.m.10
William Crocker	do	p.m.10
Cohn	do	p.m.10
Kay tog gie	do	p.m.10
Da na zin ay	do	p.m.10
Charles Henry	do	p.m.10
John Riley	do	p.m.10
Coquas	do	p.m.10
No na toith	do	p.m.10
Thomas Friday	do	p.m.10
John Bourke	do	p.m.10
Fort Belknap, Mont. (*a*)		
WHITES.		
Luke C. Hays	Agent	1,500
James C. Fitzpatrick	Clerk	1,200
Henry E. Goodrich	Physician	1,200
William J. Allen	Farmer	800
James N. Sample	Asst. farmer	720
William H. Granger	Engineer, etc.	900
Michael H. Brown	Blacksmith	800
Francis W. McFarland	Issue clerk	800

a Also agreement of May 1, 1888.

REF0073735

List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Fort Belknap, Mont.—Continued.		
INDIANS.		
Standing Bear	Teamster	$480
Henry Ledge	Laborer	240
Frank Wheeler	Wheelwright	100
Paul Plumage	Butcher	100
James Perry	...do	300
Belknap Fox	Herder	360
Lawrence A. Point	Mail carrier	240
John McConnell	Herder	360
Blue Horse	Laborer	240
Peter Wing	...do	240
Edward Strong	...do	240
Joseph Nez Perce	Apprentice	180
Charles Sebastian	Asst. mechanic	240
Louis Bent	Interpreter	240
Edward Blackbird	Apprentice	180
POLICE.		
Tall Youth	Captain	p. m. 15
Black Wolf	Lieutenant	p. m. 15
Shaking Bird	Private	p. m. 10
Horse Back	...do	p. m. 10
First Raised	...do	p. m. 10
Many Coos	...do	p. m. 10
Captured Again	...do	p. m. 10
Returning Hunter	...do	p. m. 10
The Runner	...do	p. m. 10
Glass	...do	p. m. 10
Shooting Down	...do	p. m. 10
Frank Buck	...do	p. m. 10
Joseph Big Beaver	...do	p. m. 10
Boy Chief	...do	p. m. 10
White Star	...do	p. m. 10
Fort Berthold, N. Dak.(a)		
WHITES.		
Thomas Richards	Agent	1,500
Joseph R. Finney	Physician	1,200
Walter Lee	Clerk	1,200
Thomas W. Flannery	Blacksmith	780
Charles E. Farrell	Carpenter	840
Hugh McLaughlin	Engineer	780
INDIANS.		
John P. Young	Asst. clerk	900
Thomas Smith	Farmer	600
Edward G. Bird	Asst. farmer	360
Thomas Enemy	Harness maker	360
George Wilde	Apprentice	240
Good Bear	Judge	p. m. 10
Sitting Bear	...do	p. m. 10
Black Eagle	...do	p. m. 10
William Dean	Interpreter	240
Frank J. Packineau	Farmer	840
Julia De Cora	Field matron	600
Robert Lincoln	Asst. farmer	540
James Eagle	Apprentice	240
Floyd Bear	...do	240
Little Sioux	Laborer	240
Louis Sheepish	Apprentice	240
Howard Mandan	...do	240
POLICE.		
Hollis Montclair	Captain	p. m. 15
Flat Bear	Private	p. m. 10
Samuel Jones	...do	p. m. 10

a Also agreement ratified March 3, 1891.
b Also treaty of July 3, 1868.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Fort Belknap, Mont.—Continued.		
POLICE—continued.		
Bulls Eyes	Private	p. m. $10
Rabbit Head	...do	p. m. 10
Young Wolf	...do	p. m. 10
White Duck	...do	p. m. 10
Little Soldier	...do	p. m. 10
Young Snake	...do	p. m. 10
No Arm	...do	p. m. 10
Oscar J. Howard	...do	p. m. 10
John Butcher	...do	p. m. 10
Lewis Baker	...do	p. m. 10
Crow Bull	...do	p. m. 10
Fort Hall, Idaho.(b)		
WHITES.		
Clarence A. Warner	Agent	1,500
Edwin C. Godwin	Clerk	1,000
T. M. Bridges	Physician	1,200
H. W. Evans	Farmer	800
P. J. Johnson	Blacksmith	900
W. H. Reeder	Carpenter	900
C. M. Bumgarner	Farmer	800
Harold Brown	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65
INDIANS.		
Edward Lavatta	Farmer	800
Samuel R. McCaw	Issue clerk	720
Hubert Tetoby	Blacksmith's apprentice.	300
Martin Tunsanten	Butcher	720
Frank George	Laborer	180
Bill Makats	...do	180
Billy George	Judge	p. m. 10
Pat L. Tylee	...do	p. m. 10
Jim Ballard	...do	p. m. 10
POLICE.		
Jake Meeks	Captain	p. m. 15
Fred Larese	Lieutenant	p. m. 15
Tedtch Coley	Private	p. m. 10
Captain Gunn	...do	p. m. 10
Jimmy Smart	...do	p. m. 10
Namaki Teton	...do	p. m. 10
A. C. Pokibro	...do	p. m. 10
Blackhawk	...do	p. m. 10
Sam Mosho	...do	p. m. 10
Ben Lipps	...do	p. m. 10
Punkin Sayaz	...do	p. m. 10
William Kaka	...do	p. m. 10
Henry J. Yupe	...do	p. m. 10
Albert Racehorse	...do	p. m. 10
George Yappaceso	...do	p. m. 10
Fort Peck, Mont.(c)		
WHITES.		
C. R. A. Scobey	Agent	1,800
Arthur O. Davis	Clerk	1,200
J. L. Atkinson	Physician	1,200
C. B. Lohmiller	Assistant clerk	1,600
Wm. Sibbitts	Butcher	600
Joseph Pipal	Blacksmith	720
M. A. Daniels	Hospital steward.	600
William R. Locke	Farmer	900
Robert C. Newlon	Herder	600
R. J. Maurer	Assistant farmer	800

c Also treaty of May 1, 1888.

List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Fort Peck, Mont.—Continued.		
WHITES—continued.		
J. P. Larson	Carpenter	$720
Hugh G. Fisler	Engineer	720
Charles Heisler	Blacksmith	720
William Mullen	Herder	p. m. 25
INDIANS.		
George West	Farmer	600
Dan Martin	...do	400
Paul Haynes	Assistant farmer	180
James White	...do	180
Phillip Alvars	Interpreter	240
Black Duck	Judge	p. m. 8
Medleine Bear Track	...do	p. m. 8
Bear Shield	...do	p. m. 8
Nick Hall	Asst. mechanic	240
Dan Mitchell	Stableman	180
Isaac Blount	Laborer	180
Martin Mitchell	Interpreter	240
George Melbourne	Asst. mechanic	240
Grover Cleveland	Assistant farmer	180
George Connors	Blacksmith's apprentice.	120
Jack Culbertson	Herder	p. m. 25
POLICE.		
Muskrat	Captain	p. m. 15
He Wets It	...do	p. m. 15
James Garfield	Private	p. m. 10
Standing Elk	...do	p. m. 10
Circle Eagle	...do	p. m. 10
Red Eagle	...do	p. m. 10
Thomas Handcock	...do	p. m. 10
Thundering Bear	...do	p. m. 10
Irwin Stars	...do	p. m. 10
Little Bull	...do	p. m. 10
Red Fox	...do	p. m. 10
Shoots the Door	...do	p. m. 10
Harvey Hamilton	...do	p. m. 10
White Shirt	...do	p. m. 10
Yellow Horse	...do	p. m. 10
Frank Smith	...do	p. m. 10
Chas. War Club	...do	p. m. 10
Flying Shield	...do	p. m. 10
Grand Ronde, Oreg.		
INDIANS.		
James Winslow	Blacksmith	500
Levi Taylor	Sawyer	500
Andrew Riggs	Blacksmith's apprentice.	130
Eustace Howard	Mill apprentice	130
John B. Hudson	Addl. farmer	p. m. 30
Green Bay, Wis.		
WHITES.		
Dewey H. George	Agent	1,800
J. E. Loftus	Clerk	1,000
Patrick E. Doyle	Supt. of logging	1,800
Joseph T. D. Howard	Physician	1,100
Homer W. Dunbar	Assistant clerk	1,000
Theodore Eul	Farmer	900
Augusta Meeman	Hospital matron	150
Catherine Cullen	Hospital nurse	100
Mary Meagher	...do	300

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Green Bay, Wis.—Cont'd.		
WHITES—continued.		
Otis F. Badger	Miller and sawyer.	$800
Richard Cox	Sawyer	720
August Weber	Blacksmith	600
John F. Lane	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65
INDIANS.		
Sarah Dixon	Hospital cook	300
Alex. Peters	Blacksmith	450
Jos Oshkeeshiquam	Asst. blacksmith	360
Mitchell Macoby	...do	360
John Shopwoskeka	Asst. wagonmaker.	360
Neopet	Judge	p. m. 10
John Perote	...do	p. m. 10
Steve Askkenet	...do	p. m. 10
Louis Gauthier	Asst. miller	360
Charles Wicheesit	Engineer	500
Mitchell Mahkemetes	Wagonmaker	500
David Shopwoskeka	Hospital fireman.	200
Louis Sheshequin	Laborer	360
James H. Tourtillot	Issue clerk	800
Mitchell Lamotte	Asst. farmer	400
Mose Schawanopenes	Blacksmith's apprentice.	300
Moses Martin	Wagonmaker	450
Charles Warrington	Teamster	400
Louis Deeham	Asst. wagonmaker.	360
John Patterlee	Interpreter	200
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
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
J. F. Gauthier	...do	p. m. 10
Joseph Bopray	...do	p. m. 10
Hoopa Valley, Cal.		
WHITES.		
Frederic Snyder	Clerk	720
Albert L. Mahaffey	Physician	1,000
Francis A. Hemsted	Miller and sawyer.	720
Thomas J. Williams	Blacksmith	720
May Faurote	Field matron	720
Walter Judd	Carpenter	600
INDIANS.		
George Simpson	Farmer	240
Charles Ammon	Addl. farmer	120
George Fork	Farmer	240
Robinson Shoemaker	...do	240
James Hostler	Laborer	150
Jerry Black	Addl. farmer	240
POLICE.		
Edward Pratt	Private	p. m. 10
David Johnson	...do	p. m. 10

REF0073736

List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Kiowa, Okla.		
WHITES.		
Lieut. Col. James F. Randlett, U. S. A., retired.	Agent	$1,800
James A. Carroll	Clerk	1,200
Chas. R. Hume	Physician	1,200
Miles Norton	Assistant clerk	720
Fred. Schlegel	Blacksmith	720
Arthur L. Yeckley	...do	720
Jas. H. Dunlop	Carpenter	720
Frank B. Farwell	Farmer	600
Laurette E. Ballew	Field matron	720
H. P. Palmer	Carpenter	720
John W. Hams	Addl. farmer	p. m. 50
Herbert L. Eastman	Butcher	800
John P. Blackmon	Leasing clerk	1,200
Charles L. Ellis	Stenographer and forwarding clerk.	720
John R. Porterfield	Farmer	600
Lou H. Up	Stableman	360
William C. Yoachum	Engineer and sawyer.	720
INDIANS.		
Delos K. Lonewolf	Farmer	600
Lucius Attson	...do	600
Laura D. Pedrick	Field matron	720
Ned Brace	Asst farmer	240
Frank Everett	...do	240
William Tivis	...do	240
Howard White Wolf	...do	240
Edgar Halfmoon	Blacksmith	360
George Washington	Asst. blacksmith	240
Harry Ware	Asst. engineer	240
Francis Corbett	Asst. blacksmith	240
James Waldo	Harnessmaker	360
John W. Pullin	Stable man	360
James Guadeloupe	Asst. butcher	240
Homer Segar	Asst. carpenter	180
John D Jackson	Interpreter	240
Robert W. Dunlop	...do	240
Joel Cotter	Blacksmith	360
Jesse Mahsced	Asst. herder	240
White Bread	Judge	p. m. 10
Chaddle Kaungky	...do	p. m. 10
Frank Moetoh	...do	p. m. 10
POLICE.		
Bert Arco	Captain	p. m. 15
Charles Ohettoint	Lieutenant	p. m. 15
Quasya	Private	p. m. 10
White Buffalo	...do	p. m. 10
Frank Bosin	...do	p. m. 10
Ye Ah Quo	...do	p. m. 10
Yah No	...do	p. m. 10
O nah dy	...do	p. m. 10
Caddo Dick	...do	p. m. 10
De ace hut ley	...do	p. m. 10
Jack Watch man sook a wah.	...do	p. m. 10
Aun ko	...do	p. m. 10
E o nah	...do	p. m. 10
Pe vo	...do	p. m. 10
Eck a goo ah	...do	p. m. 10
Otto Wells	...do	p. m. 10
Ben Pah ra wit e up	...do	p. m. 10
Tom He ah e mah	...do	p. m. 10
Charles Chisholm	...do	p. m. 10
Jesse Ti tsa ni we l	...do	p. m. 10
Clarance Tso taddle	...do	p. m. 10
Pen nah	...do	p. m. 10
Ralph Cleveland	...do	p. m. 10
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Klamath, Oreg.		
WHITES.		
O. C. Applegate	Agent	$1,200
Henry W. Montague	Clerk	840
Stacy Hemenway	Physician	1,000
Adolphus H. Engle	Sawyer	800
George W. Hern	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
INDIANS.		
Thomas Barkley	Blacksmith	500
Joseph Kirk	Judge	p. m. 10
Henry Wilson	...do	p. m. 10
Jefferson Riddle	...do	p. m. 10
POLICE.		
Bob Cook	Captain	p. m. 15
Henry Hoover	Lieutenant	p. m. 15
Thomas Blowe	Private	p. m. 10
Dunemer David	...do	p. m. 10
Jim Wallace	...do	p. m. 10
Dick Brown	...do	p. m. 10
Harvey Wilson (scon chin)	...do	p. m. 10
George Duvall	...do	p. m. 10
Robert Wilson	...do	p. m. 10
Elmer Hill	...do	p. m. 10
Joseph Godown	...do	p. m. 10
La Pointe, Wis.		
WHITE.		
S. W. Campbell	Agent	1,800
Rowland G. Rodman, jr.	Clerk	1,200
James H. Spencer	Physician	1,200
Harry H. Beaser	Assistant clerk	720
Albert S. Larson	...do	900
Dalore King	Blacksmith	720
Roger Patterson	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
Fred J. Vine	...do	p. m. 65
Nathaniel D. Rodman	...do	p. m. 65
Peter Phalon	...do	p. m. 65
INDIANS.		
Antoine Buffalo	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
Stephen Gheen	...do	p. m. 60
POLICE.		
Henry St. Jermain	Private	p. m. 10
Charles Poupart	...do	p. m. 10
Joseph Fourdays	...do	p. m. 10
Mike Gokey	...do	p. m. 10
Louis Corbine	...do	p. m. 10
Antoine Slater	...do	p. m. 10
Joe Petite	...do	p. m. 10
Ah nah kah me ke nung.	...do	p. m. 10
Wah se gwon aish kung	...do	p. m. 10
Charles Makesow	...do	p. m. 10
Simon Martin	...do	p. m. 10
Frank Cadotte	...do	p. m. 10
William Gordon	...do	p. m. 10
John Stoddard	...do	p. m. 10
George Gurnoe	...do	p. m. 10
Peter Petite	...do	p. m. 10
Walter Ruttle	...do	p. m. 10
Lemhi, Idaho.		
WHITES.		
Edward M. Yearian	Agent	1,200
George D. C. Hibbs	Clerk	900

a Also treaty of October 21, 1867.

List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Lemhi, Idaho—Cont'd.		
WHITES—continued.		
Hubert W. Dudley	Physician	$1,000
Isaac S. Brashears	Blacksmith and carpenter.	840
Arthur L. Pyeatt	Addl. farmer	p. m. 50
Carroll F. Pyeatt	...do	p. m. 60
INDIANS.		
William Burton	Interpreter	100
Tyone	Herder	360
POLICE.		
John Too muzzo	Captain	p. m. 15
Moke	Private	p. m. 10
Andy Johnson	...do	p. m. 10
Yellow Stone	...do	p. m. 10
Leech Lake, Minn.		
WHITES.		
Capt. W. A. Mercer, U. S. A.	Acting agent	None.
Howell Morgan	Clerk	1,200
Edward S. Hart	Physician and overseer.	1,200
George S. Davidson	Physician	1,200
William R. Houtz	Assistant clerk	1,000
George A. Morrison	Farmer and overseer.	1,000
James B. Noble	Carpenter	720
Carl Rau	Farmer	720
INDIANS.		
Ed. Lucia	Engineer	720
Donald S. Morrison	Assistant clerk	600
Mark Brauchaud	Blacksmith	720
Ames Big Bird	...do	720
William Bellanger	Interpreter	300
Frank Ellis	Teamster	320
Alex. Jourdan	...do	320
Peter Graves	Interpreter	360
William Butcher	Laborer	240
John P. Bonga	Asst. farmer	540
Nay tah wah be wing	Laborer	240
Charles A Wakefield	Sp'l interpreter.	p. m. 50
POLICE.		
Gay bay gah bow	Captain	p. m. 15
Ah wish toyah	Private	p. m. 10
William Martin	...do	p. m. 10
Kay zhe tah wo say	...do	p. m. 10
Way mit go zause	...do	p. m. 10
Henry Defoe	...do	p. m. 10
Joseph C. Roy	...do	p. m. 10
Nayah tah wub	...do	p. m. 10
Oke mah wub	...do	p. m. 10
Joe Thunder	...do	p. m. 10
Joseph Bellanger	...do	p. m. 10
Wah be shay sheence	...do	p. m. 10
Oge mah we yah bow	...do	p. m. 10
Bah dwa we dung	...do	p. m. 10
Nah gah nub	...do	p. m. 10
Nay shwah so way we dung.	...do	p. m. 10
May zhuk e un ung	...do	p. m. 10
Gah zhe pgah bow	...do	p. m. 10
No bid ay ge shig	...do	p. m. 10
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Leech Lake, Minn.—Cont'd.		
POLICE—continued.		
Mayn way we dung	Private	p. m. $10
William Douglass	...do	p. m. 10
James Shears	...do	p. m. 10
Ke bid way aush	...do	p. m. 10
Albert Whipple	...do	p. m. 10
Be mis quash	...do	p. m. 10
Henry Butcher	...do	p. m. 10
Joe Weaver	...do	p. m. 10
Henry Hudson	...do	p. m. 10
John Monroe	...do	p. m. 10
Me shee doonce	...do	p. m. 10
Nah zhah keesh kung	...do	p. m. 10
Lower Brule, S. Dak.(a)		
WHITES.		
Benjamin C. Ash	Agent	1,400
George S. Stone	Clerk	1,200
Adoniram J. Morris	Physician	1,200
J. B. Smith	Blacksmith	800
Thomas J. Campbell	Carpenter	800
C. H. Sumner	Butcher	720
Henry C. Goodale	Farmer	720
M. J. Lynott	Stableman	300
Joseph Holzkaner	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65
INDIANS.		
M. Longdeau	Asst. farmer	540
Norbert La Roche	Herder	400
J. T. Van Metre	Issue clerk	800
George Tompkins	Asst. blacksmith	240
Alex. Reneomntre	Interpreter	240
John S. W. Bear	Blacksmith's apprentice.	180
Reuben Estes	Wheelwright	240
James Goodroad	Tinner	120
Alex. B. Heart	Carpenter's apprentice.	180
Frank S. Hawk	Laborer	240
Thomas Bow	Asst. carpenter	240
Big Mane	Judge	p. m. 10
Spotted Horse	...do	p. m. 10
Cornelius B. Head	...do	p. m. 10
POLICE.		
John B. Partisan	Captain	p. m. 15
Mitchell Quitt	Private	p. m. 10
William F. Thunder	...do	p. m. 10
Thomas S. Jumper	...do	p. m. 10
David P. Clown	...do	p. m. 10
Moses E Whistle	...do	p. m. 10
Wm L Elk	...do	p. m. 10
Joseph C. Foot	...do	p. m. 10
Horace D. Boy	...do	p. m. 10
Edward L. Crow	...do	p. m. 10
Iver E Star	...do	p. m. 10
Sam M. Bird	...do	p. m. 10
Henry P. Hair	...do	p. m. 10
George Scott	...do	p. m. 10
Thomas O. Lodge	...do	p. m. 10
Mescalero, N. Mex.		
WHITES.		
Walter McM. Luttrell	Agent	1,600
Walter C. Strong	Clerk	1,000
Samuel F. Miller	Herder	720

a Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

REF0073737

List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Mescalero, N. Mex.—Continued.		
INDIANS.		
Walter P. Hedges	Blacksmith	$600
Jim La Pay	Teamster	180
Patricio	Asst. farmer	120
Belen	Teamster	180
POLICE.		
Sam Chino	Captain	p. m. 15
Peganza	Private	p. m. 10
John Chino	do	p. m. 10
Big Mouth	do	p. m. 10
William Blake	do	p. m. 10
Shantah	do	p. m. 10
Fred Pelman	do	p. m. 10
Jack Tortilla	do	p. m. 10
Elmer Wilson	do	p. m. 10
Mission Tule River, Cal.		
WHITES.		
Lucius A. Wright	Agent	1,600
N. Davenport	Clerk	1,100
C. C. Wainright	Physician	1,200
Andrew J. Slice	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65
INDIANS.		
Martin Jauro	Asst. farmer	180
POLICE.		
Jose Magull	Captain	p. m. 15
Servantes Lugo	Private	p. m. 10
Jose Carac	do	p. m. 10
Domingo Moro	do	p. m. 10
James Alto	do	p. m. 10
Bonifacio Calsee	do	p. m. 10
Pablo Kintano	do	p. m. 10
Adolfo Choqua	do	p. m. 10
José Plaper	do	p. m. 10
José Majado	do	p. m. 10
George Escalante	do	p. m. 10
Louis Amata	do	p. m. 10
Charley Ablatz	do	p. m. 10
Jerry Au coh	do	p. m. 10
Paneto Tee we	do	p. m. 10
Rosendo Curo	do	p. m. 10
Navajo, N. Mex.		
WHITES.		
George W. Hayzlett	Agent	1,800
E. Haldeman Dennison	Clerk	1,200
Charles J. Finnegan	Physician	1,100
Samuel S. Shoemaker	Head farmer and superintendent.	900
W. H. H. Benefiel	Farmer	840
F. L. Benson	do	840
John Stewart	Blacksmith	840
Charles Drury	Carpenter and wheelwright.	840
John V. Raush	General mechanic.	840
J. H. Henderson	Engineer and sawyer.	840
T. G. Henderson	Ox driver	600
Edgar Maxey	Stableman	600
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Navajo, N. Mex.—Continued.		
WHITES—continued.		
Mary L. Eldridge	Field matron	$720
Sarah E. Abbott	do	720
Anna J. Ritter	do	720
Martin F. Long	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65
Elwin E. Rogers	do	p. m. 65
INDIANS.		
John Watchman	Watchman	180
George Watchman	Mill laborer	360
Louis Watchman	Laborer	360
Tom Sawyer	Apprentice	180
Moqui	Mill laborer	360
Black Horse	Judge	p. m. 10
Wa nee ka	do	p. m. 10
El sitty yazza begay	do	p. m. 10
POLICE.		
Bo ko di be tah	Lieutenant	p. m. 15
Wingate	Captain	p. m. 15
Hosteen Ha hi	Private	p. m. 10
Yellow Horse	do	p. m. 10
Big Horse	do	p. m. 10
Bi-in Begay	do	p. m. 10
Belone	do	p. m. 10
Thomas Noci ya	do	p. m. 10
Hostoi Delini	do	p. m. 10
To pa ha	do	p. m. 10
Ta tchi in nez	do	p. m. 10
John Silversmith	do	p. m. 10
Adobe	do	p. m. 10
Gactanito	do	p. m. 10
Hatalth eli nez	do	p. m. 10
George Catron	do	p. m. 10
Neah Bay, Wash.		
WHITES.		
Samuel G. Morse	Agent	1,200
Horace W. Cox	Physician	1,100
INDIANS.		
Chester Wanderhard	Farmer	600
Luke Markishtum	Teamster	300
Light House Jim	Judge	p. m. 10
Dan Tucker	Apprentice	120
Charles Williams	Judge	p. m. 10
A. B. Meacham	do	p. m. 10
Jack Hudson	do	p. m. 10
Harry California	do	p. m. 10
POLICE.		
Peter Brown	Captain	p. m. 15
Jimmie Howe	Private	p. m. 10
Joe Pullen	do	p. m. 10
Charles White	do	p. m. 10
Shubid Hunter	do	p. m. 10
John Scott	do	p. m. 10
Nevada, Nev.		
WHITES.		
Fred B. Spriggs	Agent	1,500
Charles W. Jones	Clerk	1,000
William H. Harrison	Physician	1,000
John Mohrherr	Gen. mechanic	900

List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Nevada, Nev.—Cont'd.		
INDIANS.		
William Frazee	Judge	p. m. $10
David Manwee	do	p. m. 10
Lee Winnemucca	do	p. m. 10
POLICE.		
David Numana	Captain	p. m. 15
Charles Holbrook	Private	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
William O'Day	do	p. m. 10
New York, N. Y.		
WHITES.		
A. W. Ferrin	Agent	1,000
A. D. Lake	Physician	600
Nez Perces, Idaho. (a)		
WHITES.		
C. T. Stranahan	Agent	1,600
John S. Martin	Clerk	1,000
Ossian J. West	Physician	1,200
James T. Conley	Farmer	720
Willard P. Bounds	Blacksmith	720
George T. Black	Carpenter	720
Hasseltine D. Bean	Sawyer	720
John W. Hughes	Laborer	480
Charles M. Bartlett	Sawyer	720
Lewis G. Phillips	Engineer	720
Orison E. Bean	do	720
INDIANS.		
Edward Raboin	Interpreter	300
Frank S. Shively	Asst. clerk	900
POLICE.		
James Grant	Private	p. m. 10
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr.		
WHITES.		
C. P. Mathewson	Agent	1,600
W. F. Haygood	Clerk	1,200
Wm. J. Stephenson	Physician	1,000
Henry G. Neibuhr	Farmer	800
E. B. Atkinson	Asst. clerk	1,000
INDIANS.		
David St. Cyr	Farmer	800
Noah La Flesche	Carpenter	600
Garry P. Meyers	Blacksmith	600
Marguerite Diddock	Field matron	600
Maude Holt	do	600
Thomas Van Buren	Blacksmith	400
Henry Hardin	Carpenter	400
Charles H. Prophet	do	400
James Alexander	Interpreter	300
Amos H. Snow	Teamster	240
Frank L. Mott	Teamster and laborer.	240
Harvey Warner	Interpreter	300
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr.—Continued.		
POLICE.		
John Harrison	Captain	p. m. $15
Daniel Hewitt	Private	p. m. 10
Matthew Tyndall	do	p. m. 10
Thomas Mitchell	do	p. m. 10
Howard McKee	do	p. m. 10
George White Wing	do	p. m. 10
Silas Wood	do	p. m. 10
James Hamilton	do	p. m. 10
George Miller	do	p. m. 10
Peter Decora	do	p. m. 10
James Fisher	do	p. m. 10
John Little Wolf	do	p. m. 10
Solomon Hill	do	p. m. 10
Daniel Webster	do	p. m. 10
Green Hair	do	p. m. 10
Lawrence Smith	do	p. m. 10
John H. Bear	do	p. m. 10
Osage, Okla. (b)		
WHITES.		
Wm. J. Pollock	Agent	1,600
Wm. D. Leonard	Clerk	1,200
Healey M. Loomer	Asst. clerk	1,000
Wm. H. Todd	Physician	1,200
Lucian W. B. Long	do	1,200
Wm. H. Robinson	Clerk in charge Kaw subagency.	1,000
Wm. M. Crawford	Stenographer	720
Wm. W. Painter	Constable	600
J. Chalmers Byers	do	600
Ransom Payne	Chief of police	1,200
John K. Carter	Messenger	240
Wiley G. Haines	Constable	600
INDIANS.		
Joseph B. Bryant	Constable	600
Louis Baptiste	Stableman	600
Charles N. Prudom	Interpreter	300
Achan Pappan	do	150
POLICE.		
Pah hu la ga ny	Private	p. m. 10
Little Henry Pappan	do	p. m. 10
Richard White	do	p. m. 10
Frank Tinker	do	p. m. 10
Tom West	do	p. m. 10
Jesse Me ho jah	do	p. m. 10
Franklin N. Revard	do	p. m. 10
Pima, Ariz.		
WHITES.		
Elwood Hadley	Agent	1,800
H. J. Palmer	Clerk	1,100
Julius Silberstein	Physician	1,100
D. J. Landers	Blacksmith and carpenter.	720
W. C. Haynes	Miller	840
Mary E. Thompson	Field matron	720
J. M. Berger	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65
INDIANS.		
Ralph Blackwater	Engineer	480
Juan Enos	Teamster and laborer.	280

a Also treaty of June 9, 1863.

b Also treaty of November 1, 1837.

REF0073738

List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Pima, Ariz.—Cont'd.		
INDIANS—continued.		
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. 15
Jo. Howard	Private	p. m. 10
José Miguel	do	p. m. 10
José Enos	do	p. m. 10
José	do	p. m. 10
Chester Arthur	do	p. m. 10
U. S. Grant	do	p. m. 10
Hugh Norris	do	p. m. 10
Victor Jackson	do	p. m. 10
Frank Nolan	do	p. m. 10
Pine Ridge, S. Dak. (a)		
WHITES.		
Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Clapp, U. S. A.	Acting Ind. agt.	None.
C. T. Lenge	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
Charles F. Zieman	Wheelwright	800
Thomas J. Henderson	Chief herder	800
Frank C. Hill	Carpenter	800
Marshall E. Stirk	Engineer and sawyer.	800
Chas. Dalkenberger	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65
John J. Boes	do	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	Assistant clerk	900
E. C. Means	do	600
Benjamin Mills	Assistant chief herder.	600
Frank C. Goings	Watchman	600
Peter Livermont	Stableman	600
Antoine Janis	Asst. farmer	480
Thomas Tyon	do	480
Charles Twiss	do	480
John Russell	do	480
Chas. Bird	Painter and tinner.	480
Frank Martinus	Laborer	360
Andrew H. Russell	Interpreter	300
Louis Martin	Asst. mechanic	300
Santa R. Martin	do	300
Robert Horse	Laborer	240
Axel Mousseau	Butcher	120
Frank Feather	do	120
Spotted Elk	Asst. butcher	p. m. 60
Ole Sitting Bear	do	p. m. 60
Frank Fast Horse	Judge	p. m. 10
John Thunder Bear	do	p. m. 10
William Iron Crow	do	p. m. 10
Henry S. Soldier	do	p. m. 10
Samuel Little Bull	Butcher	120
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Pine Ridge, S. Dak.—Continued.		
INDIANS—continued.		
Wm. Bergen	Laborer	$240
Alex. Lebuff	Asst. farmer	480
Oliver Good Shield	Asst. butcher	p. m. 60
Robert Yellow Boy	do	p. m. 60
Crandall Stabber	Asst. mechanic	300
Andrew Knife	Laborer	180
Peter Dillon	Physician's asst.	300
John Seckler	Herder	480
Robert Makes Enemy	do	360
Hugh Top Bear	Laborer	180
Alex. Salvis	Butcher	120
Antoine Hermann	Asst. farmer	480
Eugene Hairy Bird	Laborer	180
Frank Baggage	Herder	480
Wm. S. Crow	Laborer	240
Wm. White Bear	Asst. mechanic	300
Silas Shoots In	Butcher	120
Wounded Horse	do	120
Peter Chief Eagle	Laborer	240
Harry Two Eagle	Asst. butcher	p. m. 60
Chas. Smith	do	p. m. 60
Chas. C. Clifford	Laborer	p. m. 25
Philip F. Wells	do	p. m. 25
James Wild	do	p. m. 25
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. 10
Noah B. R. I. Woods	do	p. m. 10
Amos Red Owl	do	p. m. 10
Thos. Two Lance	do	p. m. 10
Austin Little Bull	do	p. m. 10
John Ghost Bear	do	p. m. 10
Geo. Coarging	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
John Red Willow	do	p. m. 10
Frank Scatters Them	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 Ladeaux	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
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 B. 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
Peter Stand	do	p. m. 10
Samuel Kills Brave	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, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Pine Ridge, S. Dak.—Continued.		
POLICE—continued.		
Chas. Wooden Leg	Private	p. m. $10
Andrew Chief	do	p. m. 10
Oscar Brave Eagle	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
Chas. P. Wolf	do	p. m. 10
Henry C. I. Winter	do	p. m. 10
Richard R. Bow	do	p. m. 10
Edward Crow	do	p. m. 10
Allen L. Horse	do	p. m. 10
Ralph O. Horse	do	p. m. 10
James C. Again	do	p. m. 10
John Shaugreau	do	p. m. 10
Edward R. Bear	do	p. m. 10
Wm. C. Bull	do	p. m. 10
Ellis S. Bear	do	p. m. 10
Joseph High Eagle	do	p. m. 10
Allen P. Killer	do	p. m. 10
Fred. Twin	do	p. m. 10
Phillip B. Them	do	p. m. 10
John C. After	do	p. m. 10
Wm. Cheyenne	do	p. m. 10
Henry Chase I. Sight	do	p. m. 10
Benjamin Claymore	do	p. m. 10
John W. Wolf	do	p. m. 10
James D. Thrice	do	p. m. 10
Wm. Corn	do	p. m. 10
Chas. M. T. I. Front	do	p. m. 10
Joseph E. Horse	do	p. m. 10
Ponca, etc., Okla. (a)		
WHITES (PONCA).		
John Jensen	Agent	1,500
R. S. Steele	Clerk	1,200
H. W. Newman	Physician	1,000
H. C. Lowdermilk	Carpenter and miller.	720
Sara E. Mitchell	Field matron	600
Henry R. Herndon	Assistant clerk	840
John G. Atkins	Blacksmith	720
Joseph B. Stevens	Laborer	300
E. G. Commons	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
INDIANS.		
Peter Mitchell	Interpreter	300
Joseph Le Claire	Carpenter	300
Francis Roy	do	240
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
Weak Bone	Private	p. m. 10
Charles Primeaux	do	p. m. 10
Paschall Cerre	do	p. m. 10
WHITES (PAWNEE).		
W. B. Webb	Clerk	1,200
C. W. Driesbach	Physician	1,000
W. H. Ferguson	Blacksmith	600
J. E. Eaves	Carpenter	600
W. C. Bays	Miller	600
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Ponca, etc., Okla.—Continued.		
WHITES (PAWNEE)—continued.		
B. N. Barnes	Laborer	$280
Sarah E. Murray	Field matron	600
Joseph D. Turner	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
INDIANS.		
Isaac Moore	Engineer	600
Nathaniel Mannington	Carpenter	240
William Pappan	Messenger	240
Henry Box	Blacksmith	240
WHITES (OTOE).		
W. McKay Dougan	Physician and clerk.	1,500
Albert E. Light	Farmer	600
William R. Carroll	Carpenter	600
S. W. Bailey	Laborer	280
INDIANS.		
J. B. Dailey	Blacksmith	600
Mitchell Deroin	Interpreter	300
Alice Deroin	Toll keeper	300
Charles Deroin	Carpenter	240
Leo Ely	Blacksmith	240
Charles Watson	Judge	p. m. 5
Richard Whitehorse	do	p. m. 5
James Whitewater	do	p. m. 5
POLICE.		
George Washington	Captain	p. m. 15
Charles G. Barnes	Private	p. m. 10
Charles Washington	do	p. m. 10
Charles Six Bitts	do	p. m. 10
WHITES (OAKLAND).		
Garrett C. Brewer	Gen'l mechanic	720
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha, Kansas (b).		
WHITES.		
W. R. Honnell	Agent	1,200
Robert E. Murphy	Clerk	1,200
Oliver M. Chapman	Physician	1,000
Blair S. Stewart	do	300
Archibald F. Haynes	Blacksmith	600
Frank Becht	Wheelwright	600
INDIANS.		
James Vanderblomen	Laborer	300
POLICE.		
Frank A. Bourbonny	Captain	p. m. 15
John Mas qui qua	Private	p. m. 10
John Butler	do	p. m. 10
George Veix	do	p. m. 10
Walter A. Pappan	do	p. m. 10
Joe Cook	do	p. m. 10
Naw che thah	do	p. m. 10
Nwahk tote	do	p. m. 10
Wam me go	do	p. m. 10

a Also treaties of March 15, 1854, and September 24, 1857.

b 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.

REF0073739

List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Pueblo and Jicarilla, N. Mex.		
WHITES (PUEBLO).		
N. S. Walpole	Agent	$1,500
W. H. H. Woodward	Clerk	1,000
Mary E. Dissette	Field matron	720
José Valdez	Teamster	480
Albert B. Reagan	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
INDIANS.		
Seferino Cordero	Laborer	120
WHITES (JICARILLA).		
John L. Gaylord	Clerk	1,000
Edwin R. Fouts	Physician	1,000
Robert Ewell	Farmer	900
J. Albert Morse	Asst. farmer	720
James A. Granger	Blacksmith and wheelwright.	900
INDIANS.		
Edward J. Mix	Teamster	180
Edward Ladd	Interpreter	240
Serafine De Jesus	Herder	240
Rubin Springer	....do	240
Trucht	Apprentice	120
Albert Garcea	....do	120
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
Balis Elote	Private	p. m. 10
Ah West Romero	....do	p. m. 10
Antoine Vigil	....do	p. m. 10
Jose I. De Jesus	....do	p. m. 10
John Mills	....do	p. m. 10
Francisco Monte	....do	p. m. 10
Dotaya Domingo	....do	p. m. 10
Alonzo Candelario	....do	p. m. 10
George Garcea	....do	p. m. 10
Mundo Muniz	....do	p. m. 10
Puyallup, Wash.		
WHITES.		
George D. McQuesten	Clerk	1,200
Claude H. Kinnear	Physician	1,000
Charles McIntyre	Farmer	600
Lida W. Quihlby	Field matron	720
William H. Bishop	Storekeeper	600
INDIANS.		
Johnson Waukenas	Judge	p. m. 5
John Wakatup	....do	p. m. 3
James Jackson	....do	p. m. 3
POLICE.		
Dick Lewis	Private	p. m. 10
Harry Shale	....do	p. m. 10
Frank Law	....do	p. m. 10
Peter Heck	....do	p. m. 10
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
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	100
J. W. Johnson	Laborer	300
Willis C. McBride	Blacksmith	350
INDIAN.		
Wm. B. Hodgkiss	Addl. farmer	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	....do	p. m. 10
G. W. Finley	....do	p. m. 10
William Prophet	....do	p. m. 10
Rosebud, S. Dak. (b)		
WHITES.		
Charles E. McChesney	Agent	1,800
Frank Mullen	Clerk	1,200
Leonidas M. Hardin	Physician	1,200
H. B. Cox	Assistant clerk	800
John Brown	Storekeeper	800
Frank Robinson	Farmer	800
Charles Bredeson	Blacksmith	800
C. E. Colby	Carpenter	800
Peter Balgood	Wagon maker	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	Assistant clerk	720
George Stead	Asst. farmer	120
Norris Shield	....do	120
Antoine Bordeaux	....do	120
Geo. Whirlwind Soldier	....do	120
Arthur Two Strike	....do	120
Albert Bear	....do	120
Oliver Prue	....do	120
Alex. Desersa	Asst. blacksmith	180
Samuel David	Laborer	300
Samuel Holy Day	....do	300
Louis Roubideau	Watchman	480
Louis Bordeaux	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65
Dominick Bray	Butcher	520
Henry Horse Looking	Laborer	300
Ralph Eagle Feather	Asst. carpenter	600
Henry Knife	Teamster	360
Morris Walker	....do	360
John Omaha Boy	Laborer	300
Joseph Black Pipe	....do	240
Jesse Wright	Interpreter	240
Sam M. Terry	Janitor	180
David Lane Dog	Laborer	300

a Also treaties of May 13, 1853, 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, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Rosebud, S. Dak.—C't'd.		
INDIANS—continued.		
Stephen Murray	Asst. farmer	$120
James Du Bray	Stableman	540
Joseph Claymore	Teamster	360
Walter Red Elk	Asst. farmer	120
John Dempsey	Apprentice	180
Frederick Big Horse	Asst. farmer	120
James Cook	Laborer	240
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
Frank Red Tomahawk.	3d sergeant	p. m. 10
Henry Black Moon	Private	p. m. 10
Thomas Bear Dog	....do	p. m. 10
James Bear Man	....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
Charles Little Hawk	....do	p. m. 10
John Owns The Battle	....do	p. m. 10
Francis Roast	....do	p. m. 10
Ernest Swimmer	....do	p. m. 10
John Search Enemy	....do	p. m. 10
Edward Ute	....do	p. m. 10
Eli Wooden Ring	....do	p. m. 10
Chas. Walking Soldier	....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
Arthur Black Horse	....do	p. m. 10
Levi B. T. W. Horses	....do	p. m. 10
Jasper Elliston	....do	p. m. 10
George Charging Elk	....do	p. m. 10
Edward Quick Bear	....do	p. m. 10
Frank Frog	....do	p. m. 10
Amos Wooden Knife	....do	p. m. 10
Moses Hair	....do	p. m. 10
Harry Standing Bull	....do	p. m. 10
Paul May	....do	p. m. 10
Thomas Loafer	....do	p. m. 10
Jesse S. Pickit Pin	....do	p. m. 10
John Luno Omaha	....do	p. m. 10
Fred Lilly Day	....do	p. m. 10
Charles Red Hawk	....do	p. m. 10
King Crazy Hawk	....do	p. m. 10
David Big Corn	....do	p. m. 10
Wm. Grey Hound	....do	p. m. 10
Benj. Hungry	....do	p. m. 10
Jos. One Feather	....do	p. m. 10
Charles Y. Bear	....do	p. m. 10
John Red Eagle	....do	p. m. 10
Joseph Bad Bear	....do	p. m. 10
Thomas Black Bull	....do	p. m. 10
Charles White Mouse	....do	p. m. 10
John Jumps Off	....do	p. m. 10
Round Valley, Cal.		
WHITE.		
Elmer E. Kightlinger	Clerk	900
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Round Valley, Cal.—C't'd.		
INDIANS.		
Charles Dorman	Farmer	$720
Henry Smith	Stableman	
POLICE.		
Billy Johns	Private	p. m. 10
John Brown	....do	p. m. 10
James McKay	....do	p. m. 10
Sac and Fox, Iowa.		
WHITES.		
Wm. G. Mallu	Agent	1,000
D. S. Hinegardner	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
INDIANS.		
Joseph Tesson	Interpreter	200
POLICE.		
John Canal	Private	p. m. 10
James Powesheick	Captain	p. m. 15
Samuel Lincoln	Private	p. m. 10
Alfred Keahno	....do	p. m. 10
Sac and Fox, Okla. (a)		
WHITES.		
Lee Patrick	Agent	1,200
Wm. R. Gullck	Clerk	1,000
Frank W. Wyman	Physician	1,000
Payson S. Whatley	Assistant clerk	900
Jefferson L. McDaniel	Blacksmith	700
F. Herbert Severance	Laborer	300
John S. Tanksley	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
INDIANS.		
William Hurr	Interpreter	100
POLICE.		
Peter Sooecy	Captain	p. m. 15
Jim Warrior	Private	p. m. 10
Jim Wolf	....do	p. m. 10
Tolbert White	....do	p. m. 10
Frank Carter	....do	p. m. 10
John Contesu	....do	p. m. 10
San Carlos, Ariz.		
WHITES.		
Capt W. J. Nicholson, U. S. A.	Acting agent	None.
Stephen Janus	Clerk	1,200
J. S. Lindley	Physician	1,200
Frank P. Burnett	Issue clerk	1,000
William A. Wright	Herder	900
Cromwell R. Allen	Blacksmith	840
George Campbell	Miller	840
Frank K. Finn	Wheelwright	840
Wm. O. Tuttle	Farmer	800
Charles W. Patten	Engineer and sawyer.	840
Perry McMurren	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65
Oliver C. May	....do	p. m. 65
Eugene M. Tarly	....do	p. m. 65

a Also treaty of October 11, 1842.

REF0073740

List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
San Carlos, Ariz.—C't'd.		
INDIANS.		
Stephen Smith	Asst. issue clerk	$300
Roland Fish	Asst. wheelwright	240
Wm. Konn	Laborer	360
Don Juan	....do	480
Constant Bread	Interpreter	240
Wood Nashozsy	Asst. miller	360
Martin Tietha	Interpreter	240
Edward Matyato	Laborer	p. m. 30
Charles Donald	....do	p. m. 30
Takketoga	....do	p. m. 30
Yoolay	....do	p. m. 30
George Russell	....do	p. m. 30
Francisco	....do	p. m. 30
Melvin Sisto	....do	p. m. 30
Paul Jones	....do	p. m. 30
Henry Chilchuana	Asst. blacksmith	240
POLICE.		
Elpahy	Captain	p. m. 15
Charles Smith	Private	p. m. 10
Yalraklyay	....do	p. m. 10
Joe Benet	....do	p. m. 10
Frank Kate	....do	p. m. 10
Dilwamma	....do	p. m. 10
Sisto	....do	p. m. 10
Gustil	....do	p. m. 10
Goolmi	....do	p. m. 10
Dick	....do	p. m. 10
Henry Detchonee	....do	p. m. 10
Curley	....do	p. m. 10
Chuay	....do	p. m. 10
Francisco Drake	....do	p. m. 10
George Skatizah	....do	p. m. 10
Tsayatlay	....do	p. m. 10
Henry Kamnulah	....do	p. m. 10
Richard Gozie	....do	p. m. 10
Palthua	....do	p. m. 10
Santee, Nebr. (*a*)		
WHITES.		
H. C. Baird	Agent	1,500
Frederick Robinnovitz	Clerk	1,000
George W. Ira	Physician	1,200
Willard K. Clark	....do	200
P. B. Gordon	Farmer	900
Benj. D. Bayha	Overseer	720
INDIANS.		
Henry Jones	Issue clerk	720
Oliver La Croix	Carpenter	660
Joseph M. Campbell	Engineer	640
Thomas H. Kitto	Miller	600
Wm. H. Abraham	Asst. carpenter	480
Jacob Wilson	Blacksmith	660
Louis Robinett	Teamster	480
Thomas O. Knudsen	Carpenter	480
Joseph Carrow	Overseer	300
Edward Howe	Blacksmith	400
Robert W. Brown	Asst. blacksmith	480
Stephen Blacksmith	Addl. farmer	p. m. 40
POLICE.		
Solomon Ross	Private	p. m. 10
Joseph Godfrey	....do	p. m. 10
Antoine Rouillard	....do	p. m. 10
Joseph Chase	....do	p. m. 10
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Shoshone, Wyo. (*b*)		
WHITES.		
H. G. Nickerson	Agent	$1,500
Jules F. Ludin	Clerk	1,200
F. H. Welty	Physician	1,200
Levi W. Vandervoort	Carpenter	720
John Small	Miller	900
L. S. Clark	Issue clerk	800
John Nikles	Blacksmith	720
Gabriel Jorgenson	Carpenter	720
Wm. L. Smith	Blacksmith	720
Philip M. O'Neill	Engineer	900
John Henry Wahlen	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
Sidney D. Purviance	....do	p. m. 60
F. G. Burnett	....do	p. m. 60
INDIANS.		
Charles Lahoe	Herder	600
Charles Meyers	Interpreter	240
Henry Lee	....do	240
John Robertson	Blacksmith's apprentice.	240
James Munroe	....do	120
John McAdams	Herder	600
Jack Shaved Head	....do	600
John Hereford	Teamster	360
George Terry	Storekeeper	800
Frank Addison	Fireman	240
George White Antelope	Carpenter's apprentice.	100
William Washington	....do	240
John Jesus	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
Bishop	Judge	p. m. 10
Tassitsic	....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. 10
Woawatsie	....do	p. m. 10
Canawautz	....do	p. m. 10
Soqua	....do	p. m. 10
David D. Hill	....do	p. m. 10
Wm. Shakespeare	....do	p. m. 10
Andrew Jackson	....do	p. m. 10
Thomas Crespin	....do	p. m. 10
Padzoquittah	....do	p. m. 10
Charlie	....do	p. m. 10
Pine	....do	p. m. 10
Amos	....do	p. m. 10
Siletz, Oreg.		
WHITES.		
T. Jay Buford	Agent	1,200
Warren H. Brown	Clerk	900
John F. Turner	Physician	1,000
INDIANS.		
John Adams	Judge	p. m. 8
Wm. Smith	....do	p. m. 8
Wm. Towner	Addl. farmer	p. m. 50
POLICE.		
Wm. Strong	Private	p. m. 10
Coquello Thompson	....do	p. m. 10
U. S. Grant	....do	p. m. 10
Antone Selsic	....do	p. m. 10

a Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.
b Also treaties of May 10, 1868, and July 3, 1868.

List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Sisseton, S. Dak.		
WHITE.		
Nathan P. Johnson	Agent	$1,500
INDIANS.		
M. Demarrias	Interpreter	240
POLICE.		
John King	Private	p. m. 10
Anderson Crawford	....do	p. m. 10
Joseph Hurt	....do	p. m. 10
John Nahoton	....do	p. m. 10
John Tahe Williams	....do	p. m. 10
Jonah Wynde	....do	p. m. 10
Southern Ute, Colo. (*a*)		
WHITES.		
Louis A. Knackstedt	Agent	1,100
Joe Smith	Issue clerk	800
Wm. A. Kibbe	Blacksmith	720
INDIANS.		
John Taylor	Interpreter	240
Nicolas Jeantet	Asst. farmer	500
Louis Marthez	....do	400
Jose Apodaca	Teamster	400
Dawson Cooke	Farmer	720
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
Henry Shoshone	....do	p. m. 10
Israel Knight	....do	p. m. 10
Job Armstrong	....do	p. m. 10
John Hay	....do	p. m. 10
Isaac Peabody	....do	p. m. 10
Charles Charez	....do	p. m. 10
Standing Rock, N. Dak. (*b*)		
WHITES.		
Geo. H. Bingenheimer	Agent	1,800
Wm. Dobson	Clerk	1,200
Ralph H. Ross	Physician	1,200
Charles M. Robinson	Issue clerk	1,000
Edward Forte	Carpenter	800
Frank B. Steinmetz	Blacksmith	800
Henry ten Broek	Harness maker	800
August P. Johnson	Butcher	720
Thomas J. Reedy	Farmer	800
Dwight D. Wilbur	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65
Wm. Kadletz	....do	p. m. 65
INDIANS.		
Aaron C. Wells	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65
Robert P. Higheagle	Asst. clerk	620
Charles De Rockbrain	Asst. farmer	300
George Pleets	Asst. carpenter	360
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Standing Rock, N. Dak.—Continued.		
INDIANS—continued.		
William Cadotte	Stableman	$300
John Grass, sr.	Judge	p. m. 10
Gabriel Grayeagle	....do	p. m. 10
Miles Walker	....do	p. m. 10
Bear Paw	Asst. blacksmith	300
James Terlen	....do	180
Benedict White	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65
Joseph Matonoupa	Asst. farmer	300
Mark Cetankokipapi	Judge	p. m. 10
John Ticksalin	Asst. carpenter	300
John Gayton	....do	300
Nick Cadotte	Asst. farmer	300
Joseph Natanhinaja	Judge	p. m. 10
Charles Gayton	Asst. blacksmith	300
Thomas Fly	....do	300
Louis Killed	Asst. farmer	300
William Tukisaoin	Asst. carpenter	300
John Hoksilato	Asst. harness maker.	240
Henry Tobona	....do	180
Peter Tatankaista	Asst. blacksmith	300
Albert Walker	....do	300
Philip Cetauwanjila	Asst. carpenter	240
Joseph Archambault	Interpreter	300
Baptiste Gabe	Asst. farmer	300
John Pleets	....do	300
Robert Wicala	Asst. carpenter	120
John Sakeliute	Asst. blacksmith	120
Frank Cegagin	Janitor and physician's asst.	180
Zintkalaska	Asst. carpenter	180
William Sinte	....do	240
POLICE.		
David Standing Soldier	Captain	p. m. 15
David Chatkah	1st lieutenant	p. m. 15
John Loneman	2d lieutenant	p. m. 15
Joseph Brownwolf	Private	p. m. 10
Antoine Oneleather	....do	p. m. 10
Mark Goodwood	....do	p. m. 10
Heavy Medicine	....do	p. m. 10
Alexander Middle	....do	p. m. 10
George Ironroad	....do	p. m. 10
Hugh Swifthawk	....do	p. m. 10
Leo Twohorses	....do	p. m. 10
James Yellow	....do	p. m. 10
Henry Redthunder	....do	p. m. 10
Eli Swifteagle	....do	p. m. 10
George Keepeagle	....do	p. m. 10
David Caske	....do	p. m. 10
Eugene Littlesoldier	....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
William Taken Alive	....do	p. m. 10
Oliver Looking Elk	....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
Lewis Elk Nation	....do	p. m. 10

a Also treaties of October 7, 1863, and March 2, 1868.
b Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

REF0073741

List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued		
Standing Rock N. Dak.—Continued.		
POLICE—continued.		
Samuel Hawkeagle	Private	p.m.$10
James Amidst	do	p. m. 10
Take The Shield	do	p. m. 10
Albert Atateyamani	do	p. m. 10
Louis Wapaho	do	p. m. 10
George Herakaonjinca	do	p. m. 10
Henry Talankawanjila	do	p. m. 10
Joseph Hechinska	do	p. m. 10
Pius Olowan	do	p. m. 10
Thomas Frosted	do	p. m. 10
George Waublicigala	do	p. m. 10
Stanton Anaptapi	do	p. m. 10
Matoonjinca	do	p. m. 10
Moses Wahacankacti quala	do	p. m. 10
Marcellus Redtomahawk	do	p. m. 10
Tongue River, Mont.(a).		
WHITES.		
Jas. C. Clifford	Agent	1,500
Wm. A. Posey	Clerk	1,000
Harold Tilleson	Blacksmith	720
August C. Stohr	Farmer	720
Carl A. Peterson	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
INDIANS.		
Jas. Rowland	Herder	720
Wm. Rowland	Interpreter	240
John Issues	Addl. farmer	100
Charles Looks Behind	Asst. farmer	240
Walter K. Callahan	Physician	1,000
Seth Yellow Bird	Apprentice	120
POLICE.		
Bird Bear	Captain	p. m. 15
Little Sun	Lieutenant	p. m. 15
Arapahoe Chief	Private	p. m. 10
Sponge	do	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
Hollow Breast	do	p. m. 10
Bullard	do	p. m. 10
Red Bird	do	p. m. 10
Tall Bull	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
Head Swift	do	p. m. 10
Fire Wolf	do	p. m. 10
Red Fox	do	p. m. 10
John Club Foot	do	p. m. 10
Tulalip, Wash.		
WHITES.		
Edward Mills	Agent	1,200
J Wiley Harris	Clerk	900
Chas. M. Buchanan	Physician	1,000
Edward Bristow	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
Charles A. Reynolds	do	p. m. 60
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Tulalip, Wash.—Con'd.		
WHITES—continued.		
Wm. McCluskey	Millwright	$720
Wm. Shelton	Sawyer	600
David To Use	Addl. farmer	p. m. 50
Thomas Phillips	Laborer	300
Charles Jules	Judge	p. m. 8
Hillaire Crockett	do	p. m. 8
Thomas Jefferson	do	p. m. 8
Charles George	do	p. m. 8
John Davis	do	p. m. 8
Gilbert Courville	do	p. m. 8
Charles Keo kuke	do	p. m. 8
Henry Steve	do	p. m. 8
Alexander Morris	Judge	p. m. 8
Wm. Peter	do	p. m. 8
POLICE.		
James Snoqualmie	Captain	p. m. 15
John Jackman	Private	p. m. 10
Walter James	do	p. m. 10
Peter J. James	do	p. m. 10
Solomon Balch	do	p. m. 10
Charley Edward	do	p. m. 10
William Nason	do	p. m. 10
Charles Wilbur	do	p. m. 10
Charles Sam	do	p. m. 10
Uintah and Ouray, Utah. (b)		
WHITES (UINTAH).		
H. P. Myton	Agent	1,800
J. A. Muse	Clerk	1,000
Howard C. Reamer	Physician	1,000
G. H. Johnson	Wheelwright	720
Sam McAfee	Carpenter	720
A. C. Davis	Blacksmith	720
Geo. W. Dickson	Miller and engineer.	840
W. M. Wayman	Overseer	840
Laura E. Smiley	Field matron	600
L. H. Mitchell	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
INDIANS.		
John V. Flake	Issue clerk	600
Wm. Wash	Herder	420
Edgar Meritats	Stableman	180
Andrew Frank	Blacksmith apprentice.	300
Charley Mack	Interpreter	300
James Copperfield	Carpenter apprentice.	120
POLICE.		
Billy Woods	Captain	p. m. 15
Albert Chaporse	Private	p. m. 10
Tom Arrum	do	p. m. 10
Tavcopont	do	p. m. 10
Jim Atwine	do	p. m. 10
Martin Van	do	p. m. 10
Joe Gross	do	p. m. 10
Tecumseh	do	p. m. 10
Sam Robinson	do	p. m. 10
Toney	do	p. m. 10
Samp	do	p. m. 10
John Nick	do	p. m. 10

a Also treaty of May 10, 1868, and agreement of February 26, 1877.
b Also treaties of October 7, 1863, and March 2, 1868.

List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Uintah and Ouray, Utah—Continued.		
WHITES (OURAY).		
James A. Gogarty	Clerk	$1,000
Paul B. Carter	Physician	1,000
John McAndrews	Overseer	1,000
Hugh Owens	Farmer	720
William Stark	Carpenter	720
George Shepherd	Wheelwright	720
E. F. Addis	Farmer	720
William D. Evans	Blacksmith	720
INDIANS.		
James Kanapatch	Blacksmith apprentice.	300
Charley Alhandra	Interpreter	300
Henry Modoc	Ferryman	300
Ben New cow ree	Asst. herder	420
Jack Johnston	Laborer	420
John Nachoop	Carpenter apprentice.	120
POLICE.		
Louis Fenno	Captain	p. m. 15
James Witchits	Private	p. m. 10
Joseph Arrive	do	p. m. 10
Fred. Carasso	do	p. m. 10
Al. Powlnch	do	p. m. 10
James Little	do	p. m. 10
Jim Ca po tai	do	p. m. 10
Umatilla, Oreg.		
WHITES.		
Charles Wilkins	Agent	1,200
Hugh E. Ramsaur	Clerk	900
Louis J. Perkins	Physician	1,000
Joseph T. Glenn	Carpenter	720
Carl Jensen	Blacksmith	720
Myron W. Briggs	Teamster	480
INDIANS.		
Joseph Craig	Interpreter	240
Long Hair	Judge	p. m. 10
Peo peo tow yash	do	p. m. 10
POLICE.		
John Shom Keen	Captain	p. m. 15
A la en ta mo ret	Private	p. m. 10
Edward Brisbois	do	p. m. 10
Ya ma wit	do	p. m. 10
Pe wap tse ow	do	p. m. 10
Mo ton fe	do	p. m. 10
Union, Ind. T.		
WHITES.		
J. B. Shoenfelt	Agent	1,500
J. Fentress Wisdom	Clerk	1,200
Blanche Oppenheimer	Asst. clerk	720
Alfred Taylor	Janitor	180
POLICE.		
J. W. Ellis	Captain	p. m. 15
John C. West	Lieutenant	p. m. 15
Alfred McKay	do	p. m. 15
B. T. Kell	Sergeant	p. m. 10
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Union, Ind. T.—Continued.		
POLICE—continued.		
Joseph Ward	Sergeant	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. W. Garland	do	p. m. 10
Moses Jimison	do	p. m. 10
Shelley Keys	do	p. m. 10
Ellis Metice	do	p. m. 10
C. R. Murphy	do	p. m. 10
C. W. Plummer	do	p. m. 10
C. R. Rider	do	p. m. 10
Frank Smith	do	p. m. 10
Jacob Harrison	do	p. m. 10
John Simpson	do	p. m. 10
Ben McIntosh	do	p. m. 10
Burt 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
Thomas Flint	do	p. m. 10
Andrew Pettit	do	p. m. 10
Warm Springs, Oreg.		
WHITES.		
James L. Cowan	Agent	1,200
George G. Gans, jr	Clerk	800
Walter Q. G. Tucker	Physician	900
INDIANS.		
David Washump	Blacksmith	600
Charles Pitt	Interpreter	100
Thomas Palmer	Judge	p. m. 8
Nena Patt	do	p. m. 8
Albert Kuckup	do	p. m. 8
POLICE.		
Antwine Pepino	Captain	p. m. 15
Suppat	Private	p. m. 10
James Sawykee	do	p. m. 10
Perry Kuckup	do	p. m. 10
Peter Brunoe	do	p. m. 10
Willie Miller	do	p. m. 10
Freddie Holliquilla	do	p. m. 10
Jake Anderson	do	p. m. 10
Jake Wahenecka	do	p. m. 10
Western Shoshone, Nev.		
WHITES.		
John S. Mayhugh	Agent	1,500
O. A. Hale	Clerk	900
A. P. Meriwether	Physician	1,000
Wellington T. Smith	Forwarding agent.	100
Charles J. Mayers	Farmer	720
INDIANS.		
Hiram Price	Laborer	360
Hank Thomas	Mail carrier	240
Johny Blackhat	Blacksmith	720
Capt. Sam	Judge	p. m. 10
Charlie Wines	do	p. m. 10
Frank Smith	do	p. m. 10

REF0073742

List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Western Shoshone, Nev.—Continued		
POLICE		
Long John	Captain	p.m.$15
Johnny Pronto	Private	p.m. 10
Charley Damon	do	p.m. 10
George Washington	do	p.m. 10
Dick Mingo	do	p.m. 10
Willie Wines	do	p.m. 10
George Bitt	do	p.m. 10
Charley Damon, jr.	do	p.m. 10
White Earth, Minn.		
WHITES.		
John H. Sutherland	Agent	1,800
Robert J. Holland	Clerk	1,200
J. H. Heidelman	Physician	1,200
Simon W. Smith	do	1,000
Arnold A. Ledeboer	Issue clerk	1,000
George A. Morison	Farmer and overseer.	1,000
J. B. Louzon	Carpenter	720
E. L. Brown	Forwarding agent.	p.m. 10
C. E. Morse	do	p.m. 10
F. F. W. Bruesnitz	do	p.m. 10
G. D. Miller	do	p.m. 10
INDIANS.		
J. E Perrault	Farmer	840
George A. Berry	Blacksmith	720
William Andrews	Asst. farmer	600
Lawrence Roberts	Blacksmith	720
Charles Martin	Asst. blacksmith	360
Theodore B. Beaulieu	Asst. farmer	600
Fred. Smith	Judge	p.m. 10
S. S McArthur	do	p.m. 10
Theodore H Beaulieu	do	p.m. 10
Andrew Vanos	Teamster	600
Archie McArthur	do	360
Louis Caswell	Blacksmith	720
Joseph H. Woodbury	Asst. clerk	600
S. P. Bellanger	Interpreter	240
George Fox	Asst. blacksmith	300
POLICE.		
Pete Parker	Private	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
Romain Perrault	do	p.m. 10
James Madison	do	p.m. 10
John Rock	do	p.m. 10
Ed. Tanner	do	p.m. 10
Bishop Little Wolf	do	p.m. 10
David Weaver	do	p.m. 10
George Rock	do	p.m. 10
Yakima, Wash.		
WHITES.		
Jay Lynch	Agent	1,500
J J Gaither	Clerk	1,000
Albert Wilgus	Physician	1,000
John S Churchward	Addl. farmer	p.m. 50
Wm. H. Embree	Carpenter	840

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Yakima, Wash.—Cont'd		
INDIANS.		
Abe Lincoln	Blacksmith	$720
James Butler	Teamster	300
Alex Wesley	Interpreter	100
Wilbur Spencer	Engineer	p.m. 60
Thomas Orce	Judge	p.m. 5
Calvin Hale	do	p.m. 5
Joseph Tweyich	do	p.m. 5
POLICE.		
Peter Klickitat	Captain	p.m. 15
Wm. Nehemiah	Private	p.m. 10
Yaw Yowan	do	p.m. 10
Peter Shar-ar-nute	do	p.m. 10
Billie Coosei	do	p.m. 10
Frank Seelatsee	do	p.m. 10
Charles Miller	do	p.m. 10
George Sauster	do	p.m. 10
Yankton, S. Dak.[a]		
WHITES.		
John W. Harding	Agent	1,600
Charles B. Persons	Clerk	1,200
George F. Pope	Physician	1,200
Frank H. Craig	Gen. mechanic	900
James Brown	Farmer	900
Willie Lindsay	Field matron	600
Charles S. Bush	Addl. farmer	p.m. 65
INDIANS.		
S. C. De Fond	Issue clerk	720
E. Claymore	Blacksmith	180
C. Sherman	Tinner	300
B. Archambeau	Painter	300
J. Butcher	Butcher	129
J. H. Ellis	Addl. farmer	p.m. 60
T. M. Arcouge	Interpreter	240
J. Grayface	Judge	p.m. 10
M. Standingbull	do	p.m. 10
David Simmons	Storekeeper	800
C. Bruquier	Harness maker	300
H. Frederick	Blacksmith	300
C. Morgan	Judge	p.m. 10
P. Picotte	Addl. farmer	p.m. 10
P. St. Pierre	do	p.m. 60
S. Vassuer	Blacksmith	300
J. Rondell	Carpenter	300
W. T. Selwyn	Addl. farmer	p.m. 40
M. Archambeau	Teamster	300
J. Selwyn	Stableman	300
POLICE.		
H. Hostile	Captain	p.m. 15
S. Grayhawk	Private	p.m. 10
C. Wanikiya	do	p.m. 10
H. Yellow bird	do	p.m. 10
Simon Vassar	do	p.m. 10
D. Bubuna	do	p.m. 10
W. Le Claire	do	p.m. 10
S. Spider	do	p.m. 10

[a] Also treaty of April 19, 1858.

List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN SERVICE—MISCELLANEOUS		
Indian inspectors.		
James McLaughlin		$2,500
J. George Wright		2,500
Walter H. Graves		2,500
Cyrus Beede		2,500
William J. McConnell		2,500
Andrew J. Duncan		2,500
Charles F. Nesler		2,500
Arthur M. Tinker		2,500
Special Indian agents.		
Samuel L. Taggart		2,000
Gilbert B. Pray		2,000
Elisha B. Reynolds		2,000
Roger C. Spooner		2,000
James E. Jenkins		2,000
Indian commissioners.		
Merrill E. Gates	Secretary	2,000
Elphalet Whittlesey		None.
Albert K. Smiley		None.
William H. Lyon		None.
Joseph T. Jacobs		None.
William D. Walker		None.
Philip C. Garrett		None.
Darwin R. James		None.
Rt. Rev. Henry B. Whipple.		None.
William M. Beardshear		None.
Superintendent of irrigation on Navajo Reservation.		
George Butler		2,000
Commissioners to negotiate with the Cree, Flathead, Northern Cheyennes, Fort Hall, Uintah, and Yakima Indians.		
Charles G. Hoyt		p.d. 10
Benjamin F. Barge		p.d. 10
James H. McNeely		p.d. 10
Commissioner to negotiate with the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota.		
Darwin S. Hall		p.d. 10
Commissioner for lands of Puyallup Reservation in Washington.		
Clinton A. Snowden		2,000
Commissioner to investigate title of lands on Chippewa and Christian Reservation in Kansas.		
Charles A. Smart		p.d. 10
Farmer in charge of Digger Indians in California.		
George O. Grist		900

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN SERVICE—MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.		
Special agent in charge of Mohawk and Sioux in Minnesota.		
George L. Evans		p.d. 83
Special agent in charge of Chippewas of Lake Superior.		
John O. Zellen		700
Revenue inspectors in the Indian Territory.		
Guy P. Cobb		1,200
Frank C. Churchhill		1,200
Town-site commissioners and appraisers for the town of Muscogee, Ind. T.		
Dwight W. Tuttle		p.d. 6
Benjamin Marshall		p.d. 6
John Adams		p.d. 6
Surveyor to above commission.		
Howard V. Hinckley		1,000
Clerk to above commission.		
Bertha E. Tuttle		1,200
Chainmen to above commission.		
Robert Watson		p.d. 2
Joseph Lightle		p.d. 2
Rodmen to above commission.		
David W. Haines		p.d. 2
Charles M. Hinckley		p.d. 2
Town-site commissioners and appraisers for the Choctaw Nation in the Indian Territory.		
John A. Sterrett		p.d. 6
Butler S. Smiser		p.d. 6
Clerk to above commission.		
Fred H. Wilson		1,000
Surveyor to above commission.		
Mark Kirkpatrick		1,000
Chainmen to above commission.		
John T. Bargar		p.d. 2
William L. Fox		p.d. 2
Rodmen to above commission.		
Lee W. Folsom		p.d. 2

REF0073743

List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN SERVICE—MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.		
Tocumte commissioners and appraisers for the Chickasaw Nation in the Indian Territory.		
Samuel N Johnson		p.d.\$6
Wesley B Burney		p.d. 6
Clerk to above commission.		
Clarence G. McKoon		1,000
Surveyors to above commission.		
Jira P. Thayer		1,000
William G. Rawles		1,000
Clerks in office of Inspector J. Geo. Wright.		
William F. Wells		1,200
Dana H. Kelsey		1,200
Revenue collectors for Cherokee Nation.		
Horace B. Gray		p.m.50
Bascom P. Rasmus		p.m.50
William S. Irwin		p.m.50
Revenue collectors for the Creek Nation.		
William A. Porter		p.m.50
Almerine E. McKellip		p.m.50
James Alexander		p.m.50
Superintendent of Indian schools.		
Estelle Reel		3,000
Supervisors of Indian schools.		
Albert O. Wright		1,500
Charles D. Rukestraw		1,500
Frank M. Conser		1,500
Millard F. Holland		1,500
Rufus C. Bauer		1,500
Superintendent of schools in the Indian Territory.		
John D. Benedict		3,000
School supervisor for the Chickasaw Nation.		
John M. Simpson		1,500
School supervisor for the Creek Nation.		
Calvin Ballard		1,500
School supervisor for the Cherokee Nation.		
Benjamin S. Coppock		1,500
INDIAN SERVICE—MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.		
School supervisor for the Choctaw Nation.		
Earle T. McArthur		\$1,500
Special allotting agents.		
William A. Winder		p.d.8
John K. Rankin		p.d.8
Helen P. Clarke		p.d.8
William E. Casson		p.d.8
George A. Keepers		p.d.8
John H. Knight		p.d.8
John T. Wertz		p.d.8
Alice C. Fletcher		p.d.8
Harry Humphrey		p.d.8
Erastus R. Harper		p.d.8
Commissioners to negotiate with the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Muscogee (or Creek), and Seminole nations.		
Henry L. Dawes		5,000
Tams Bixby		5,000
Archibald S. McKennon		5,000
Thomas B. Needles		5,000
Employees of foregoing commission.		
Allison L. Aylesworth	Secretary	1,800
Hurxthal Van Vechten Smith, a	Disbursing agent	1,200
John Q. Abbott	Clerk	p.m.150
H. C. F. Hackbush	do	p.m.150
Phillip B. Hopkins	do	p.m.150
Phillip G. Reuter	do	p.m.125
E. C. Backenstoe	do	p.m.100
William O. Beall	do	p.m.100
Samuel S. Benedict	do	p.m.100
William J. Cook	do	p.m.100
Phineas H. Cragan	do	p.m.100
Rutherford B. Cravens	do	p.m.100
Thomas J. Farran	do	p.m.100
Fred. W. Lobdell	do	p.m.100
Charles K. Miller	do	p.m.100
John D. Berry	do	p.m. 60
William E. Earle, jr	do	p.m. 45
James A. Scott	do	p.m.45
Elmer Smith	do	p.m.45
M. D. Green	Stenographer	p.m.100
Eddie Hastain	do	p.m.100
Archibald McElrath	do	p.m.100
William A. Smiley	do	p.m.100
David W. Yancey	do	p.m.100
Claude Duval	do	p.m.75
Charles H. Dana	Draftsman	p.m.125
Somerville J. Gibson	do	p.m.100
Moses P. Lyon	do	p.m.100
Frederick T. Marr	do	p.m.100
Walter E. Stumph	do	p.m.100
Moses D. Kenyon	Appraiser in chief.	2,000
Luther M. Axline	Appraiser	p.m.100
Henry L. Baker	do	p.m.100
Jacob Brunner	do	p.m.100
Alexander B. Christie	do	p.m.100
Grant Foreman	do	p.m.100
George H. Irish	do	p.m.100

a Detailed from the office of the Secretary of the Interior.

List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN SERVICE—MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.		
Employees of foregoing commission—Cont'd.		
John Kelly	Appraiser	p.m.\$100
James W. Kitzmiller	do	p.m.100
William M. Littell	do	p.m.100
William T. Little	do	p.m.100
Quincy A. McCracken	do	p.m.100
Robert W. McFarland	do	p.m.100
John S. Morris	do	p.m.100
George H. Bartlett	Surveyor	p.m.100
Nathaniel D. Christian	do	p.m.100
Albert H. Griffin	do	p.m.100
Henry S. Hackbusch	do	p.m.100
William A. Havener	do	p.m.100
Wyatt S. Hawkins	do	p.m.100
William H. McBroom	do	p.m.100
John P. Walker	do	p.m.100
George W. Walter	do	p.m.100
James C. Wilkinson	do	p.m.100
Wm. Henry Harrison	Choctaw representative.	p.m.100
Edward B. Johnson	Chickasaw representative.	p.m.100
George R. Brown	Chairman	p.m.30
James K. Gibson	do	p.m.30
George H. Hewlett	do	p.m.30
Junius Moore	do	p.m.30
W. F. Webber	do	p.m.30
Maurice F. Gilmore	Rodman	p.m.30
J. P. Reed	do	p.m.30
John W. Bailey	Axeman	p.m.30
L. S. Lawrence	do	p.m.30
Charles W. Bingham	Teamster	p.m.30
Champ W. Brown	do	p.m.30
C. F. Carothers	do	p.m.30
William J. Cassidy	do	p.m.30
Andrew Farris	do	p.m.30
Wesley Garrison	do	p.m.30
Henry Gerling	do	p.m.30
J. R. Gilliam	do	p.m.30
James J. Kelley	do	p.m.30
Marshall S. Norris	do	p.m.35
Frank Payne	do	p.m.30
Edward H. Pettiman	do	p.m.30
John Sharron	do	p.m.45
Henry Burnside	Cook	p.m.30
G. W. Hunter	do	p.m.30
Robert Marshall	do	p.m.30
Theodore Mathews	do	p.m.30
Frank Mitchell	do	p.m.30
John Morton	do	p.m.30
Douglas Perryman	do	p.m.30
James S. Winford	do	p.m.30
George W. Mitchell	Moundman	p.m.35
William A. Moody	do	p.m.30
Dice McIntosh	Janitor	p.m.20
Territory of Alaska.		
POLICE.		
George Kastrometinoff	Captain	p.m.15
James Jackson	Private	p.m.10
Augustus Bean	do	p.m.10
Saginaw Jake	do	p.m.10
Ca chuck tee	do	p.m.10
Frederick L. Morse	do	p.m.15
Don a wak	do	p.m.10
George Norkam	do	p.m.10
Daniel Benson	do	p.m.10
Simon Keith	do	p.m.10
Solomon Burton	do	p.m.10
William H. Lewis	do	p.m.10
INDIAN SERVICE—MISCELLANEOUS—Continued		
Territory of Alaska—Continued		
POLICE—continued		
Thomas Snuck	Private	p.m.\$10
William Howard	do	p.m. 10
Rockville, shipping station, Neb.		
Solomon V. Pitcher	Receiving and shipping clerk	1,200
Valentine, shipping station.		
I. Wesley Tucker	Receiving and shipping clerk.	1,200
John T. Keeley	Assistant clerk	600
Chicago warehouse.		
Mark Goode	Chief clerk	1,600
Frank Sorenson	Clerk	1,200
New York warehouse.		
Fred'k F. Meyer, jr	Chief clerk	1,600
Arend Brunges, jr	Clerk	p.m.100
Hualapai and Yava Supai Indians.		
WHITES.		
Charles Bushnell	Addl. farmer	p.m.60
Lucy B. Arnold	Field matron	p.m.50
POLICE.		
Bony Pa pow a	Private	p.m.10
Vesnor	do	p.m.10
George Idittava	do	p.m.10
Sam Sackathut	do	p.m.10
Walker River Reservation, Nev.		
Lambert A. Ellis	Farmer	800
POLICE.		
James Josephus	Captain	p.m.15
George Quartz	Private	p.m.10
Horace Greely	do	p.m.10
Richard Cowls	do	p.m.10
Bell Schurz	do	p.m.10
Fort Yuma, Ariz.		
Annie Purcell	Field matron	600
Eastern Cherokee, N. Car.		
POLICE.		
Loyd Smith	Private	p.m.10
Tomah, Wis.		
POLICE		
Good bear Decorah	Private	p.m.10

REF0073744

List of persons employed in the Indian Agency Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN SERVICE—MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.		
Office of M. J. Bentley, special agent for Kickapoos.		
WHITE.		
Martin J. Bentley *a*	Special agent for Kickapoo Indians.	$1,200
Joseph Clark	Addl farmer	p. m. 50
Elizabeth Test	Field matron	60
INDIAN SERVICE—MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.		
Office of M. J. Bentley, special agent for Kickapoos—Continued.		
INDIANS.		
Pan o wa	Interpreter	$300
Chas. Moori	Blacksmith	700
POLICE.		
Robert Conallis	Private	p. m. 10

a Appointed by request of Indians and paid from their own moneys.

List of persons employed in the Indian School Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1899.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Albuquerque School, N. Mex.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
Edgar A. Allen	Superintendent	$1,700	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1893	
Robert T. Tonner	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	June 16, 1899	
Edwin Schanandore	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Severo Lente	Assistant disciplinarian	240	M.	I.	Sept. 19, 1898	
James W. Travis	Principal teacher	810	M.	W.	Dec. 12, 1898	
Ida J. Allen	Teacher	720	F.	I.	Sept. 12, 1897	
Louisa Wallace	do	660	F.	W.	Jan. 20, 1891	
Emma V. Haines	do	660	F.	W.	Nov. 27, 1891	
Anna Schanandore	Assistant teacher	450	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Etta J. Vaughn	do	180	F.	W.	Apr. 19, 1898	
Florence E. Nolan	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Aug. 26, 1892	
William J. Oliver	Manual training teacher	810	M.	W.	Mar. 26, 1897	
Estelle G. Lawry	Matron	720	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1895	
Etta M. Clinton	Assistant matron	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Elizabeth F. Pease	do	900	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1891	
Clara M. Gardner	Nurse	600	F.	W.	June 23, 1891	
Maggie E. Seldomridge	Seamstress	600	F.	I.	Sept. 5, 1894	
Lena Gutierrez	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Julia B. Dorris	Laundress	540	F.	I.	Dec. 17, 1896	
Joseph Wind	Baker	180	M.	I.	Dec. 12, 1894	
Elizabeth Young	Cook	600	F.	I.	Jan. 16, 1899	
Louisa Gutierrez	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Carlota Gutierrez	do	120	F.	I.	do	
Randall Culkins	Farmer and blacksmith	720	M.	W.	Sept. 19, 1894	
William A. Seldomridge	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Aug. 14, 1893	
Joseph Colombin	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Raymond Johnson	Harness maker	480	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Louis Quintana	Shoemaker	480	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
George Easton	Night watchman	180	M.	I.	Sept. 24, 1898	
Candelaris Royval	do	180	M.	I.	Aug. 11, 1898	
John C. Phillip	Industrial teacher	660	M.	W.	June 16, 1899	
Blackfeet Agency Boarding School, Mont.						Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stats., 351).
W. H. Matson	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Z. T. Daniel	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	July 1, 1897	
M. C. Matson	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Phema M. Martin	do	600	F.	I.	Oct. 7, 1893	
Ella J. Hamilton	do	540	F.	I.	Oct. 3, 1898	
H. J. Kilgore	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Aug. 8, 1886	
Florence I. Kilgore	Matron	600	F.	W.	do	
Alice M. Williamson	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Apr. 6, 1896	
Maggie Wetzel	Seamstress	500	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Julia Cobell	Laundress	180	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Nettie Schiltz	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Apr. 16, 1899	
Laura Stevenson	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	do	
Mrs. Garrett White-horses	Cook	180	F.	W.	May 28, 1898	
Alice Rutherford	Assistant cook	360	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Carlisle School, Pa.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
R. H. Pratt	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 6, 1879	
A. J. Standing	Assistant superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1871	
W. B. Beitzell	Clerk	1,200	M.	W.	Dec. 16, 1892	
A. B. Luckenbach	do	720	F.	W.	Aug. 14, 1889	
Dennison Wheelock	Assistant clerk	1,000	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1890	
W. Grant Thompson	Disciplinarian	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 15, 1892	
J. Banks Ralston	Assistant disciplinarian	600	M.	W.	June 16, 1899	
O. H. Bakeless	Principal teacher	1,400	M.	W.	June 13, 1893	
Kate S. Bowersox	Normal teacher	720	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Emma A. Cutter	Senior teacher	810	F.	W.	Dec. 3, 1879	
Florence M. Carter	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1892	
Jessie W. Cook	do	660	F.	W.	May 10, 1892	
Jennie P. Cochran	do	660	F.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Fannie I. Peter	do	660	F.	W.	Aug. 29, 1893	
Mariette	do	660	F.	W.	Sept. 13, 1881	
Carrie E. Weekley	do	660	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1891	
Nellie V. Robertson	do	660	F.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Bessie Barclay	do	660	F.	W.	Nov. 4, 1896	
Mary Bailey	do	660	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Fanny G. Paull	do	660	F.	W.	Aug. 21, 1888	
Jennie Ericson	Sloyd teacher	660	F.	W.	Aug. 12, 1895	
August Kensler	Storekeeper	720	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
J. W. Bowerby	Assistant teacher	540	M.	W.	Nov. 13, 1897	

REF0073745

List of persons employed in the Indian School Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Carlisle School, Pa.—Continued.						
Sadie E. Newcomer	Assistant teacher	$540	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Elizabeth E. Foster	Drawing teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 23, 1896	
Jeannette L. Senseney	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 2, 1897	
Rebecca J. Sawyer	....do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1895	
Sarah E. Smith	Librarian	300	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Annie M. Morton	Clerical assistant	300	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Annie Kowunt	....do	300	F.	I.	Oct. 12, 1898	
A. S. Ely	Outing agent	1,000	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1880	
Lida B. Given	Assistant matron	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1899	
Mary E. Campbell	....do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1886	
Prudence Miles	....do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1884	
M. S. Barr	Nurse	720	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1893	
Carrie E. Hulme	Seamstress	660	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
E. Corbett	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	W.	July 1, 1886	
Mary E. Lininger	....do	300	F.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Lizzie C. Jacobs	....do	300	F.	W.	May 1, 1888	
Susan Zeamer	....do	300	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Beckie Goodyear	....do	300	F.	W.	June 16, 1899	
M. Burgess	Superintendent printing	1,000	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1873	
Levi St. Cyr	Assistant printer	180	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1890	
W. H. Morrett	Shoemaker	600	M.	W.	Sept. 12, 1887	
Geo. W. Kemp	Harnessmaker	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1884	
Ella G. Hill	Laundress	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Lizzie James	Assistant laundress	300	F.	W.	June 16, 1899	
Jennie Wolf	....do	300	F.	W.	....do....	
Solomon Miller	Baker	120	M.	I.	Sept. 24, 1898	
J. S. Dandridge	Cook	600	M.	N.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Laura A. Dandridge	Assistant cook	300	F.	N.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Cora B. Wheeler	Hospital cook	240	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
George Foulk	Teamster	360	M.	N.	Apr. 1, 1892	
Benj. F. Bennett	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1890	
Oliver Harlan	Assistant farmer	600	M.	W.	Feb. 15, 1887	
H. Gardner	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1887	
O. T. Harris	Blacksmith and wagonmaker.	800	M.	W.	Feb. 2, 1889	
Phil Norman	Wagon trimmer and painter.	500	M.	W.	July 1, 1881	
Elmer Snyder	Tailor	700	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1895	
Ed. W. Harkness	Tinner	600	M.	W.	....do....	
James R. Wheelock	Band manager and assistant printer.	180	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Joseph N. Jordan	Fireman	840	M.	N.	May 1, 1891	
Harry F. Weber	Engineer	660	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
William Gray	Dairyman	360	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
Carson School, Nev.						
James K. Allen	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1886	
Thomas S. Ansley	Clerk	900	M.	W.	Oct. 7, 1891	
Simeon L. Lee	Physician	500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Charles L. Davis	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	....do....	
Lulu Ashcraft	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1891	
May Longenbaugh	....do	600	F.	W.	Feb. 26, 1894	
Jennie E. Mackey	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Flora V. West	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1897	
Abner J. Curtis	Manual training teacher	800	M.	W.	June 20, 1898	
Florence Ansley	Matron	720	F.	W.	Nov. 17, 1898	
Meda Grimmon	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Nov. 14, 1895	
Annie Hobbs	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1890	
May E. Newkirk	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Dec. 24, 1898	
Lou E. Curtis	Cook	540	F.	W.	Dec. 10, 1896	
James Furlong	Farmer	720	M.	W.	May 1, 1893	
John Switch	Engineer	180	M.	I.	May 16, 1899	
Isaac Harris	Night watchman	120	M.	I.	June 2, 1899	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Walker River:						
Samuel W. Pugh	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Oct. 26, 1893	
Elizabeth Pugh	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Big Pine, Cal.:						
Margaret A. Peter	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Bishop Day, Cal.:						
Minnie C. Barrows	....do	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Mar. 14, 1894	
Independence Day, Cal.:						
Bertha S. Wilkins	....do	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Dec. 15, 1895	

List of persons employed in the Indian School Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Chamberlain School, S. Dak.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
John Flinn	Superintendent	$1,200	M.	W.	Feb. 16, 1891	
Minnie E. Lincoln	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
J. Harry Cox	....do	600	M.	W.	Nov. 24, 1897	
Annie D. Flinn	Matron	540	F.	W.	Feb. 19, 1894	
Katherine Ellis	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1898	
Anasteria Anderia	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Hulda O. Anderson	Laundress	400	F.	W.	June 17, 1899	
Mary Mashek	Cook	400	F.	W.	Sept. 22, 1898	
John M. Johnson	Farmer	600	M.	W.	May 6, 1899	
Edrick Archambeau	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	Dec. 17, 1898	
Cherokee School, N. C.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
Henry W. Spray	Superintendent	1,300	M.	W.	June 1, 1897	
James Blythe	Clerk	720	M.	I.	Aug. 27, 1897	
H. L. Oberlander	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Zada T. Kemp	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Mabel M. Gould	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 12, 1897	
Gertrude Steele	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Oct. 6, 1898	
Frederick W. Parsons	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1883	
Anna M. Spray	Matron	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1898	
Henrietta J. Stewart	Assistant matron	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Stacy Wah hanceta	....do	150	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Bertha Helstad	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 28, 1895	
Kamie C. Wah ha nee ta	Assistant seamstress	150	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Flora A. Gardner	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Dec. 28, 1898	
John N. Lambert	Baker	360	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Bessie Boring	Cook	180	F.	W.	Dec. 3, 1898	
Lucy Lowen	Assistant cook	150	F.	I.	Feb. 15, 1899	
Samuel C. Liner	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Sampson Owl	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
William Wah ha nee ta	Gardener	300	M.	I.	....do....	
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Okla.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
ARAPAHO BOARDING SCHOOL.						
James J. Duncan	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Nov. 29, 1894	
Fannie R. Scales	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 12, 1894	
Ruth Cooper	....do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Catherine Donagher	....do	540	F.	W.	Apr. 7, 1899	
Eunice Warner	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 12, 1893	
Mary M. Shirk	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Mar. 28, 1895	
Frank Purdy	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Jan. 18, 1892	
Avery Wadsworth	Assistant industrial teacher.	240	M.	I.	Dec. 12, 1898	
Mary E. Thelsz	Matron	660	F.	W.	June 1, 1894	
Lizzie McCormick	Assistant matron	420	F.	W.	June 9, 1898	
Zina Purdy	....do	150	F.	I.	May 6, 1898	
Lou Arnold	....do	150	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Eva M. Harris	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Feb. 2, 1899	
Pearl Smith	Assistant seamstress	150	F.	I.	Feb. 20, 1899	
Lillian Cunningham	Laundress	400	F.	W.	June 16, 1899	
Lenna Phillips	....do	150	F.	I.	Nov. 28, 1898	
Annie McDermott	Baker	300	F.	W.	May 6, 1899	
Glenna Walker	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	Nov. 28, 1895	
William Drummond	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
William Ballauti	Assistant farmer	200	M.	I.	Jan. 2, 1899	
Albert Wheaton	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1892	
Julia St. Arnold	Tailor	200	F.	I.	Jan. 6, 1899	
Casper Edson	Shoe and harness maker	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
William F. Darlington	Engineer	900	M.	W.	May 2, 1872	
Murphy Tarby	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	May 29, 1899	
Charles Whiteman	Teamster and laborer	120	M.	I.	Feb. 18, 1899	
CHEYENNE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Thomas M. Jones	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1894	
George R. Westfall	Physician	1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1888	
Kate J. Connelly	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Feb. 17, 1898	
Mary H. Mitchell	....do	600	F.	W.	June 15, 1894	
Peter Lookaround	....do	540	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Lettie E. Foley	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 23, 1896	
Norton M. Barnes	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Dec. 19, 1898	

REF0073746

List of persons employed in the Indian School Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Okla.—Cont'd.						
CHEYENNE BOARDING SCHOOL—continued.						
De Forest Antelope	Assistant industrial teacher.	$240	M.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Mary C. Jones	Matron	660	F.	W.	May 2, 1894	
Dulcie Garrett	Assistant matron	120	F.	W.	Mar. 19, 1895	
Nellie Morrison	Assistant matron	150	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1898	
Martha Campbell	....do	150	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1899	
Tena Faber	Seamstress	400	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Sadie Alfrey	Assistant seamstress	150	F.	I.	Aug. 24, 1891	
Nancy J. Crawford	Laundress	100	F.	W.	June 16, 1899	
Florence Hofmann	Assistant laundress	150	F.	I.	Dec. 13, 1898	
Mary L. Barnes	Baker	400	F.	W.	Sept. 6, 1884	
Lucy Keown	Cook	400	F.	W.	July 1, 1898	
Josephine Connelly	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	Sept. 3, 1895	
A. S. Quick	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Apr. 2, 1895	
Frank Robitaille	Assistant farmer	200	M.	I.	May 1, 1898	
George E. Crawford	Carpenter	720	M.	I.	Mar. 20, 1897	
Minerva Burgess	Tailor	200	F.	I.	Aug. 15, 1898	
John Faber	Shoe and harness maker	240	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1899	
George Coons	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	....do	
Carl Sweezy	Teamster and laborer	120	M.	I.	May 22, 1898	
RED MOON BOARDING SCHOOL.						
John Whitwell	Superintendent	900	M.	W.	Sept. 25, 1897	
Clymena Sweet Smith	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1891	
John D. Miles	Industrial teacher	360	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Samantha Dougherty	Matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Muscogee Miles	Assistant matron	250	F.	I.	Apr. 25, 1899	
Anna Little Woman	Laundress	240	F.	I.	Oct. 15, 1898	
W. A. Dunn	Cook	500	F.	W.	June 16, 1899	
Geo. W. Dougherty	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Jan. 13, 1894	
Wm. Hansel	Night watchman	180	M.	I.	July 1, 1893	
CANTONMENT BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Henrietta R. Smith	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 28, 1889	
Edna Eaglefeather	....do	580	F.	I.	Jan. 11, 1899	
Grace Wright	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Feb. 18, 1899	
F. M. Setzer	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	June 1, 1895	
Adelia Briscoe	Matron	500	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Margaret Spooner	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Mar. 20, 1899	
Nellie O. Dell	Seamstress	400	F.	I.	May 21, 1898	
Artie Bailey	Laundress	400	F.	W.	June 16, 1899	
Paul Good Bear	Indian assistant	144	M.	I.	Mar. 20, 1889	
Willie Meeks	....do	144	M.	I.	May 8, 1899	
Alfred Wilson	....do	144	M.	I.	May 23, 1899	
WHIRLWIND DAY SCHOOL.						
John M. Sweeney	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	July 1, 1899	
Gertrude A. Sweeney	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 13, 1889	
Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 895).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
John A. Oakland	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 19, 1892	
Joseph J. Bulloch	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
L. H. Gilmore	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1891	
Mary H. Baird	....do	660	F.	W.	Nov. 6, 1897	
Julia V. Clark	....do	600	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1898	
Clemence Dussome	....do	450	F.	I.	Jan. 13, 1899	
Mary E. Ball	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Dec. 6, 1894	
Frank J. Gehringer	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	June 1, 1891	
Rose Oakland	Matron	600	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1893	
Ellen Hill	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	Dec. 10, 1898	
Kate Shaving	Nurse	180	F.	I.	Jan. 10, 1899	
Lucy A. Warburton	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	May 31, 1899	
Fannie One Feather	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Feb. 8, 1899	
Mary Yaidley	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Mar. 14, 1899	

List of persons employed in the Indian School Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak.—Continued.						
BOARDING SCHOOL—continued.						
Maggie Larrabee	Baker	$180	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Elizabeth Ramsey	Cook	150	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Harrie F. Craig	Farmer	600	M.	W.	July 8, 1895	
Harry Charger	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1898	
James Crow Feather	Indian assistant	120	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1893	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Elson Watson	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Oct. 5, 1895	
Carrie H. Watson	Seamstress	p.m. 30	F.	W.	.....do	
Marcia Bisbinney	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 20, 1891	
Mary Bellin	Seamstress	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
John F. Carson	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	April 15, 1891	
Bird L. Carson	Seamstress	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Allie M. Robinson	Female industrial teacher.	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Mollie Sechler	....do	600	F.	W.	.....do	
Chilocco School, Okla.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 588).
C. W. Goodman	Superintendent	1,800	M.	W.	Nov. 17, 1893	
W. N. Sickels	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 20, 1898	
Vinnie R. Underwood	Assistant clerk	720	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1891	
J. S. Perkins	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Dec. 22, 1893	
C. E. Dagenette	Disciplinarian	720	M.	I.	Sept. 28, 1894	
William H. Bilsh	Principal teacher	1,000	M.	W.	Dec. 18, 1897	
Anna D. Burr	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1891	
Abbey W. Scott	....do	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Mattie E. Head	....do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 14, 1893	
Esther M. Dagenette	....do	600	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1894	
Minna Richards	....do	540	F.	W.	May 1, 1899	
Mrs. Starr Hayes	....do	600	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1894	
Rose Dougherty	....do	500	F.	I.	Nov. 6, 1897	
Bertha Eddy	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Dec. 29, 1898	
Lillie McCoy	Matron	720	F.	W.	Oct. 18, 1891	
Emma DeK. Sloth	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	May 1, 1899	
Fannie Winnie	....do	480	F.	I.	Feb. 24, 1899	
Ada Smith	....do	400	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Ella Wiggins	Stewardess	500	F.	W.	June 30, 1899	
Emma Cooley	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1886	
Adaline O'Brien	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Nov. 17, 1898	
Myrtle Smith	Assistant seamstress	360	F.	W.	Jan. 8, 1898	
Della C. Cook	Laundress	300	F.	W.	Apr. 18, 1893	
Jennie Dee	Assistant laundress	300	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Volney Williams	Baker	500	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1889	
Margaret Nessel	Cook	500	F.	W.	Nov. 10, 1897	
Eva Smith	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	Sept. 7, 1898	
Doshia Kennedy	Hospital cook	240	F.	I.	Oct. 17, 1898	
George Colton	Farmer	840	M.	W.	Apr. 25, 1899	
F. M. Blewitt	Nurseryman	600	M.	W.	June 16, 1899	
George N. Quinn	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	June 29, 1891	
C. F. Mogle	Tailor	660	M.	W.	Jan. 18, 1894	
Mary Mogle	Assistant tailor	500	F.	W.	Apr. 10, 1896	
S. M. Beal	Shoe and harness maker	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Joseph Hoskin	Blacksmith	600	M.	W.	Aug. 23, 1887	
George Scheureman	Gardener and dairyman	600	M.	W.	Jan. 7, 1892	
W. A. Southorn	Engineer	900	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893	
Scott Mokey	Assistant engineer	480	M.	I.	Mar. 7, 1898	
W. M. Smalley	Painter	600	M.	W.	June 10, 1899	
Charley Rothlus	Mason	720	M.	W.	June 30, 1899	
C. D. Records	Herder and butcher	540	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Frank Rezny	Laborer	480	M.	W.	Feb. 9, 1899	
J. R. Abner	Helper	300	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Perry Lavarle	Janitor	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Colorado River Agency Boarding School, Ariz.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
Worlin B. Bacon	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	May 28, 1894	
Edwin J. Berringer	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 25, 1897	
John E. Jones	....do	660	M.	W.	Sept. 12, 1898	
John W. Swick	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Sydney C. Botkin	Matron	720	F.	W.	Feb. 6, 1895	
Elvira T. Bacon	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Mar. 3, 1895	

REF0073747

List of persons employed in the Indian School Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Colorado River Agency Boarding School, Ariz.—Continued.						
Eva E. Oldham	Seamstress	$600	F.	W.	July 26, 1898	
Hepah	Assistant seamstress	150	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Sigrid A. Larson	Laundress	600	F.	W.	Jan. 30, 1899	
Bessie	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
E. Anna Sinclair	Cook	600	F.	W.	Oct. 5, 1898	
Johnny Van Every	Assistant cook	150	M.	I.	Mar. 22, 1899	
Phil Honadick	Engineer	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Colville Agency, Wash.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
SPOKANE DAY SCHOOL.						
Leonidas Swain	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Nov. 5, 1898	
Minnie E. Swain	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	....do	
NESPILEM DAY SCHOOL.						
Barnett Stillwell	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Nov. 5, 1891	
Dena Stillwell	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 27, 1897	
Crow Agency Boarding School, Mont.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
Henry Hanks	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Apr. 15, 1893	
Nellie M. Miller	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	Apr. 8, 1898	
E. Irene Shobe	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Aug. 15, 1892	
Mary J. Hand	....do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 19, 1891	
John Morrison	....do	540	M.	I.	Mar. 10, 1896	
Nancy V. Talmage	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Mark Wolf	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Aug. 26, 1898	
Martha R. Hanks	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Louise McCormick	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1892	
Edith E. Morrison	....do	840	F.	I.	Apr. 6, 1897	
Maggie Farrell	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Nov. 21, 1891	
Anna Gray	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	W.	Apr. 24, 1895	
Dora Martin	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Oct. 28, 1891	
Elizabeth L. Martin	Assistant laundress	300	F.	W.	May 19, 1899	
Carrie Miller	Baker	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Emily F. Bell	Cook	500	F.	W.	Oct. 6, 1897	
Pearl Leggett	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	Mar. 19, 1899	
George Hill	Farmer	600	M.	I.	Nov. 23, 1893	
Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 2, 1889, (25 Stats., 895).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Frank F. Avery	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 22, 1890	
Augusta S. Hultman	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1895	
Lizzie A. Richards	....do	600	F.	W.	Jan. 25, 1893	
Henrietta R. Freemont	Assistant teacher	540	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1896	
Bessie B. Beers	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Frank A. Thackery	Manual training teacher	720	M.	W.	Jan. 6, 1891	
M. E. Blanchard	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1887	
Anna M. Avery	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1881	
Nora A. Buzzard	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Dec. 17, 1894	
Lizzie Lone Bull	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	May 1, 1899	
Mary Crow Man	....do	180	F.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Hannah Lonergan	Laundress	180	F.	W.	Sept. 10, 1883	
Martha First Eagle	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Mrs. Joseph Long	....do	120	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1899	
Carrie Yatosh	Cook	180	F.	W.	Dec. 5, 1893	
George De Grey	Assistant cook	120	M.	I.	June 17, 1899	
Alfred Saul	....do	120	M.	I.	....do	
Henry St. Pierre	Farmer	500	M.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Samuel La Pointe	Indian assistant	360	M.	I.	May 26, 1899	
Amos Red Day	....do	240	M.	I.	May 10, 1899	
Seth Far	....do	240	M.	I.	Jan. 5, 1898	
GRACE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Frank W. Wertz	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Apr. 5, 1893	
Nellie Wright	Teacher	480	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1897	

List of persons employed in the Indian School Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.—Continued.						
GRACE BOARDING SCHOOL—continued.						
Daniel Eagle	Industrial teacher	$400	M.	I.	Dec. 14, 1896	
Hattie McNeil	Matron	500	F.	H.	Nov. 16, 1897	
Annie Hand	Seamstress	300	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Anna Henrietta Opdahl	Cook and laundress	100	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1899	
Rose Carpenter	Indian assistant	120	F.	I.	Sept. 10, 1898	
Hattie Wood Pifer	....do	120	F.	I.	June 4, 1899	
CROW CREEK HOSPITAL.						
Mary R. Hall	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Nov. 11, 1898	
Emma A. Opdahl	Cook and laundress	100	F.	W.	Sept. 2, 1898	
FIELD SERVICE.						
Mildred Halliday	Female Industrial teacher.	600	F.	H.	Oct. 24, 1895	
Devils Lake Agency, N. Dak.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
DAY SCHOOL.						
No. 1:						
Wellington Salt	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	H.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Edith L. Salt	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
No. 2:						
Jeff D. Day	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1888	
Ettie A. Day	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
No. 3:						
Wm. M. Peterson	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Oct. 21, 1896	
Florence E. Peterson	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	....do	
Flandreau School, S. Dak.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 588).
Leslie G. Davis	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	July 1, 1882	
Robert E. L. Daniel	Clerk	900	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
W. S. Stoops	Principal teacher	840	M.	W.	May 1, 1890	
Mattie Jones	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Jan. 4, 1893	
Flora F. Cushman	....do	600	F.	W.	Dec. 6, 1893	
M. A. Harrington	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Dec. 10, 1895	
J. E. Merris	Assistant teacher	180	M.	I.	Oct. 25, 1898	
Florence Williams	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	June 16, 1899	
Florence A. Davis	Matron	660	F.	W.	July 1, 1880	
Mary Coady	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1889	
Julia A. Walter	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Feb. 8, 1894	
M. A. Atcheson	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Mar. 14, 1890	
Agnes Eastman	Assistant seamstress	360	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Belle Mead	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Feb. 14, 1893	
Ida Howard	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Sept. 20, 1897	
Winnie Tyler	Baker	500	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1891	
Jennie Nugent	Cook	500	F.	W.	Mar. 2, 1893	
Lizzie Bonga	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	May 1, 1898	
William A. Harris	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Dec. 7, 1896	
Sam H. Allen	Assistant farmer	360	M.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Theodore Walter	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Feb. 6, 1891	
Martin J. McCormick	Night watchman	180	M.	W.	Jan. 13, 1899	
George H. Minor	Engineer	840	M.	W.	Aug. 23, 1898	
Francis Bonga	Fireman	360	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1896	
Fort Apache Agency Boarding School, Ariz.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587.)
Ella L. Patterson	Superintendent	1,000	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1880	
William W. Ewing	Teacher	660	M.	W.	Apr. 8, 1893	
Jean C. Laughlin	Kindergartner	660	F.	W.	Oct. 5, 1898	
Samuel D. Woolsey	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Nov 25, 1895	
Lambert R. Stone	Assistant industrial teacher	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Rachel McGhie	Matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 29, 1892	
Jolie A. Dallin	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Oct. 8, 1890	
Cynthia Frakes	Laundress	540	F.	W.	June 22, 1892	
Mary J. Moody	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Jan. 22, 1897	

REF0073748

List of persons employed in the Indian School Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Fort Belknap Agency Boarding School, Mont.						Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stats., 350).
Frank Terry	Superintendent	$1,200	M.	W.	May 14, 1892	
Laura E. Terry	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Feb. 6, 1893	
Benj. Caswell	....do	600	M.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Lelia Cornelius	....do	540	F.	I.	Nov. 11, 1897	
Robert B. Gannaway	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Maria Denner	Matron	600	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1893	
Lizzie Morgan	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Minnie Gannaway	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 29, 1895	
Teresa Black Bull	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Vista Ring	Laundress	480	F.	I.	June 1, 1898	
Jennie Snell	Assistant laundress	300	F.	I.	May 10, 1899	
Julia A. Natvick	Cook	480	F.	W.	Aug. 27, 1898	
Annie M. Caffrey	Assistant cook	300	F.	W.	June 16, 1899	
Alpheus D. Dodge	Shoe and harness maker	600	M.	I.	Sept. 10, 1897	
Thomas F. Maher	Engineer and superintendent irrigation.	720	M.	W.	Dec. 7, 1895	
David Longfox	Shoemaker's apprentice	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
George Cochran	....do	120	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1898	
Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.						Act Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1032).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Oliver H. Gates	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 21, 1894	
James R. Jensen	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Mar. 3, 1894	
DAY SCHOOL.						
No. 1:						
Michael F. Minnehan	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Feb. 12, 1895	
Annie Minnehan	Housekeeper	p.m. 40	F.	W.	Feb. 21, 1895	
No. 2:						
Amasa W. Moses	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Feb. 19, 1895	
Emma L. Moses	Housekeeper	p.m. 40	F.	W.	....do	
No. 3:						
Charles W. Hoffman	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Caralotte S. Hoffman	Housekeeper	p.m. 40	F.	W.	....do	
Fort Bidwell Boarding School, Cal.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
Horton H. Miller	Industrial teacher	1,000	M.	W.	Dec. 16, 1893	
Hylena A. Nickerson	Teacher	600	F.	W.	May 1, 1877	
Bessie McKenzey	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Ann E. Burkhart	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Feb. 6, 1896	
Lou Fulton	Laundress	480	F.	H.	Oct. 25, 1898	
Harriet M. Chapman	Cook	500	F.	H.	Dec. 21, 1897	
Fort Hall Agency Boarding School, Idaho.						Act Feb. 23, 1889 (25 Stats., 689); act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
Hosea Locke	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1882	
William Shawk	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	July 2, 1898	
Phillip Lavatta	Bandmaster and disciplinarian	480	M.	H.	Jan. 14, 1898	
Mary C. Ramsey	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Kathryn King	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 6, 1896	
Levy Levering	....do	540	M.	I.	Feb. 20 1895	
Ida L. Palmer	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 24, 1897	
C. A. Churchill	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	May 14, 1891	
Drusilla Churchill	Matron	660	F.	W.	Dec. 21, 1895	
Nellie M. Noyes	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Dec. 21, 1896	
Lucinda G. Davis	....do	500	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Rose Wolf	....do	360	F.	I.	Sept. 23, 1898	
Florence Teter	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Oct. 5, 1891	
Fannie Rice	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Laura Kutch	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	Mar. 6, 1889	
Dorcas J. Harvey	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Nov. 23, 1895	
Maggie M. Carroll	Cook	480	F.	W.	Feb. 21, 1899	
Charles E. Stewart	Farmer	800	M.	W.	Mar. 20, 1896	
Reuben P. Wolf	Shoe and harness maker	600	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Thomas Cosgrove	Night watchman	360	M.	I.	Sept. 18, 1898	

List of persons employed in the Indian School Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Fort Lewis Boarding School, Colo.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
Thomas H. Breen	Superintendent and physician.	$1,700	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1883	
Frank Kyselka	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1898	
Rose K. Watson	Principal teacher	840	F.	W.	July 18, 1887	
Edith R. Johnson	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Nicodemus B. Herr	....do	660	M.	I.	Sept 20, 1896	
Sadie P. Aspaas	....do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 16, 1894	
Martha R. Clarke	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	May 11, 1895	
Harriet H. Kyselka	....do	540	F.	H.	Aug. 6, 1896	
Josephine R. Walter	....do	480	F.	W.	Dec. 17, 1897	
Lenna M. Mead	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Apr. 19, 1897	
H. H. Johnson	Manual training teacher	900	M.	W.	Mar. 25, 1896	
Ada B. Miller	Matron	720	F.	W.	May 1, 1894	
Juanita L. Ketosh	Assistant matron	500	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Milda Enos	....do	360	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Beneraudo Montoya	....do	300	F.	H.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Jennie T. Breen	Nurse	500	F.	W.	June 1, 1891	
Mary McDonald	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1892	
Katie McDonald	Assistant seamstress	480	F.	W.	Sept. 29, 1892	
Florence Hedges	Laundress	500	F.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Elizabeth Powell	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Charles Suttle	Baker	360	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1896	
Josie Boyles	Cook	500	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1891	
Ada Williams	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Hans Aspaas	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Simon Redbird	Carpenter	720	M.	I.	July 1, 1891	
Paul A. Walter	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Sept. 16, 1893	
Martin Hocker	Shoe and harness maker	600	M.	W.	Apr. 11, 1899	
Meribildo Roman	Assistant shoe and harness maker	120	M.	I.	....do	
Albert C. Ferguson	Blacksmith	600	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1893	
Henry Ketosh	Engineer	500	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1899	
Oscar Litzcon	Assistant engineer	120	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Robert D. Sans Puer	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Fort Mojave Boarding School, Ariz.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 588).
John J. McKoin	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Feb. 16, 1892	
Maud A. Eason	Clerk	900	F.	W.	Apr. 4, 1896	
Frank D. Merritt	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 23, 1898	
B. N. O. Walker	Principal teacher	840	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Charles E. Jared	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Hugh K. Wind	....do	600	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Pearl M. Cartwright	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Oct. 21, 1898	
C. L. Potter	Manual-training teacher	840	M.	W.	Oct. 23, 1893	
Moses Baldwin	Industrial teacher	180	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Lucy Stillwell	Matron	660	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1890	
Mary White	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Aug. 31, 1898	
Marion Lambert	....do	360	F.	I.	Mar. 8, 1899	
Carrie Gross	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Sept. 11, 1894	
Lulu Getzeob	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1898	
Alice R. Hicks	Laundress	500	F.	W.	May 22, 1897	
Lotta Chase	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1898	
Nancy M. Compton	Baker	500	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1898	
Elmer E. Compton	Cook	500	M.	W.	Nov. 22, 1898	
Lena Hepah	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Arthur Ellison	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Jim Korems	Assistant farmer	144	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Jack Cho wan wa	....do	144	M.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Jacob Irving	Assistant engineer	144	M.	I.	....do	
Curley Michecowa	Night watchman	180	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1898	
Fort Peck Agency Boarding School, Mont.						Act May 1, 1888 (25 Stats., 116).
Perry L. Sargent	Teacher	660	M.	W.	Aug. 23, 1897	
Lucy Gordon	....do	600	F.	I.	Feb. 9, 1896	
Nina F. Sargent	....do	540	F.	W.	Nov. 25, 1897	
Mary M. Dodge	Assistant teacher	540	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Fidelia G. Woodcock	....do	480	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Jessie Matteon	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 8, 1896	
Joseph H. Hurley	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 17, 1896	
Alfred Mulligan	Asst. industrial teacher	300	M.	I.	Oct. 24, 1898	
Harriet A. Spoffard	Matron	660	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1892	

REF0073749

List of persons employed in the Indian School Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Fort Peck Agency Boarding School, Mont.—Continued.						
Hattie J. Hickson	Assistant matron	$500	F.	W.	Oct. 14, 1895	
Sarah Flinn	do	300	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1898	
Nellie Trexler	do	120	F.	I.	Mar. 18, 1899	
Adelle L. Daniels	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Esther Mountford	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 3, 1895	
Jessie Siebrecht	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	Mar. 21, 1895	
Lillian E. Fallas	Laundress	600	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1894	
Caroline La Roque	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Oct. 7, 1898	
Andrew Red Bill	do	120	M.	I.	Mar. 12, 1899	
Jacob Wirth	Baker	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Josie T. Hurley	Cook	600	F.	W.	Nov. 13, 1898	
Richard Benedict	Assistant cook	180	M.	I.	Oct. 13, 1898	
Mollie Ivey	do	120	F.	I.	Mar. 2, 1899	
D. H. Boyer	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1894	
Carl Kaselo	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1891	
James D. Doran	Shoe and harness maker	600	M.	W.	Apr. 14, 1897	
George W. Wind	Laborer	600	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1899	
Bunn Armstrong	Indian assistant	240	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Nickolas Alvares	do	240	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Fort Shaw Boarding School, Mont.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
F. C. Campbell	Superintendent	1,700	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
M. J. Pleas	Clerk	840	F.	W.	Apr. 2, 1890	
John G. Veldhius	Physician	900	M.	W.	May 17, 1899	
Bion S. Hutchins	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	Mar. 17, 1898	
Bell Roberts	Principal teacher	840	F.	W.	Apr. 6, 1890	
Nina Butler	Teacher	720	F.	W.	May 11, 1897	
Emily G. Chew	do	660	F.	I.	Sept. 10, 1896	
Ellen L. Kendall	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1895	
Clara L. Smith	do	540	F.	W.	Jan. 5, 1898	
Sadie F. Malley	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Jan. 15, 1899	
Sarah M. Patterson	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Dec. 11, 1891	
Byron E. White	Manual-training teacher	840	M.	W.	Nov. 11, 1891	
Kate E. Hunt	Matron	720	F.	W.	Oct. 9, 1895	
Ella Campbell	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Feb. 17, 1893	
Lillie B. Crawford	do	500	F.	W.	Aug. 8, 1898	
Ella Rickert	do	400	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Laura K. M. Schirms	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Mar. 18, 1899	
Jennie Gibb	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Victor Brockie	Assistant seamstress	300	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899	
James C. Cashen	Baker	500	M.	W.	Oct. 23, 1893	
Etta C. De Lecew	Cook	540	F.	W.	Oct. 7, 1897	
Mary Johnson	Assistant cook	300	M.	I.	Oct. 28, 1898	
E. L. Parker	Farmer	720	M.	W.	do	
William M. Merrill	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Oct. 12, 1897	
Olive B. White	Tailor	600	F.	W.	Sept. 26, 1892	
Lewis Goings	Shoe and harness maker	600	M.	I.	Nov. 17, 1890	
George B. Johnson	Blacksmith	720	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1875	
David Ripley	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Jan. 16, 1894	
Joseph Mountford	Gardener	600	M.	W.	Oct. 3, 1895	
Fort Totten Boarding School, N. Dak.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 588).
William F. Canfield	Superintendent	1,600	M.	W.	June 8, 1890	
Frank W. Blake	Clerk	900	M.	W.	Oct. 16, 1890	
T. H. Faris	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Dec. 2, 1895	
Mamie B. Pigg	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 26, 1899	
Roderick Marlon	do	540	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Marie Seamans	Assistant teacher	480	F.	W.	Dec. 15, 1898	
Dora S. Dutton	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1897	
John H. Foote	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Jan. 19, 1899	
Marie C. Canfield	Matron	600	F.	W.	Mar. 8, 1891	
Alma Willis	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1892	
William F. Bonga	Nurse	360	M.	I.	Nov. 8, 1898	
Emily Staiger	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 4, 1899	
Emily Winquist	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Dec. 27, 1894	
James W. Blackwell	Baker	500	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1893	
Mary Rustom	Cook	500	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1894	
Francis Ludue	Farmer	480	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1899	
Antoine Buisson	Carpenter	600	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1873	
John I. Kregness	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Sept. 26, 1897	

List of persons employed in the Indian School Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Fort Totten Boarding School, N. Dak.—C'ntd.						
William Walker	Shoe and harness maker	$720	M.	W.	Dec. 15, 1898	
Peter Venne	Engineer	720	M.	I.	June 1, 1899	
Normand Dauphine	Indian assistant	120	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1898	
John White	do	180	M.	I.	June 1, 1899	
Charles Nelson	do	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Joseph Letrail	do	120	M.	I.	do	
Annie Sweetcorn	do	120	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1899	
Alfred Venne	do	120	M.	I.	do	
GREY NUNS' BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Margaret Jean Page	Principal teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 27, 1890	
Margaret Cleary	Assistant teacher	500	F.	W.	do	
Mary Hart	do	600	F.	W.	do	
Mathilda Thuot	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Alodia Arsenault	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Mary Rose Renaud	Laundress	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1889	
George Cavanaugh	Asst. industrial teacher	240	M.	I.	Nov. 16, 1898	
Fort Yuma Boarding School, Ariz.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
Mary O'Neil	Superintendent	1,200	F.	W.	May 4, 1886	
Mary O'Connor	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	May 1, 1890	
Virginia Franco	Teacher	600	F.	W.	May 1, 1886	
Mary Lavin	do	540	F.	W.	Nov. 13, 1893	
Felix Curran	Industrial teacher	840	M.	W.	Nov. 18, 1891	
Lizzie Riley	Matron	660	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1891	
Mary Gagnon	Assistant matron	360	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1893	
Mary Howard	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Modesta Alsotz	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Lizzie	Laundress	240	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Marie	do	240	F.	I.	Feb. 7, 1896	
Annie	do	240	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1891	
Patrick Escalanti	Baker	300	M.	I.	Sept. 7, 1896	
Joseph Tannam	Assistant baker	180	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1898	
Anna O'Connor	Cook	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1892	
Llewellyn J. Stratton	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Jan. 17, 1898	
John T. Whittington	Shoe and harness maker	720	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1891	
Pancho Lecharo	Chief watchman	240	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Richard Sacho neigh	Night watchman	180	M.	I.	July 1, 1898	
James Jaeger	Watchman	180	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Genoa Boarding School, Nebr.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 588).
James E. Ross	Superintendent	1,700	M.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Henry O. Colley	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 17, 1895	
J. G. Ellibridge	Disciplinarian	900	M.	W.	Nov. 20, 1893	
Elspeth L. Fisher	Principal teacher	840	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1889	
Clara C. McAdam	Teacher	720	F.	W.	May 1, 1888	
Maggie Hank	do	660	F.	W.	Sept. 16, 1881	
Anna B. Tryon	do	600	F.	W.	July 26, 1894	
Mary Dougherty	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1897	
Ella Powlass	do	540	F.	I.	Sept. 10, 1897	
Jerdie Dawson	do	180	F.	I.	Nov. 6, 1897	
Emma F. Paxton	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Alexander B. Upshaw	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	June 1, 1897	
Ida Ross	Matron	720	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1891	
Bertha Quigg	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Apr. 3, 1893	
Blancho Goings	do	240	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1898	
Ida Marshall	do	240	F.	I.	Apr. 18, 1898	
Cynthia Thurston	Nurse	500	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1893	
Mary Young	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Apr. 9, 1880	
Emma Mart	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Nov. 20, 1893	
Emma A. Seaman	Cook	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1890	
William Thompson	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Nov. 11, 1893	
James Welch	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Nov. 8, 1894	
N. S. Nelson	Tailor	720	M.	W.	Jan. 28, 1895	
Jesse McCallum	Shoe and harness maker	720	M.	W.	Dec. 21, 1893	
Frank L. Richards	Night watchman	840	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Bernard J. Miller	Engineer and electrician.	1,000	M.	W.	Mar. 9, 1899	

REF0073750

List of persons employed in the Indian School Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Grand Junction Boarding School, Colo.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 588).
Theodore G. Lemmon	Superintendent	$1,200	M.	W.	Jan. 28, 1890	
Charles S. Woodin	Clerk	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Herman H. Bull	Physician	150	M.	W.	July 2, 1889	
Mame B. Cone	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Mar. 20, 1895	
Emma L. Kaufman	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 12, 1898	
Anna L. Fitch	....do	600	F.	W.	July 24, 1897	
Lilly Complainville	....do	540	F.	I.	Sept. 2, 1898	
Eleanor F. Bryan	Matron	600	F.	W.	Nov. 11, 1895	
Martha Wheelan	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Apr. 5, 1899	
Bertha Standing	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Aug. 6, 1891	
Kate Ritchardson	Laundress	480	F.	I.	Oct. 11, 1887	
Ellen W. A. Fisk	Cook	500	F.	W.	June 16, 1899	
Allison R. Betz	Farmer	720	M.	W.	May 18, 1898	
O. G. Garner	Carpenter	840	M.	W.	Feb. 11, 1890	
Christ Wuest	Tailor	500	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Arthur Upshaw	Shoe and harness maker	360	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Charles Boyd	Night watchman	360	M.	I.	Feb 23, 1899	
Grand Ronde Boarding School, Oreg.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
Andrew Kershaw	Superintendent	1,600	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Margaret T. O'Brien	Principal teacher	600	F.	W.	Dec. 15, 1893	
Cora B. Egeler	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 12, 1895	
William Simmons	Industrial teacher	360	M.	I.	July 6, 1896	
Eugenia M. Edwards	Matron	540	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1892	
Anna Riland	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Clara Studley	Cook	480	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1893	
La Rose Quncl	Assistant cook	360	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Green Bay Agency Boarding School, Wis.						Act June 30, 1898 (28 Stats., 447).
Leslie Watson	Superintendent	1,200	M	W.	Feb. 13, 1891	
Bertha J. Dryer	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1893	
Mildred B. Collins	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 18, 1890	
Eugene B. Mossman	....do	600	M.	W	Nov. 1, 1898	
Margaret J. Mossman	Kindergartner	600	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Henry Dick	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Aug. 30, 1893	
Martin D. Archiquette	Asst. Industrial teacher	500	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1897	
Huldith Watson	Matron	600	F.	W	Feb. 18, 1891	
Charlotte Davis	Assistant matron	500	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1878	
Augusta Schweers	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Olive A. Tourtillotte	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	Jan. 23, 1899	
Algerina Jordan	Laundress	150	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1893	
Elizabeth Morgan	Assistant laundress	300	F.	I.	June 6, 1899	
Nancy Charles	Baker	400	F.	I.	Apr. 5, 1899	
Maude Mickley	Cook	500	F.	W.	Oct. 3, 1898	
Eveline Lafave	Assistant cook	300	F.	I	Jan. 1, 1897	
Johnson E. Adams	Carpenter	600	F.	I	Feb. 18, 1899	
John Wauhechon	Shoe and harness maker	150	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Lewis Crow	Engineer	180	M.	I.	Apr. 24, 1899	
Augustus Griegnon	Teamster	100	M.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Robert Griegnon	Assistant teamster	200	M.	I.	Oct. 3, 1898	
Stockbridge Day School, Green Bay Agency, Wis.						Act Feb. 6, 1871 (16 Stats., 404); act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
Charles H. Koons	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 20, 1897	
Eva Koons	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	....do....	
Greenville Boarding School, Cal.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
Edward N. Ament	Superintendent	900	M.	W.	Oct. 17, 1891	
Emma H. Paine	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Dec. 24, 1893	
Millicent A. Pope	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 13, 1897	
Charles M. Trueblody	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 17, 1895	
Floy M. Ament	Matron	540	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1892	
Eleanor C. Browne	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Mary Jake	Laundress	240	F.	I.	Nov. 9, 1896	
Lulu Wilson	Cook	360	F.	I.	Nov. 15, 1896	

List of persons employed in the Indian School Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 589).
Hervey B. Peairs	Superintendent	$2,000	M.	W.	Feb. 21, 1887	
Cyrus B. Dixon	Assistant superintendent and physician.	1,500	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1899	
John B. Brown	Principal teacher	1,200	M.	W.	June 2, 1894	
Sarah A. Brown	Assistant teacher	840	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1880	
Frances C. Wenrich	Normal teacher	840	F.	W.	Nov. 15, 1895	
Maud Mosher	Teacher business department.	720	F.	W.	Apr. 26, 1893	
John Zuebet	Manual training teacher	900	M.	W.	June 1, 1898	
U. S. G. Plank	Disciplinarian	900	M.	W.	Oct. 26, 1897	
Elizabeth Hellawell	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1891	
Emma H. Foster	....do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1 1891	
Lovilla L. Mack	....do	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Anna B. Kemp	....do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 16, 1897	
Ada Brewer	....do	600	F.	W.	Mar. 2, 1897	
Frank O. Jones	....do	540	M.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Lucy L. Balfe	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Oct. 13, 1897	
Jerdie Taber	....do	360	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1899	
Alice Boone	....do	360	F.	I.	May 1, 1899	
Griffith Richards	Kindergartner	720	F.	W.	Sept. 18, 1894	
Stella Robbins	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1894	
John W. Alder	Clerk	1,200	M.	W.	Mar. 4, 1879	
Charles Seewir	Assistant clerk	720	M.	W.	Sept. 11, 1894	
George Shawnee	Assistant clerk	600	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Louise H. Pilcher	Matron	720	F.	W.	Nov. 15, 1894	
Annie Beaulieu	Assistant matron	600	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Pocohontas Howlett	....do	600	F.	W.	May 28, 1897	
Kate Daganett	....do	360	F.	I.	Nov. 17, 1897	
Attie Smith	....do	360	F.	I.	Sept. 6, 1898	
Emily L. Johnson	Housekeeper	600	F.	W.	July 9, 1887	
Alice J. Dearfue	Stewardess	540	F.	W.	July 25, 1895	
Rachel L. Seeley	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Apr. 10, 1889	
Anna Fischer	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1889	
Lizzie Lookaround	Assistant seamstress	360	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Eva Anderson	Laundress	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
May Herron	Assistant laundress	300	F.	I.	Sept. 12, 1898	
Nicholas J. Bishop	Baker	360	M.	W.	Feb. 18, 1899	
Nancy Kennedy	Cook	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1893	
Ella F. Cooper	Hospital cook	480	M.	W.	Sept. 17, 1894	
Richard O. Hoyt	Farmer	840	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Amos B. Iliff	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1898	
William H. Low	Tailor	600	M.	W.	June 10, 1899	
Al. Robinson	Harness maker	600	M.	W.	Sept. 25, 1890	
George W. Hanson	Blacksmith	600	M.	W.	Feb. 22, 1897	
Donald McArthur	Gardener	600	M.	W.	Mar. 28, 1898	
John W. Newhouse	Engineer	900	M.	W.	June 10, 1899	
James Swamp	Assistant engineer	360	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
James M. Cannon	Shoemaker	600	M.	W.	Apr. 20, 1887	
William A. Opperman	Painter	600	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Joseph A. Neeley	Mason	600	M.	W.	June 16, 1899	
Helen W. Ball	Printer	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1889	
Samuel Townsend	Assistant printer	240	M.	I.	Jan. 5, 1898	
Antony Caldwell	Night watchman	540	M.	N.	July 1, 1899	
Henry Busch	Bandmaster	360	M.	W.	Jan. 21, 1887	
Hoopa Valley Agency Boarding School, Cal.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
Wm. B. Freer	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 28, 1895	
Frank C. Heler	Principal teacher	660	M.	W.	Mar. 3, 1899	
Mary Orr	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 10, 1886	
Mary H. Manning	....do	540	F.	W.	Sept. 26, 1896	
Emma R. Hillis	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 28, 1898	
Charles H. Low	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Jan. 17, 1896	
George F. Hazlett	Asst. Industrial teacher	300	M.	H.	Mar. 13, 1899	
Charlotte Brehant	Matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 2, 1894	
Kate V. Kinney	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Apr. 2, 1899	
Lottie Horne	....do	300	F.	H.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Matilda Kruger	Seamstress	150	F.	H.	Sept. 15, 1894	
Maggie Baldwin	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	May 15, 1899	
Maggie Hennesey	Laundress	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Carrie Cornelius	Assistant laundress	240	F.	H.	Sept. 20, 1894	
James Spinks	Cook	500	F.	W.	Jan. 21, 1893	
Nancy A. Wilder	Assistant cook	240	F.	H.	Sept. 7, 1898	
Major P. Dutton	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Oct. 16, 1893	
Perry Tsanauwa	Shoe and harness maker	240	M.	I.	Dec. 7, 1893	

REF0073751

List of persons employed in the Indian School Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Hualapai Reservation, Ariz.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
Henry P. Ewing	Industrial teacher in charge.	$1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 25, 1895	
Huya	Indian assistant	300	M.	I.	Oct. 31, 1896	
SUPAI DAY SCHOOL.						
Horace E. Wilson	Teacher	900	M.	W.	Mar. 12, 1890	
Tama M. Wilson	Housekeeper	600	F.	W.	....do	
Cornelia S. Ferry	Cook	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
HUALAPAI DAY SCHOOL, HACKBERRY.						
M. Grace Overman	Assistant teacher	p.m. 50	F.	W.	June 1, 1899	
Lewis Greer	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	M.	W.	....do	
Frances S. Calfee	Matron	p.m. 60	F.	W.	July 6, 1894	
HUALAPAI DAY SCHOOL, KINGMAN.						
James M. Russell	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	May 24, 1894	
Effie M. Russell	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F	W.	Mar. 1, 1894	
Kiowa Agency, Okla.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
RIVERSIDE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
George L. Figg	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	June 13, 1891	
Ella Burton	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 28, 1891	
Alice S. Buntin	....do	600	F.	W.	Aug. 6, 1892	
Hattie E. Figg	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
John A. Buntin	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893	
Nannie E. Sheddin	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1882	
Anna S. Dyson	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Oct. 12, 1892	
Mary E. Canby	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1892	
Mattie Parton	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Winnie Hendricks	Laundress	180	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Samuel E. Canby	Baker	500	M.	W.	June 16, 1899	
Sarah J. Porterfield	Cook	840	F.	W.	Feb. 6, 1890	
Burgess Hunt	Farmer	300	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899	
James Kelly	Assistant laundress	150	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Frank Mack	Helper	240	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1899	
Earnest Davis	Indian assistant	120	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Harris Connor	....do	120	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899	
RAINY MOUNTAIN BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Cora M. Dunn	Superintendent	1,000	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Henry R. Wheeler	Physician	900	M.	W.	Oct. 25, 1898	
Lizzie Grimes	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 11, 1893	
Jane Eyre	....do	600	F.	I.	Feb. 9, 1896	
Blanche A. Williams	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Oct. 12, 1896	
Albert M. Dunn	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Andrew Jackson	Asst. industrial teacher	300	M.	I.	Mar. 23, 1899	
Julia Cannon	Matron	600	F.	W.	Dec. 15, 1896	
Jennie L. McLaughlin	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	May 1, 1897	
Florence Merrihew	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 6, 1897	
Madaline Jacker	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Mar. 23, 1899	
Martha E. Bruce	Laundress	180	F.	I.	Jan. 20, 1895	
Elizabeth Cotter	Assistant laundress	170	F.	I.	Dec. 14, 1898	
Mary E. Bearskin	Baker	240	F.	I.	Oct. 25, 1898	
Sophia E. Picard	Cook	180	F.	I.	Feb. 16, 1899	
Morgan Kazhe	Night-watchman	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
David Kazhe	Helper	150	M.	I.	Oct. 25, 1899	
Joseph Tonepah hote	Helper	120	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1899	
FORT SILL BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Julian W. Hadden	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Aug. 17, 1886	
Ferdinand Shoemaker	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	July 29, 1896	
Bell B. Casey	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1896	
Anna B. Bowman	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Feb. 4, 1893	
Linn E. Wyatt	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Oct. 22, 1896	
William M. Holland	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	

List of persons employed in the Indian School Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Kiowa Agency, Okla.—Continued.						
FORT SILL BOARDING SCHOOL—continued.						
Ashley Londrosh	Farmer	$720	M.		Sept. 3, 1890	
Mary E. Holsinger	Matron	600	F.	W.	June 8, 1895	
Bell Carson	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Mar. 18, 1875	
Anna M. Walters	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Belle Knoyar	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	Apr. 16, 1898	
Ramona Daklugie	Laundress	180	F.	I.	Dec. 16, 1895	
Charles Istee	Assistant laundress	150	M.	I.	Jan. 17, 1899	
John Lowry	Baker	180	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Martha Dallinger	Cook	180	F.	N.	Sept. 1, 1889	
Jesse Dallinger	Assistant cook	300	M.	N.	....do	
Clarence Fisher	Shoemaker	180	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Marcellus Bezhun	Helper	150	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1898	
Lot Eychash	....do	150	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Klamath Agency, Oreg.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
KLAMATH BOARDING SCHOOL.						
George V. Goshorn	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 19, 1894	
Frank G. Butler	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Feb. 9, 1895	
Allie L. Snyder	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Feb. 12, 1894	
Mary A. Blasch	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Nov. 23, 1898	
John W. Bradenburg	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1887	
Susie E. Scobee	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 7, 1897	
Mamie Robinson	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Bell Ryan	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 22, 1894	
Emma T. Loesley	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 21, 1898	
Liyina Mann	Cook	300	F.	H.	Oct. 1, 1898	
John L. Ball	Farmer	600	M.	I.	May 31, 1894	
Harry Galarneau	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Myles Sharkey	Shoe and harness maker	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1889	
Harry Wilson	Night watchman	120	M.	I.	Feb. 20, 1899	
Rachel Wilson	Female assistant	120	F.	..	Feb. 21, 1899	
Eva Howell	....do	120	F.	I.	Jan. 6, 1899	
YAINAX BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Knott C. Egbert	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	May 1, 1897	
W. S. Johnson	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Feb. 13, 1895	
Charles A. Dean	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Dec. 16, 1895	
R. Ella Vickerson	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 3, 1883	
Cora B. Finley	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1898	
David Goyan	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Feb. 18, 1889	
Maria J. Dean	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Emily Gard	Seamstress	500	F.	I.	Nov. 20, 1897	
Marsyllo Smith	Laundress	300	F.	H.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Anna L. Applegate	Cook	300	F.	H.	Feb. 23, 1899	
Jasper B. C. Taylor	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1895	
Caleb W. Cherrington	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1898	
George W. Loesley	Sawyer	p.m. 50	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1899	
Ethel Faithful	Female assistant	300	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Kate Villard	....do	200	F.	I.	Jan. 21, 1899	
Homer Hutchinson	Night watchman	120	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1898	
La Pointe Agency, Wis.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stat., 587).
LAC DU FLAMBEAU BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Reuben Perry	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Feb. 3, 1891	
Ada Zimmerman	Principal teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 21, 1891	
Celia J. Durfee	Teacher	600	F.	I.	July 1, 1889	
Mary E. Perry	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	May 23, 1891	
Flora L. Whitmore	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Jan. 20, 1898	
Norbert Sero	Industrial teacher	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Mary A. Paquette	Matron	600	F.	I.	Mar. 14, 1896	
Elizabeth Skenandore	Assistant matron	320	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Delia Randell	Nurse	480	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Kate Eastman	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Aug. 28, 1895	
Etta Carter	Laundress	300	F.	W.	Dec. 18, 1895	
Agnes Rummel	Cook	300	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1897	
Melinda Thomas	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	

REF0073752

List of persons employed in the Indian School Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
La Pointe Agency, Wis.—Continued.						
LAC DU FLAMBEAU BOARDING SCHOOL—continued.						
Peter Paquette	Farmer	$720	M.	I.	July 18, 1895	
Silas E. Crandell	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Sept. 15, 1893	
Charles W. Phelps	Blacksmith	600	M.	W.	Oct. 14, 1897	
Edith A. Fries	School clerk	720	F.	W.	Apr. 28, 1899	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Paquahawong:						
Charles K. Dunster	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Janette Dunster	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	....do	
Normantown:						
Josephine B. Von Feldden.	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	I.	Sept. 23, 1896	
Fond du Lac:						
Mary Morgan	....do	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Jan. 16, 1894	
Red Cliffe:						
Seriphica Reineck	....do	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Victoria Steidl	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	....do	
Odanah:						
Macaria Murphy	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1897	
Clarissima Walsh	Assistant teacher	p.m. 18	F.	W.	....do	
Lac Court D'Oreilles No. 1.						
Cassius A. Wallace	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Nov. 16, 1895	
Lena Wallace	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Lac Court D'Oreilles No 2						
William Denome	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	I.	Feb. 18, 1895	
Sophie Denome	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Lac Court D'Oreilles No. 3:						
Hugolina Fischenich	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Florentia Pehura	Assistant teacher	p.m. 45	F.	W.	....do	
Frasia Kasper	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	....do	
Grand Portage.						
A. F. Geraghty	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1889	
Leech Lake Agency, Minn.						Act Jan. 14, 1889 (25 Stat., 642).
LEECH LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Krauth H. Cressman	Superintendent	840	M.	W.	May 29, 1893	
Emily Parker	Teacher	600	F.	I.	Oct. 29, 1896	
Lafayette R. Holland	Assistant teacher	540	M.	W.	Apr. 11, 1899	
Josiah H. Quinlan	Industrial teacher	100	M.	I.	Jan. 27, 1896	
Chloe E. Mitchell	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 4, 1893	
Stella Cress	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1891	
Ellen King	Laundress	360	F.	I.	Feb. 15, 1899	
Elvina Quinlan	Cook	300	F.	I.	Jun. 1, 1899	
RED LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
E. O. Hughes	Superintendent	720	M.	W.	Feb. 16, 1894	
A. Alvin Bear	Teacher	540	M.	W.	Feb. 16, 1899	
Antone Donnell	Industrial teacher	400	M.	I.	Dec. 5, 1898	
Bertha A. Macy	Matron	500	F.	W.	Jan. 10, 1899	
Edith M. Curiff	Seamstress	400	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1890	
J. C McIntosh	Laundress	300	F.	H.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Jane Salce	Cook	300	F.	I.	Jan. 28, 1898	
Lemhi Agency Boarding School, Idaho.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stat., 587).
Mary M. Donica	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1896	
Edward T. Carson	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 4, 1898	
Blance M. Lyon	Matron	400	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1899	
Marie E. Purcell	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	....do	
Cora E. Yearian	Cook and laundress	480	F.	W.	Mar. 4, 1899	
Mary Grouse	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1898	

List of persons employed in the Indian School Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Lower Brule Agency Boarding School, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 895).
Charles J. Crandall	Superintendent	$1,200	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1892	
Clara D. True	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	June 9, 1893	
Gertrude Ferris	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Joel Tindall	Assistant teacher	51	M.	I.	Mar. 17, 1897	
Mary F. Elder	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Henry Barnum	Manual-training teacher	720	M.	W.	May 26, 1895	
Emma J. Pierson	Matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 12, 1898	
Alma Bean	Assistant matron	500	F.	H.	Nov. 18, 1898	
Armine Fallas	....do	300	F.	H.	Jan. 14, 1898	
Millie A. Manore	Seamstress	540	F.	I.	Nov. 7, 1893	
Sophia La Roche	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Aug. 10, 1898	
Cathline A. Hoellein	Laundress	180	F.	W.	Mar. 18, 1898	
Estella Scott	Assistant laundress	120	F.	W.	Jan. 24, 1898	
Susan Johnson	Baker	180	F.	H.	Oct. 10, 1896	
Minnie May	Cook	180	F.	W.	Jan. 19, 1898	
Nellie S. W. Bear	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Nov. 18, 1898	
Louie De Witt	Farmer	180	M.	H.	July 10, 1897	
Daniel Quilt	Shoe and harness maker	180	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Willis Hawk	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
John Gilland	Indian assistant	240	M.	H.	Mar. 19, 1894	
FIELD SERVICE.						
Effie J. Cooper	Female Industrial teacher.	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Addie L. Miner	....do	600	F.	W.	June 16, 1899	
Mackinac Agency, Mich.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Baraga:						
Mary Justine	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Oct. 10, 1893	
Bay Mills:						
Henry C. Kinzey	....do	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Nov. 7, 1897	
Mescalero Agency Boarding School, N. Mex.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stat., 587).
Mary Matthews	Principal teacher	840	F.	W.	Oct. 22, 1898	
Etta Hynes	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1898	
Helen M. Colville	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1897	
Henry J. Werner	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Oct. 25, 1897	
Maggie P. Smith	Matron	600	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1897	
Anna G. Engle	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Jan. 6, 1898	
Mary B. Clay	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	June 10, 1899	
Della Sans Puer	Laundress	120	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Hallie Gordo	....do	120	F.	I.	....do	
Caroline Cole	Cook	500	F.	W.	Oct. 28, 1898	
Beatrice Corrilla	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Albert C. Dykman	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Apr. 13, 1898	
Seth Plata	Indian assistant	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Mission Agency, Cal.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stat., 587).
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Capitan Grande:						
Stefan Wilkins	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	May 3, 1899	
Rincon:						
Ora M. Salmons	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Teriella Calac	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
La Jolla:						
Juliana Amago	....do	p.m. 30	F.	I.	....do	
Pechanga:						
Bello Dean	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Georgie Dean	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Oct. 22, 1898	
Mesa Grande:						
Mary C. B. Watkins	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Rosalie Neja	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	June 1, 1899	
Aqua Caliente:						
J. H. Babbitt	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Cohuilla:						
N. J. Salsberry	....do	p.m. 72	F.	W.	May 19, 1890	

REF0073753

List of persons employed in the Indian School Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Mission Agency, Cal.—Continued						
DAY SCHOOLS—cont'd.						
Sobalbo:						
Elwin Minor	Teacher	p.m.$72	M.	W.	Mar. 27, 1897	
Belle M. Minor	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Mar. 27, 1897	
Petreno:						
Victoria Miguel	....do	p.m.30	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Tule River:						
Nelson Carr	Teacher	p.m.72	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Anna M. Carr	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Mar. 17, 1897	
Morris Boarding School, Minn.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
W. H. Johnson	Superintendent	$1,200	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1892	
Hannah T. Taylor	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 10, 1899	
Guy Trudway	....do	540	M.	W.	Jan. 11, 1892	
David M. Logan	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Feb. 6, 1893	
Emma Johnson	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 6, 1893	
Edythe G. Pierce	Assistant matron	400	F.	I.	Feb. 2, 1899	
Cora Cornelius	....do	300	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1899	
Jessie C. Smith	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Apr. 19, 1896	
Delella Trottershow	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1898	
Naomi Merkle Kohlen	Laundress	400	F.	I.	Mar. 11, 1898	
Frances Roy	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	May 22, 1899	
Alice M. Hunter	Cook	400	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1899	
Angeline Morgan	Assistant Cook	120	F.	I.	Apr. 10, 1899	
Alfred Worsdell	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Dec. 6, 1898	
Peter Trottershow	Indian assistant	180	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899	
William Fairbanks	....do	180	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1899	
William T. Sovey	Laborer	300	M.	W.	Feb. 20, 1899	
Mount Pleasant Boarding School, Mich.						Act July 1, 1898, (30 Stats., 587).
Rodney S. Graham	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
William R. Kennedy	Clerk	720	M.	W.	Jan. 17, 1894	
Lydia E. Kaup	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Jan. 21, 1894	
Anna R. Fry	....do	660	F.	W.	Nov. 29, 1895	
Helena Campbell	....do	600	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1895	
Susie McDougal	....do	540	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Alexina F. Griffith	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 27, 1898	
Elizabeth L. Craig	Matron	600	F.	W.	July 6, 1895	
Nora Hampton	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Sept. 19, 1897	
Marion W. De Lass	....do	300	F.	W.	Oct. 31, 1898	
Hattie M. Brown	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Sept. 10, 1894	
Sarah A. Wyman	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	Sept. 9, 1895	
Agnes Quinn	Laundress	300	F.	W.	Feb. 14, 1893	
Josephine Ayling	Cook	300	F.	W.	Jan. 2, 1893	
Ella Mason	Assistant cook	220	F.	I.	Nov. 21, 1898	
Robert Brown	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Charles Slater	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Dec. 19, 1892	
James D. Flannery	Tailor	180	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Peter Chatfield	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1897	
Charles A. Kennedy	Engineer	900	M.	W.	Oct. 17, 1893	
Navajo Agency, N. Mex.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
NAVAJO AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Francis M. Ned	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Apr. 13, 1895	
Robert Larimer	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
William C. Dick	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Dec. 8, 1898	
Mattie R. Finnegan	....do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 31, 1895	
Lura P. Manning	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 13, 1895	
William T. Muse	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 6, 1895	
Minnie Y. Neel	Matron	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Clara S. Cutler	Assistant matron	540	F.	W.	May 13, 1891	
Edith Reed	....do	240	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Maggie Keough	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Dec. 10, 1894	
Mary E. Keough	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Apr. 16, 1894	
Jennie E. Houser	Cook	540	F.	W.	June 11, 1898	
John Stamin	Assistant cook	240	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1899	
Herbert Seeley	Indian assistant	120	M.	I.	June 1, 1899	

List of persons employed in the Indian School Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Navajo Agency, N. Mex.—Continued						
NAVAJO AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL—cont'd.						
Wiley Weaver	Indian assistant	$120	M.	I.	June 1, 1899	
Nasuli Ayze	....do	120	M.	I.	June 1, 1899	
Nonabia Tlinah	....do	120	F.	I.	June 1, 1899	
Walter Shirley	....do	120	M.	I.	June 17, 1899	
Ed. McClure	Assistant laundress	240	M.	I.	June 17, 1899	
KEAMS CAÑON BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Wilbert Meagley	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 16, 1895	
Mary McKee	Physician	1,000	F.	W.	Jan. 22, 1891	
Emma V. Robinson	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1893	
John R. Mitchell	....do	660	M.	W.	Mar. 31, 1899	
Eli J. Rost	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Dec. 28, 1898	
Matilda Wind	Matron	720	F.	I.	Jan. 12, 1899	
Kittie A. Meagley	Assistant Matron	540	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1895	
Mary Zieland	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Oct. 14, 1898	
Rebecca Cline	Cook	540	F.	W.	Aug. 20, 1892	
Nunkeen	Indian assistant	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Cuechmondunin	....do	120	F.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Cochasnenna	....do	120	F.	I.	May 1, 1899	
Sheah	....do	120	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1898	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Little Water:						
Emma Vore	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Apr. 20, 1893	
June Haskell	Housekeeper	180	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1895	
Et-su-lai	Indian assistant	120	F.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Polacca:						
Nannie A. Cook	Teacher	p.m.72	F.	W.	June 25, 1891	
Lisantewa	Indian assistant	p.m.10	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1898	
Oraibi:						
Powleka	....do	p.m.10	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Blue Cañon:						
Milton J. Needham	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 12, 1897	
Cirrilla E. Needham	Housekeeper	180	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1898	
Neah Bay Agency, Wash.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Neah Bay:						
Julian W. Collins	Teacher	p.m.72	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Chestequa Petersen	Assistant teacher	p.m.40	M.	I.	Nov. 28, 1898	
W. C. Bennett	Indian assistant	120	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1899	
Quillehute:						
A. W. Smith	Teacher	p.m.72	M.	W.	July 18, 1881	
Nevada Agency Boarding School, Nev.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
Robert C. Territin	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	June 30, 1899	
Donald R. Osborn	Principal teacher	840	M.	W.	Oct. 3, 1891	
Olive S. Walt	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Dec. 26, 1895	
Jennie L. Osborn	....do	660	F.	W.	Feb. 10, 1899	
R. A. Maris	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 14, 1891	
E. K. Roberts	Assistant matron	300	F.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Margaret J. Gutelius	Seamstress	360	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Sarah Satchez	Laundress	360	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1888	
Nellie Stevens	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Nov. 23, 1896	
Susie Truckee	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	Nov. 23, 1896	
Nez Perces Agency, Idaho						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
FORT LAPWAI BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Wm. H. Smith	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	May 24, 1893	
James M. Fairly	Clerk and physician	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 30, 1899	
Maggie Standing	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 16, 1899	
Minnie Schiffbauer	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 9, 1895	

REF0073754

List of persons employed in the Indian School Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Nez Perces Agency, Idaho—Continued.						
FORT LAPWAI BOARDING SCHOOL—cont'd.						
Ernestine E. Hilbert	Matron	$600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1981	
Mazie Crawford	Second matron	360	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Maggie O'Keefe	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	May 1, 1895	
Agatha Fogarty	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	H.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Adell Meeks	Cook	120	F.	W.	June 30, 1899	
Hubird Crow	Farmer	300	M.	W.	June 16, 1899	
John Kane	Shoe and harness maker	500	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1899	
Daniel H. Hilbert	Carpenter	500	M.	W.	July 16, 1893	
Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
OMAHA BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Russell Ratliff	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Feb. 28, 1898	
Orville J. Greene	Principal teacher	660	M.	W.	Oct. 8, 1894	
Louisa T. Lieve	Teacher	600	F.	I.	Aug. 30, 1896	
Le'a Diddock	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Mar. 14, 1892	
Lola S. Spear	Manual training teacher	720	M.	W.	Jan. 11, 1894	
Mary H. White	Matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 13, 1894	
Alice Parker	Assistant matron	180	F.	I.	Sept. 3, 1898	
Josie Holsworth	....do	100	F.	W.	Dec. 17, 1893	
Lottie Holsworth	Seamstress	150	F.	W.	Jan. 15, 1899	
Daisy Esaw	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Nov. 25, 1896	
Lottie G. Rasch	Laundress	120	F.	W.	Mar. 3, 1899	
Lucy Samsoci	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Apr. 17, 1894	
Olive Lambert	Cook	120	F.	W.	Feb. 6, 1899	
Clemma Mitchell	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	Mar. 13, 1896	
William M. Spear	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Oct. 11, 1898	
Parish Samsoci	Assistant farmer	180	M.	I.	Feb. 16, 1899	
Jessie V. Shearer	School clerk	900	F.	W.		
Oneida Boarding School, Wis.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
Charles F. Pierce	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Sept. 11, 1889	
Emily E. Peake	Clerk	660	F.	I.	Jan. 10, 1894	
Florence Horner	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 24, 1895	
Alice Cornelius	....do	600	F.	I.	Jan. 17, 1898	
Julia A. Williams	....do	540	F.	I.	Mar. 15, 1897	
Jennie Mollenkoph	Kindergartner	660	F.	W.	Dec. 7, 1896	
Moses E. King	Industrial teacher	100	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1896	
Mary E. Graham	Matron	660	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1891	
Hattie Metoxen	Assistant matron	360	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Florence Bonifant	Seamstress	180	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Lydia E. Wheelock	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	Jan. 17, 1898	
Phoebe Baird	....do	240	F.	I.	May 2, 1899	
Melissa Reed	Laundress	100	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1894	
Lucinda Hill	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Oct. 7, 1898	
Marion Skenandore	....do	240	F.	I.	Apr. 22, 1899	
Emma F. Smith	Cook	180	F.	W.	Oct. 7, 1895	
Katie A. Metoxen	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Aug. 17, 1898	
Phoebe Stevens	....do	240	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Geo. W. Haus	Farmer	600	M.	I.	Oct. 5, 1892	
Richard Powlass	Night watchman	p.m. 30	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1897	
Carl P. Wolf	Engineer	720	M.	W.	Apr. 15, 1896	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
No. 1: Elnora Zellers	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 11, 1894	
No. 2: Mabel C. Skenandore	....do	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
No. 4: Josiah A. Powlas	....do	p.m. 48	M.	I.	Oct. 30, 1892	
Osage Agency, Okla.						Treaty June 2, 1825 (7 Stats., 240); Res. Jan. 9, 1838.
OSAGE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Samuel L. Hertzog	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Aug. 12, 1892	
Susan E. McKeon	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 26, 1895	

List of persons employed in the Indian School Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Osage Agency, Okla.—Continued.						
OSAGE BOARDING SCHOOL—cont'd.						
Nell Leonard	Teacher	$600	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1891	
Carrie V. Marr	....do	600	F.	W.	Feb. 21, 1893	
Anna Sheridan	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Aug. 2, 1855	
Mary Morris	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1899	
Henry Conklin	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 18, 1898	
Mary R. Bean	Matron	720	F.	W.	June 9, 1891	
Ellis Spurgeon	....do	600	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Edith Dodson	Assistant matron	100	F.	I.	Nov. 16, 1895	
Harriet Quillan	Nurse	100	F.	W.	Nov. 11, 1898	
Marietta Hayes	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Laura Mahlu	Assistant seamstress	100	F.	W.	Mar. 8, 1899	
Ida Luppy	....do	100	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Nannie Evans	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Mar. 8, 1894	
Julia Hillin	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Frank Steele	....do	240	M.	I.	Dec. 26, 1893	
Reuben Haus	Baker	360	M.	I.	Mar. 28, 1898	
Lizzie Pike	Cook	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Mary M. Bonnin	....do	100	F.	I.	Jan. 7, 1888	
Mary McQuain	....do	100	F.	W.	Mar. 2, 1899	
Lizzie M. Rendall	....do	100	F.	W.	Apr. 18, 1899	
Josia B. Vaughn	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Apr. 18, 1895	
George W. Parkins	Carpenter	840	M.	W.	Jan. 17, 1888	
William Alftine	Shoe and harness maker	500	M.	I.	Feb. 12, 1896	
Edwin Patterson	Engineer	900	M.	W.	Jan. 5, 1891	
Thomas E. O'Bar	Assistant engineer	600	M.	W.	Feb. 9, 1899	
Elmer Wheeler	....do	240	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1898	
Joseph E. Weller	....do	240	M.	I.	Nov. 22, 1898	
William Breninger	Indian assistant	500	M.	I.	Apr. 10, 1895	
Arthur D. Walters	Laborer	180	M.	W.	Feb. 2, 1899	
Kaw Boarding School.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
M. E. Best	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Nov. 20, 1893	
Margaret Bachtel	Kindergartner	660	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Jesse White	Industrial teacher	180	M.	I.	Nov. 12, 1897	
Allie C. Robinson	Matron	180	F.	W.	Feb. 21, 1891	
Fannie Boutwell	Assistant matron	100	F.	H.	Jan. 20, 1899	
Amelia Skenandore	Seamstress	100	F.	I.	Aug. 7, 1895	
Sophia Chouteau	Laundress	100	F.	I.	Oct. 28, 1897	
Louisa Shecl	Cook	100	F.	W.	July 1, 1894	
A. J. Pennar	Farmer	180	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Forrest Chouteau	Indian assistant	240	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Perris Boarding School, Cal.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 589).
Harwood Hall	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1886	
C. Edwart Kant	Clerk	720	M.	W.	Sept. 14, 1895	
Clara B. Allen	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1888	
Frank Farnham	....do	600	M.	W.	Dec. 13, 1898	
Dasy Farnham	Kindergartner	660	F.	W.	Oct. 17, 1896	
Pearl McArthur	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 22, 1895	
Cyrus Sun	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Fannie D. Hall	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1891	
Felipa Amago	Assistant matron	540	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1897	
Daisy D. Kant	Nurse	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Olive Ford	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Lydia Long	Cook	600	F.	W.	Jan. 14, 1886	
Fred Long	Farmer	720	M.	H.	Feb. 1, 1887	
George S. Hill	Carpenter	660	M.	W.	May 13, 1896	
Silvas Leebo	Indian assistant	180	M.	I.	June 1, 1898	
Delores Martinez	....do	100	M.	I.	May 1, 1899	
Phœnix Boarding School, Ariz.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 589).
Samuel M. McCowan	Superintendent	2,000	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1889	
James B. Alexander	Clerk	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 9, 1893	
Bert W. Manchester	Assistant clerk	600	M.	W.	June 16, 1899	
John J. Wickham	Disciplinarian	900	M.	W.	June 5, 1899	
Andrew Randon	Assistant	500	M.	I.	Dec. 16, 1898	
Flora E. Harvey	Principal teacher	1,200	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1891	
Ora B. Bryant	Teacher	900	F.	W.	Mar. 5, 1894	
Sarah N. Alexander	....do	840	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	

REF0073755

List of persons employed in the Indian School Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Phœnix Boarding School, Ariz.—Cont'd.						
Mary Riley	Teacher	$720	F.	W.	Oct. 18, 1894	
Mary V. Rice	....do	660	F.	W.	Oct 1, 1898	
Arthur L. Higgins	....do	660	M.	W	Sept. 12, 1898	
Rosa Bourassa	....do	660	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1899	
Ellen B. Riley	....do	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Addie Beaver	Assistant teacher	540	F.	I.	June 1, 1897	
Lyda Little	....do	540	F.	W.	Jan. 20, 1899	
Florence Elston	Kindergarten	720	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1891	
James Devine	Industrial teacher	720	F.	W.	Oct. 23, 1894	
Emma A. McCowan	Matron	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1890	
Katharine D. Orr	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1891	
Emma Monroe	....do	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Hattie Van Eaton	....do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 16, 1881	
Eliza Mathews	Housekeeper	540	F.	W.	May 15, 1887	
Katie E. Custer	Nurse	600	F.	W.	May 30, 1892	
Sarah Hendricks	Assistant nurse	300	F.	I.	May 1, 1899	
Bertha Canfield	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Nov. 4, 1895	
Kate C. Perry	Assistant seamstress	400	F.	W.	May 22, 1899	
Mary Sun	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Emma Erastus	....do	180	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1898	
Lizzie M. Higgins	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1899	
Frances Major	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1899	
Alice Leeds	....do	240	F.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Calvin Emerson	Baker	500	M.	I.	Oct. 25, 1898	
Cilo Setoyant	Assistant baker	120	F.	I.	Feb. 10, 1899	
Edith Olson	Cook	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Mary Johns	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	July 1, 1898	
David B. Hill	....do	300	M.	I.	June 1, 1899	
Albert G. Mathews	Farmer	750	M.	W.	May 15, 1887	
Cheroquis Erastus	Assistant farmer	180	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Carlos Micha	....do	180	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1899	
James L. Barnhart	Carpenter	800	M.	W.	Oct. 12, 1895	
Sam Randall	Assistant carpenter	180	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Juan B. Zamora	....do	180	M.	I.	Dec. 16, 1898	
John Ance	Tailor	600	M.	I.	Sept. 20, 1896	
Mark Twain	Assistant tailor	120	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1894	
Francis E. Clark	....do	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Meachen Hendricks	Shoemaker	660	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Nathaniel White	Assistant shoemaker	120	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1899	
Harvier Enax	....do	120	M.	I.	....do	
Charles E. Orr	Harness maker	660	M.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Charles Smith	Assistant harness maker	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Mariano Candelario	....do	120	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1899	
John P. Cochran	Blacksmith	660	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Kisto Lotta	Assistant blacksmith	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Paul Harvier	....do	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Leonard Mendoza	Night watchman	500	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Burton R. Custer	Gardener	660	M.	W.	Nov. 5, 1890	
William H. Noll	Dairyman	600	M.	W.	Mar. 4, 1899	
Roy A. Perry	Engineer	720	M.	W.	Oct. 25, 1897	
George Pratt	Assistant engineer	120	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Oscar Nortan	....do	120	M.	I.	June 1, 1899	
Pierre Boarding School, S. Dak.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 589).
Crosby G. Davis	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Jan. 22, 1892	
Laure E. Cowles	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Lucita Rummell	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Dec. 15, 1899	
Joel B. Archiquette	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Nov. 11, 1895	
Phebe Thomson	Matron	600	F.	W.	Aug. 7, 1895	
J. R. Walbridge	Assistant matron	480	F.	W	June 14, 1897	
Amy B. Wood	Cook	500	F.	W.	May 1, 1898	
James R. White	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1894	
Samuel Lawrence	Tailor	600	M.	I.	Feb. 24, 1898	
Fred Bailey	Laborer	400	M.	W.	Jan. 4, 1898	
Pima Agency Boarding School, Ariz.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
Duncan D. McArthur	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Apr. 6, 1895	
Ella R. Gracey	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 2, 1895	
Nora H. Hearst	....do	660	F.	W.	Mar. 5, 1894	
Kitty Macauly	....do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 8, 1890	
Henry W. Warren	Assistant teacher	600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Helena B. Warren	Kindergartner	660	F.	W.	Oct. 2, 1891	

List of persons employed in the Indian School Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Pima Agency Boarding School, Ariz.—Cont'd.						
Hugh Patton	Industrial teacher	$300	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1894	
Emma B. Palmer	Matron	660	F.	W.	Jan. 17, 1893	
Lizzie Sharp	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Oct. 29, 1897	
Lulu Antoine	Nurse	120	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Mary E. Dennis	Seamstress	660	F.	W.	Oct 1, 1893	
Lillie Roberts	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I	Oct. 1, 1898	
Belle R. Zimmerman	Laundress	500	F.	W	Nov. 21, 1893	
Nellie J. Wellington	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	June 1, 1899	
Adam Gaston	....do	240	M.	I	Jan. 23, 1896	
William C. Sharp	Farmer	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Ernest J. Olson	Carpenter	800	M.	W.	June 22, 1895	
Peleg G. Kinney	Blacksmith	600	M	W.	June 3, 1899	
Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 2, 1899 (25 Stats., 895).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
George M. Butterfield	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Oct. 14, 1893	
Jacob C. Levenigood	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	Oct. 13, 1898	
Sarah C. Ream	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Nov. 2, 1897	
Ralph P. Stanton	Teacher	660	M.	W.	Feb. 12, 1895	
Ruth Clayton	....do	600	F.	W.	Feb. 10, 1898	
Mary B. Clayton	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Mar. 10, 1896	
Katherine McCord	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Feb. 8, 1898	
Capitola C. Butterfield	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 23, 1893	
Emma B. Shea	Assistant matron	180	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Lallie Warden	....do	240	F.	W.	July 28, 1898	
Lucy Sechler	....do	240	F.	H.	Sept. 15, 1898	
M Lillian Carter	Trained nurse	720	F.	W.	Jan. 11, 1899	
Phebe E. Lemming	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1899	
Nellie L. Rooks	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	H.	July 1, 1898	
Carletta Levengood	Laundress	180	F.	W.	June 17, 1899	
Hattie Eaglehorn	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Oct. 3, 1898	
Walter A. Platt	Baker	180	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1898	
Belle C. Steele	Cook	180	F.	W.	Aug. 23, 1898	
Florence Hawk	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1898	
Malk W. Brun	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Oscar Wilson	Assistant farmer	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1891	
James C. Freeman	Engineer	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1897	
Paul H. E. Molzahn	Assistant engineer	400	M.	W.	June 16, 1899	
James Goings	Butcher	400	M.	H.	Feb. 17, 1898	
A. C. Sorensen	Laborer	400	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1891	
Edgar O. Knight	Shoe and harness maker	600	M.	W.	Feb. 10, 1898	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
William B. Dew	Day-school inspector	1,200	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Alonzo D. Snyder	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1898	
No. 1:						
Mary H. Brun	Teacher	p. m. 60	F.	W.	Feb. 11, 1892	
No. 2:						
Elmore Little Chief	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1893	
M. Little Chief	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	I.	May 1, 1891	
No. 3:						
E. A. Truett	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Nov. 25, 1893	
Mary E. Truett	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Feb. 10, 1894	
No. 4:						
William C. Garrett	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	July 1, 1889	
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, 1896	
C. Alice Carr	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Mar. 14, 1897	
No. 6:						
J. W. Hendren	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 20, 1894	
Isdora Hendren	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1893	
No. 7:						
E. M. Keith	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1881	
M. G. Keith	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1891	
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.	Dec. 8, 1893	
Nellie Mossman	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 12, 1895	

REF0073756

List of persons employed in the Indian School Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.—Continued.						
DAY SCHOOLS—cont'd.						
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	
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. Voorhis	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Dec. 18, 1895	
No. 14:						
Ashwood Heys	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Dec. 27, 1894	
No. 15:						
W. M. Robertson	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	H.	Oct. 1, 1894	
A. A. Robertson	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1885	
No. 16:						
E. W. Gleason	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Sophia Condalario	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1897	
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, 1896	
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 A. Jennerson	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Feb 22, 1896	
Maty R. Jennerson	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept 22, 1896	
No. 21.						
W. H. Barten	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Oct. 21, 1893	
Angelique Barten	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	H.	May 20, 1893	
No. 22:						
Mattie E. Ward	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Lizzie Bullard	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	H.	Sept. 16, 1896	
No. 23.						
J. M. Linn	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Nov. 27, 1893	
Olive R. Linn	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
No. 24:						
Louis L. Meeker	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Jan. 10, 1894	
No. 25:						
William J. Davis	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 6, 1898	
M. B. Davis	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	....do	
No. 26:						
William A. Root	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Oct. 6, 1898	
Josephine T. Root	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	May 12, 1899	
No. 27:						
J. W. Lewis	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	I.	May 6, 1897	
Ida Lewis	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1894	
No. 28:						
Edward C. Scoville	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Oct. 4, 1894	
Mary C. Scoville	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	....do	
No. 29:						
Edward Trueman	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Oct. 28, 1898	
No. 30.						
J. H. Holland	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Apr. 15, 1898	
Frances Holland	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	....do	
No. 31:						
Stephen Waggoner	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Dec. 18, 1893	
C. J. Waggoner	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Pipestone Boarding School, Minn.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stat., 569).
De Witt S. Harris	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Oct. 24, 1892	
Louisa McDermott	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Jan. 29, 1896	
Silvia A. Kneeland	....do	600	F.	W.	Mar. 20, 1893	
Jennie D. Vance	....do	540	F.	W.	Oct. 2, 1895	
C. H. Peck	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	July 15, 1896	
Ota Penn	Matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 6, 1894	
Linda McArthur	Assistant matron	360	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899	

List of persons employed in the Indian School Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Pipestone Boarding School, Minn.—Cont'd.						
Alice Cook	Seamstress	$120	F.	W.	Nov. 11, 1894	
Theresa Roy	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	May 16, 1898	
E. E. Ely	Laundress	420	F.	W.	May 11, 1895	
Mary La Due	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Feb. 15, 1897	
Gertrude Bonser	Cook	400	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Julia Dubrey	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Feb. 15, 1897	
Alexander McKay	Farmer	500	M.	W.	June 1, 1894	
Mitchell Wabwashing	Tailor	240	M.	I.	Sept. 26, 1898	
BIRCH COOLEY DAY SCHOOL.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stat., 587).
Robert H. C. Hineman	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Feb. 8, 1892	
Ponca, etc., Agency, Okla.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stat., 587).
PONCA BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Kate W. Cannon	Superintendent	1,000	F.	W.	Sept. 16, 1889	
Dora N. Oldekirk	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Lou Pyburn	....do	600	F.	W.	Mar. 17, 1891	
Adella L. Strong	....do	480	F.	I.	Jan. 9, 1899	
J. H. Furry	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Oct. 16, 1891	
Lizzie V. Davis	Matron	600	F.	W.	May 1, 1894	
Belle Furry	Assistant matron	400	F.	I.	Sept. 13, 1897	
Minnie Dunlap	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1895	
Ida La Matt	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Apr. 6, 1899	
Lucy Yellow Bull	....do	120	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Ann W. Hammack	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Oct. 23, 1891	
John M. Beckett	Baker	600	M.	W.	May 29, 1899	
Myrtle Maddox	Cook	400	F.	W.	Jan. 21, 1896	
Simon Ketosh	Farmer	600	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1889	
PAWNEE BOARDING SCHOOL.						Treaty Sept. 24 1857 (11 Stat., 729); Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stat., 587).
Walter H. Hallmann	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Mar. 16, 1895	
Sellie B. Neal	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Dec. 19, 1893	
Eugenie Z. Brice	....do	660	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Ida L. Tobin	....do	540	F.	I.	Jan. 4, 1895	
Blanche T. Thomas	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Oct. 7, 1896	
R. C. Jones	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Mary C. Cox	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 19, 1895	
Stella Hukill	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Nannie Sheahku	....do	360	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1898	
Fannie Hageman	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1893	
Henrietta Purdy	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Oct. 10, 1898	
Phœbe Howell	....do	180	F.	I.	Oct. 14, 1898	
Ellen McCurdy	Laundress	400	F.	W.	July 2, 1894	
Lotta Echo Hawk	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Mar. 4, 1899	
Lillie Brown	....do	180	F.	I.	Jan. 14, 1897	
Josephine Robideaux	Baker	400	F.	I.	Oct. 15, 1895	
Dora Purdy	Cook	400	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
W. R. Clark	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Dec. 15, 1893	
Nicholas Rischard	Shoemaker	600	M.	W.	Dec. 17, 1898	
OTOE BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Mar. 3, 1881 (21 Stat., 381).
William A. Light	Superintendent and principal teacher.	840	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Gasper Edwards	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 19, 1898	
Arthur Johnson	Industrial teacher	720	M.	I.	Sept. 7, 1895	
Libbie C. Light	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Julia O'Gee	Assistant matron	400	F.	I.	Nov. 10, 1892	
B. I. Canfield	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Feb. 16, 1893	
Ida Miller	Laundress	400	F.	I.	Apr. 3, 1897	
Birdie Reedr	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Sept. 14, 1898	
Annie Kitchell	Baker	360	F.	I.	Feb. 14, 1897	
Martha L. Hammon	Cook	400	F.	W.	Dec. 14, 1898	
Frank W. Long	Farmer	600	M.	I.	Jan. 15, 1897	

REF0073757

List of persons employed in the Indian School Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, Kans.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stat., 587).
POTTAWATOMIE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
James Staley	Superintendent	$900	M.	W.	Dec. 8, 1893	
Libbie C. Stanley	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Jan. 7, 1893	
Bertha D. Leckridge	Asst. teacher	840	F.	I.	Aug. 27, 1898	
Cynthia E. Webster	Assistant teacher	180	M.	I.	July 1, 1898	
John McAdams	Industrial teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 10, 1895	
Minnie A. Taylor	Matron	360	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Josephine Trickey	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Aug. 29, 1892	
Alice M. Battice	Seamstress	120	F.	W.	Feb. 11, 1899	
Harry E. Larson	Laundress	120	F.	W.	May 29, 1894	
Luella Hale	Cook	240	F.	I.	Apr. 18, 1897	
Mary Lasley	Asst. cook	120	M.	I.	Dec. 8, 1898	
Leonard Kanneswah	Farmer	720	F.	I.	Nov. 5, 1898	
Susie E. Hines	School clerk					
GREAT NEMAHA BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Thamar Richey	Superintendent	720	F.	W.	Nov. 28, 1892	
Mary L. Beates	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Oct. 11, 1897	
Jesse Hill	Industrial teacher	180	M.	I.	May 11, 1899	
Adda Nicholson	Matron	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Mamie Lyons	Laundress	300	F.	W.	Jan. 26, 1899	
Florence P. Monroe	Cook	300	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895	
KICKAPOO BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Della F. Botsford	Superintendent	840	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1886	
Ellen Thomas	Teacher	540	F.	I.	May 9, 1898	
Sarah H. Chaplin	Matron	500	F.	W.	Nov. 12, 1895	
Annie M. Schafer	Seamstress	300	F.	W.	Aug. 29, 1892	
Mima Thornton	Laundress	300	F.	W.	June 16, 1899	
Sarah D. Hall	Cook	300	F.	W.	....do....	
Charles L. Atwater	Laborer	180	M.	W.	Mar 13, 1899	
Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
ZUÑI BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Elmira R. Gwason	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Nov. 6, 1893	
Ella F. Dennis	Matron	500	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Blanche W. Wray	Assistant matron	180	F.	W.	May 2, 1899	
D. D. Graham	Farmer	720	M.	W.	June 16, 1899	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Charles E. Burton	Supervising teacher	840	M.	W.	Apr. 21, 1895	
Santa Clara: William P. Taber	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1893	
La Guna: Annie M. Sayer	....do....	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Sept. 16, 1891	
Cochiti: J. B. Grogler	....do....	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Nov. 15, 1890	
Pajahe: Fannie J. Dennis	....do....	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Jan. 3, 1893	
Zia: Margaret A. Bingham	....do....	p.m. 72	F.	W.	May 19, 1891	
San Felipe: W. C. B. Biddle	....do....	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1891	
Acomita: Cora A. Taylor	....do....	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Nov. 21, 1895	
Taos: Alice G. Dwire	....do....	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Dec. 5, 1890	
Santo Domingo: W. S. Holsinger	....do....	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Feb. 28, 1891	
San Juan: Felipe Valdes	....do....	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Dec. 10, 1895	
Isleta: James Hovey	....do....	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1897	
Jemez: Emma Dawson	....do....	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Nov. 15, 1891	

List of persons employed in the Indian School Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex.—Cont'd.						
DAY SCHOOLS—cont'd.						
San Ildefonso: Anna M. Turner	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Feb. 18, 1890	
Nambe Pueblo: Lizzie M. Lampson	....do....	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Sept. 8, 1892	
Pecuris Pueblo: Ethel E. Gregg	....do....	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Nov. 19, 1897	
Puyallup Boarding School, Wash.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
Joseph C. Hart	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Apr. 7, 1893	
Henry J. Phillips	Assistant superintendent and principal teacher.	1,200	M.	W.	Feb. 21, 1890	
James E. Brewer	Disciplinarian	600	M.	W.	May 17, 1898	
Isabel Toan	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 22, 1891	
Mary O. Phillips	....do....	600	F.	W.	Jan. 19, 1897	
Lucy P. Hart	....do....	540	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1887	
Mary R. Pollock	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 14, 1892	
Rowena A. Fowler	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 21, 1889	
Louis Preuss	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Sarah C. Coy	Matron	600	F.	W.	Nov. 4, 1897	
Ida McQuesten	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Dec. 5, 1898	
Jeannette M. Buckles	....do....	400	F.	I.	May 17, 1899	
Alice E. Lane	....do....	360	F.	I.	Dec. 28, 1897	
Mary Down	Nurse	400	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Annie F. Fisher	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Aug. 27, 1895	
Annie Lewis	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	Sept. 26, 1898	
Mary Peterson	Laundress	400	F.	I.	Dec. 3, 1896	
Minnie Sherwood	Assistant laundress	150	F.	I	Feb. 18, 1889	
Mary Patchin	Baker	300	F.	I	July 9, 1897	
Rosa La Fleur	Cook	240	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1892	
Sellie Runnels	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1899	
John Vint	Farmer	540	M.	W.	Jan. 4, 1892	
Warren Brainard	Carpenter	600	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1899	
Frederick Freeman	Tailor	600	M.	H.	July 1, 1896	
George L. Suthey	Shoe and harness maker	540	M.	W.	May 23, 1898	
Duncan M. Sloan	Blacksmith	600	M.	W.	June 6, 1892	
George W. Jackson	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1897	
PUYALLUP DAY SCHOOLS.						
Jamestown: John E. Malone	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W	Apr. 1, 1890	
Post Gamble: Albert Clauson	....do....	p.m. 60	M.	W	Apr. 1, 1896	
Sarah E. Clauson	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F	W.	Mar. 7, 1897	
S'Kokomish: J. E. Youngblood	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W	Oct. 15, 1893	
Minnie Youngblood	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F	I	Apr. 1, 1892	
Chehalis: David U. Betts	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	May 6, 1893	
Emma E. Betts	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1893	
Quinaielt: John Butchart	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1892	
Elinor F. Butchart	Housekeeper	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Quapaw Agency, Ind. T.						Treaty May 13, 1833 (7 Stats., 424); act July 1, 1898 (30 stats., 587).
QUAPAW BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Charles H. Lamar	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 31, 1884	
Lulu M. Lamar	Principal teacher	600	F.	W.	June 29, 1891	
Carrie M. Darnelle	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1891	
Gertrude Batchelor	Kindergartner	540	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1888	
William D. Brice	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 12, 1895	
Minnie A. Arnot	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Isa Wade Cardin	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Florence Wade	....do....	300	F	I.	Sept. 21, 1895	
Sallie Wolf Brice	Seamstress	120	F.	W.	Nov. 17, 1892	
Pearl Peckham	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Dec. 23, 1893	
Laura B. Lockhart	Laundress	120	F.	W.	Nov. 4, 1897	

REF0073758

List of persons employed in the Indian School Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Quapaw Agency, Ind. T.—Continued.						
QUAPAW BOARDING SCHOOL—cont'd.						
Beulah Dardeene	Assistant laundress	$180	F.	I.	Mar. 15, 1899	
Linnie L. Burnett	Cook	120	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Ida L. Stephens	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1895	
William O. Cardin	Indian assistant	240	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1896	
SENECA BOARDING SCHOOL						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
R. A. Cochran	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Alice Kingeade	Principal teacher	600	F.	W.	Aug. 15, 1893	
Andrew J. Montgomery	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Nov. 9, 1898	
Emma D. Johnson	Kindergartner	540	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Benjamin F. Egnew	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Elsie B. Cochran	Matron	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Lucy A. Guthrie	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Apr. 15, 1897	
Kate Long	....do	300	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Hattie Winnie	Seamstress	180	F.	I	Mar. 1, 1899	
Hattie Walker	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Mar. 6, 1889	
Mary E. King	Laundress	120	F.	I.	Mar. 5, 1898	
Alberta Earnes	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Sept. 7, 1897	
Hattie A. Ball	Cook	120	F.	W.	June 2, 1898	
Mary Shields	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1898	
George W. Sparks	Baker	100	M.	W.	June 30, 1899	
James King	Assistant farmer	240	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1898	
William P. Long	Indian assistant	240	M.	I.	Aug. 8, 1898	
August Allaire	Laborer	p.m. 40	M.	W.	Feb. 9, 1899	
Rapid City Boarding School, S. Dak.						Act July 1, 1898, (30 Stats., 589).
Ralph P. Collins	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1886	
Amelia K. Collins	Principal teacher	600	F.	W.	Feb. 7, 1882	
Ethel M. Cunningham	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1896	
Paul J. Smith	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1897	
F. O. Stillwell	Matron	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Laura W. Carruthers	Assistant matron	180	F.	W.	Aug. 13, 1898	
Jane Johnson	Seamstress	300	F.	W.	July 1, 1884	
Sadie L. Henegar	Laundress	300	F.	W.	Sept. 28, 1898	
Lizzie Gutwals	Cook	300	F.	W.	Nov. 11, 1895	
George W. Hill	Fireman	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 894).
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Wilson H. Cox	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1891	
Lucy W. Cox	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1891	
Stella M. Williams	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Mar. 17, 1896	
Margaret Roberts	....do	600	F.	W.	Apr. 11, 1898	
Lydia Wetzel	....do	540	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Eliza J. Daugherty	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 17, 1897	
Frank J. Filkens	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Lizzie M. Bassett	Matron	600	F.	W.	May 12, 1897	
Annette Suson	Assistant matron	180	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Ada Rice	....do	100	F.	I.	....do	
Gertrude McGahey	Trained nurse	720	F.	W.	Sept. 12, 1898	
Sarah J. Little	Seamstress	900	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1893	
Julia Running Horse	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Rose Etta Ray	Laundress	180	F.	W.	Dec. 7, 1895	
Lucy Kick	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Jan. 11, 1899	
Ida May Hadden	Baker	180	F.	W.	Dec. 3, 1898	
Ella E. Branchaud	Cook	180	F.	W.	Feb. 17, 1899	
Louise Robbleaux	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Jennie Redhill	....do	240	F.	I.	May 1, 1899	
Theodore Branchaud	Farmer	600	M.	H.	Nov. 1, 1894	
Ben Brave	Shoe and harness maker	600	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
George L. Parker	Blacksmith	600	M.	W.	May 20, 1899	
Samuel E. Bixby	Engineer and electrician	1,000	M.	W.	Aug. 13, 1897	
Clarence Butler	Assistant engineer	500	M.	H.	Nov. 3, 1898	
Ernest Running	Indian assistant	240	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Robert Little Battle	....do	180	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1899	
Mary Ramus	....do	120	F.	H.	Jan. 1, 1899	
John Neiss	....do	120	M.	H.	Apr. 1, 1899	

List of persons employed in the Indian School Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.—Cont'd.						
BOARDING SCHOOL—continued.						
Charles Dyer	Indian assistant	$120	M.	H.	Apr. 1, 1899	
Lavera Schmidt	....do	120	F.	H.	May 1, 1899	
FIELD SERVICE.						
Jennie Duncan	Female Industrial teacher.	600	F.	W.	July 19, 1895	
Katie E. Bennett	....do	600	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1893	
C. C. McCreight	....do	600	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1895	
Jennie Mullen	....do	600	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Susan Bettleyoun	....do	600	F.	H.	Feb. 1, 1899	
Julia Ramis	....do	600	F.	H.	May 1, 1899	
DAY SCHOOLS						
J. Franklin House	Day school inspector	1,200	M.	W.	Apr. 15, 1893	
Horatio P. Belt	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	June 30, 1898	
Ironwood Creek:						
Hattie F. Eaton	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1880	
Upper Cut Meat Creek:						
Catherine M. Shaw	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 22, 1892	
Cut Meat Creek:						
John Reffel	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Maggie N. Reffel	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	....do	
Little White River:						
J. M. Corbin	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Apr. 21, 1891	
Martha A. Corbin	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Milks Camp:						
E. A. Thomas	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Dec. 24, 1892	
Libbie S. Thomas	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	....do	
Spring Creek:						
Z. A. Parker	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1888	
Wm. M. Parker	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	M.	W.	Feb. 11, 1891	
He Dog's Camp:						
Arthur E. McFattridge	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Feb. 7, 1898	
Clara McFattridge	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	....do	
Red Leaf's Camp:						
Morton E. Bradford	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Mar. 12, 1891	
Fannie Bradford	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Apr. 23, 1891	
Black Pipe Creek:						
John B. Tripp	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Oct. 14, 1891	
Emeline H. Tripp	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	....do	
Corn Creek:						
Eugene E. Kidney	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Charlotte A. Kidney	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	....do	
Lower Cut Meat Creek:						
Jesse H. Bratley	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Nov. 3, 1893	
Della R. Bratley	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Upper Pine Creek:						
Samuel J. Saindon	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Mar. 5, 1899	
Pine Creek:						
Henry J. Barnes	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 18, 1895	
Susie A. Barnes	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	....do	
Ring Thunder Camp:						
Olof G. Olson	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 11, 1898	
Julia A. Olson	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.	July 1, 1893	
H. E. Paddock	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1897	
Little Crow's Camp:						
George Davis	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Mar. 14, 1893	
Cora Davis	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Whirlwind Soldiers' Camp:						
Edward C. Tayloe	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Feb. 6, 1891	
Maud R. Tayloe	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Oak Creek:						
J. F. Estes	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	H.	Mar. 1, 1892	
Anna J. Estes	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 21, 1895	

REF0073759

List of persons employed in the Indian School Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Round Valley Boarding School, Cal.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
Harry F. Liston	Superintendent	$1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 20, 1889	
William J. Nolan	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 29, 1894	
Frances D. Nolan	Teacher	600	F.	W.	May 18, 1897	
Albert G. Hunter	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1894	
Sidney J. Patrick	Matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 16, 1894	
Rose Tillotson	Assistant matron	120	F.	I.	May 14, 1899	
Ida Curtis	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Emma M. Piner	Laundress	480	F.	H.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Mary A. Smith	Cook	480	F.	H.	Dec. 21, 1897	
Sac and Fox Agency (Iowa) Boarding School.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 590).
George W. Nellis	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Mar. 10, 1891	
Laura B. Cottrell	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 7, 1891	
Minnie A. Kennedy	Matron	500	F.	W.	Dec. 7, 1892	
Julia A. Barnett	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	Feb. 26, 1895	
Martha A. Tibbetts	Laundress	450	F.	W.	June 20, 1899	
George R. Wade	Cook	450	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1898	
C. H. Tibbetts	Farmer	600	M.	W.	June 16, 1899	
Albert Fife	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Mar. 2, 1898	
Emma Showan	Indian assistant	240	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Joseph Tesson	....do	240	M.	I.	Apr. 26, 1899	
Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.						Treaty Oct. 11, 1842 (7 Stats., 596). Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
SAC AND FOX BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Horace J. Johnson	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	May 2, 1892	
Elsie E. Dickson	Principal teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 3, 1894	
Mary Johnson	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 14, 1897	
Ida L. Mansbury	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1888	
Leonard Tyler	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	June 27, 1899	
Nannie Dawson	Matron	600	F.	I.	Nov. 14, 1895	
Belinda Archiquette	Assistant matron	100	F.	I.	Feb. 25, 1899	
Elizabeth V. Kirksey	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Sarah Harris	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Mar. 27, 1899	
Elizabeth McKinney	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Oct. 27, 1896	
Jennie Big Walker	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Mar. 6, 1899	
Leona P. Casper	Cook	400	F.	W.	Oct. 3, 1898	
Charles H. Casper	Assistant cook	240	M.	I.	May 18, 1897	
Omar Bates	Farmer	600	M.	W.	July 26, 1895	
ABSENTEE SHAWNEE BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
Mary C. Williams	Superintendent	1,000	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1891	
Minnie M. Birch	Principal teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 14, 1893	
Emma Loomis	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1897	
Otilia Kessel	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Feb. 12, 1895	
William Victor	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Edith Reid	Matron	600	F.	W.	Mar. 4, 1896	
Permelia Mascngill	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Mar. 15, 1897	
Ethel Gillian	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	June 17, 1899	
Eunice Rice	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Nov. 16, 1897	
Mary Ross	Laundress	360	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1897	
Jennie Harper	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Cora L. Twyford	Cook	400	F.	W.	Jan. 7, 1899	
Lucinda Tyner	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1898	
William Hodjee	Farmer	480	M.	I.	....do....	
Salem Boarding School, Oreg.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 589).
Thomas W. Potter	Superintendent	1,800	M.	W.	Mar. 15, 1881	
William P. Campbell	Clerk and assistant superintendent.	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1881	
E. S. Clark	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1892	
Leon A. Woodin	Assistant clerk	500	M.	W.	Jan. 15, 1896	
David E. Brewer	Disciplinarian	900	M.	I.	Oct. 20, 1883	
Mary A. Reason	Principal teacher	900	F.	W.	Apr. 5, 1892	
Sara C. Clontier	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Oct. 4, 1891	
Etta M. French	....do	660	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1892	

List of persons employed in the Indian School Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Salem Boarding School, Oreg.—Continued.						
Margaret Miller	Teacher	$600	F.	W.	Sept. 6, 1895	
Nellie J. Campbell	....do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1881	
Frances Bowman	....do	600	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1897	
Robert De Poe	Assistant teacher	540	M.	I.	May 25, 1897	
Millie P. Dohse	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1890	
Josiah George	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Sept. 3, 1896	
Josephine Childers	Matron	720	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Amanda S. Armstrong	Assistant matron	500	F.	I.	Apr. 21, 1897	
Eusebia L. Clark	....do	500	F.	W.	Nov. 26, 1888	
Eliz. T. Adair	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Nov. 4, 1889	
Dollie Laufman	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Sept. 27, 1893	
Katie L. Brewer	Laundress	180	F.	I.	Oct. 15, 1891	
L. C. Henderson	Baker	180	M.	W.	Nov. 27, 1897	
Carrie Charnley	Cook	540	F.	W.	Oct. 12, 1895	
S. M. Childers	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
John Pattee	Carpenter	720	M.	I.	July 1, 1891	
Axel Peterson	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Sept. 6, 1892	
Katie McMann	Assistant tailor	300	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1899	
Theodore M. Thompson	Shoe and harness maker	600	M.	W.	Oct. 1 1891	
John Pugh	Assistant shoe and harness maker.	180	M.	I.	July 1, 1898	
John Dizney	Blacksmith	600	M.	W.	Sept. 18, 1898	
Almond R. Campbell	Engineer	900	M.	W.	Apr. 17, 1897	
San Carlos Agency Boarding School, Ariz.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
Lydia Hunt Wright	Superintendent	1,500	F.	W.	Aug. 20, 1889	
Anna B. Gould	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Jan. 8, 1892	
Lillian Evangeline Johnson.	....do	600	F.	I.	Nov. 18 1898	
Helen C. Sheahan	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Mar. 18, 1899	
Robert D. Shutt	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Dec. 19, 1892	
Benjamin Mahsel	Assistant industrial teacher.	500	M.	I.	Nov. 27, 1895	
Lizzie S. Shutt	Matron	660	F.	W.	Oct. 12, 1895	
Sadie T. Rudd	Assistant matron	540	F.	W.	Nov. 2, 1898	
Kate M. Campbell	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Feb. 18, 1895	
Joanna Jackson	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Apr. 8, 1899	
Charlotte Schulz	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Jan. 20, 1899	
Ethelbert Kalusho	Baker	240	F.	I.	July 17, 1897	
Andrew F. Jackson	Cook	540	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Isaac Cutter	Shoe and harness maker	240	M.	I.	Aug. 27, 1896	
Myron Sippl	Shoemaker	p. m. 20	M.	I.	Aug. 18, 1896	
Alice May	Indian assistant	120	F.	I.	May 15, 1899	
Santa Fe Boarding School, N. Mex.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 590).
Andrew H. Veltz	Superintendent	1,800	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1880	
Francis J. McCormack	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Oct 10, 1895	
L. M. Silcott	Principal and normal teacher.	900	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1890	
Hugh Sousea	Disciplinarian	720	M.	I.	Aug. 28, 1897	
Thomas H. Thrussell	Assistant disciplinarian	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1898	
E. J. Veltz	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1890	
Mary E. Daws	....do	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Harrie Thrussell	Assistant teacher	180	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Richard M. Graham	....do	150	M.	I.	....do....	
Margaret E. Laird	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
W. T. Shelton	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	July 24, 1894	
Robert Martin	Assistant industrial teacher.	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Millie R. Hall	Matron	720	F.	W.	Dec. 3, 1896	
Sarah M. Cotton	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Apr 26, 1895	
Mary Holt	....do	360	F.	I.	Feb. 8, 1899	
Sara Jeffries	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Jan. 18, 1896	
Hattie A. Shelton	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Jan. 3, 1894	
Dora Gurule	Laundress	360	F.	W.	Jan. 11, 1895	
Joseph Teabo	Baker	180	M.	I.	Mar. 10, 1899	
Mary B. Osborn	Cook	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1898	
J. C. Swink	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Dec. 3, 1894	
Douglas Holt	Tailor	600	M.	I.	Feb. 8, 1899	
Corbett Lawyar	Assistant tailor	120	M.	I.	Mar 15, 1899	
Chauncey David	Shoe and harness maker	600	M.	I.	Oct. 11, 1898	

REF0073760

List of persons employed in the Indian School Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Santa Fe Boarding School, N. Mex.—C'td.						
J. G. Borego	Blacksmith	$600	M.	W.	Jan. 24, 1892	
James D. Farrington	Assistant blacksmith	120	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1898	
Reyes Gurule	Night watchman	120	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1892	
James A. Brown	Engineer	360	M.	I.	Apr. 11, 1899	
Sterling Price	Janitor	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Santee Agency, Nebr.						Act Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 895).
SANTEE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Louise Cavalier	Superintendent	900	F.	W.	Apr. 8, 1883	
Laura Howe	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 9, 1898	
Joseph C. Day	Industrial teacher	540	M.	I.	Oct. 10, 1898	
Anna M. Mendenhall	Matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1895	
Maggie Brunson	Assistant matron	240	F.	I.	Dec. 9, 1898	
Eunice Kitto	Seamstress	150	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Nancy St. Clair	Laundress	100	F.	I.	Oct. 4, 1898	
Jane Lawrence	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	May 18, 1899	
Annie A. L. Kirk	Cook	120	F.	W.	May 24, 1894	
Sarah Boyer	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Jan. 23, 1899	
Joshua Crow	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	June 15, 1895	
HOPE BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
Walter J. Wicks	Superintendent	900	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Josephine E. Hilton	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Cornelia Stroh	Matron	500	F.	W.	July 9, 1895	
Maud Echo Hawk	Seamstress	120	F.	I.	Aug. 19, 1895	
Henrietta Jones	Cook	240	F.	W.	Sept. 3, 1895	
C. F. Miller	Laborer	360	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1898	
PONCA DAY SCHOOL.						
Matthew R. Dewig	Teacher	(a) 60	M.	W.	Jan. 20, 1898	
Seger Boarding School, Okla.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
John H. Seger	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1873	
S. K. Wauchope	Clerk	900	M.	W.	Aug. 2, 1891	
Emma Kane	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1895	
Georgiana Stebbins	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 3, 1891	
Otille Mead	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Jan. 15, 1899	
Claire Abbott	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 9, 1894	
Melissa E. Green	Assistant matron	180	F.	I.	Oct. 25, 1898	
Bertie Aspley	Seamstress	120	F.	W.	Aug. 16, 1895	
Julia Lizard	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Sept. 7, 1897	
Lizzie White	Laundress	360	F.	I.	Feb. 20, 1895	
Blanche Warpath	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Mar. 27, 1899	
Mary Little Bear	Baker	240	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1898	
Diana W. Man	Assistant baker	180	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Nellie Barada	Cook	300	F.	I.	Aug. 12, 1896	
Peter B. Ratzlaff	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Jan. 9, 1893	
John Wilson	Assistant farmer	240	M.	I.	Apr. 22, 1899	
J. G. Dixon	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
James Inkulish	Gardener	360	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Joel Little Bird	Indian assistant	180	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Jacob Jones	....do	120	M.	I.	Oct. 8, 1898	
Nancy Caddo	....do	120	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1898	
Lulu Little Medicine	....do	120	F.	I.	Feb. 11, 1899	
May Black Bear	....do	120	F.	I.	Mar. 15, 1899	
Pawnee Bill	....do	120	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1899	
Seminole School, Fla.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 586).
J. E. Brecht	Industrial teacher	1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1892	
F. B. Tippins	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 25, 1893	
Shoshone Agency Boarding School, Wyo.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 990).
E. C. Nardin	Superintendent	1,100	M.	W.	Mar. 14, 1894	
Frank A. Virtue	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1896	

List of persons employed in the Indian School Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Shoshone Agency Boarding School, Wyo.—C'td.						
Antoinette Spicer	Teacher	$600	F.	W.	Dec. 10, 1894	
Agnes J. Luckhard	....do	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1885	
Elizabeth F. Riley	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
August F. Duches	Manual training teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Charles E. Snyder	Industrial teacher	480	M.	I.	Jan. 21, 1899	
Clara J. Sardin	Matron	600	F.	W.	Nov. 15, 1895	
Clare Jessup	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Annie E. Virtue	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Sept. 27, 1895	
Viola Hereford	Assistant seamstress	150	F.	H.	Dec. 16, 1898	
Pretty Woman	Laundress	100	F.	I.	May 1, 1899	
Bear Woman	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Fred Leonard	Baker	480	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Florence Ralston	Cook	510	F.	W.	Dec. 22, 1898	
Wetta W. Cochrane	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Feb. 21, 1899	
Joseph S. Hill	Engineer	900	M.	W.	May 9, 1898	
Sitka Agency Boarding School, Alaska.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
Bert R. Betz	Superintendent	900	M.	W.	Sept. 3, 1895	
Nora Holmes	Principal teacher	600	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1892	
Samuel Cente	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 10, 1894	
Alice C. Peairs	Matron	500	F.	W.	June 10, 1899	
Harriet Hollace	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Nov. 14, 1898	
Mary Kruger	Seamstress	400	F.	I.	Sept. 20, 1894	
Minnie Lane	Laundress	300	F.	I.	May 21, 1898	
Helen M. Miller	Cook	400	F.	W.	Jan. 5, 1898	
Harriet Lindley	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Jan. 18, 1899	
Albert Reid	Indian assistant	240	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Sisseton Agency Boarding School, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 971).
J. L. Baker	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Oct. 5, 1888	
James W. Pickc	Clerk	900	M.	I.	Feb. 23, 1898	
Gussie Stocker	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	May 19, 1893	
Mary Shaw	Normal teacher	600	F.	W.	Dec. 29, 1894	
Eva Anderson	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 30, 1895	
E. D. Prescott	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1892	
Henrietta Baker	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 5, 1888	
Ella Brinker	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Martha Payer	Laundress	220	F.	I.	Oct. 6, 1897	
Addie Butler	Cook	180	F.	I.	Oct. 24, 1897	
George W. Pocatello	Shoe and harness maker	500	M.	I.	May 20, 1899	
John H. Eafily	Fireman	100	M.	H.	Dec. 10, 1898	
Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.						Act Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 895).
GRAND RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL.						
U. M. Noble	Superintendent	900	M.	W.	June 12, 1894	
Johnson C. McGahey	Physician	900	M.	W.	Dec. 10, 1896	
Ruth E. Laughlin	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Nov. 20, 1897	
Joseph W. Evans	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Dec. 9, 1898	
Henry Obershaw	Industrial teacher	600	M.	H.	Dec. 1, 1895	
Anna Hauck	Matron	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Clara Price	Assistant matron	360	F.	I.	Mar. 10, 1899	
Ida Taggart	Seamstress	180	F.	W.	Apr. 8, 1899	
Richard Casey	Laundress	180	F.	W.	Apr. 14, 1897	
Hannah Rasp	Cook	180	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Henry Wanblickgala	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1899	
Thomas Tunweya	Indian assistant	240	M.	I.	July 12, 1898	
Louisa Wakinyanohitika.	....do	240	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1898	
Imelda Marpeyashanke.	....do	180	F.	I.	....do	
INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Ewald C. Witzleben	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 17, 1886	
Seraphine E. Ecker	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Tilla M. Zielke	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 13, 1898	

REF0073761

List of persons employed in the Indian School Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.—Continued.						
INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL—continued.						
Agnes V. Witzlehen	Teacher	$540	F.	H.	Mar. 1, 1884	
Rosila A. Dapier	Matron	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1886	
Ada Endres	Assistant matron	360	F.	H.	July 1, 1894	
Petronilla Thing	Seamstress	180	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1891	
Mary Muff	Laundress	180	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Joseph J. Huse	Baker	180	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1892	
Bertha Weber	Cook	180	F.	W.	Jan. 16, 1899	
William R. Bower	Carpenter and engineer	720	M.	W.	Apr. 25, 1899	
Andrew Cankumaza	Night watchman	360	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1898	
Wallburga Huse	Hospital nurse	360	F.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Maud Kangiwieasa	Assistant hospital matron	240	F.	I.	June 1, 1899	
Bruno Ikuhinla	Assistant Industrial teacher.	360	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Margaret Martiyusapa	Indian assistant	240	F.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Sarah R. Gilland	do	240	F.	H.	Nov. 1, 1898	
Emma Menz	do	240	F.	H.	June 1, 1899	
AGRICULTURAL BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Martin Kennel	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1884	
Rhalana Stoup	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1883	
Bridget McCulligan	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Felix Hobelsel	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1890	
Placida Schaefer	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1883	
Crescentia Hautemaza	Assistant matron	360	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1891	
Cecilia K. Hamezind	Seamstress	180	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Therese Markle	Laundress	180	F.	W.	July 1, 1884	
Mabel Martiyawakuwa	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1899	
Mary H. Holenstein	Cook	180	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1891	
Josephine Landrie	Assistant cook	300	F.	H.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Edward C. Meagher	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1891	
Paul Ptehincala	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Nov. 16, 1896	
Jennie Matchakikija	Indian assistant	240	F.	I.	Sept. 15, 1898	
Abigal Clement	do	240	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1899	
Edward La Compte	do	240	M.	H.	Oct. 18, 1898	
Nathan S. Mackintosh	School clerk	720	M.	W.	Apr. 12, 1899	
FIELD SERVICE.						
Marie L. Van Solen	Female Industrial teacher.	600	F.	H.	Mar. 1, 1886	
Marie L. McLaughlin	do	600	F.	H.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Hermine Cournoyer	do	600	F.	H.	July 1, 1898	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Cannon Ball:						
Agnes G. Frolette	Teacher	p.m.60	F.	H.	Mar. 16, 1891	
Kate Menz	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	H.	Apr. 1, 1899	
Albert Kanginciquale	Janitor	p.m.18	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1898	
Bull Head:						
Henry G. Allison	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	H.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Joseph Tasunkeluzahan.	Janitor	p.m.18	M.	I.	Oct. 7, 1898	
No. 1:						
James L. Hazard	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Jan. 22, 1894	
Eugene Hoksilazaju	Janitor	p.m.18	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1898	
No. 2:						
Agnes B. Reedy	Teacher	p.m.60	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Luke Isnawakuwa	Janitor	p.m.18	M.	I.	Apr. 18, 1898	
Tomah Boarding School, Wis.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 590).
Lindley M. Compton	Superintendent	1,100	M.	W.	Mar. 11, 1891	
Thomas A. W. Jones	Clerk	600	M.	W.	Dec. 19, 1895	
May D. Church	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	Nov. 4, 1891	
Sue O. Smith	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 19, 1893	
Esther B. Hoyt	do	540	F.	W.	Sept. 12, 1895	
Augustus Breuninger	do	480	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1898	
Edward J. Pencore	Industrial teacher	480	M.	I.	Dec. 5, 1897	
Mina L. Spradling	Matron	600	F.	W.	Nov. 15, 1890	
Kate McEvoy	Assistant matron	420	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	

List of persons employed in the Indian School Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Tomah Boarding School, Wis.—Continued.						
Florence Walton	Nurse	$300	F.	I.	Sept. 11, 1896	
Froma Ward	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Sarah Sedone	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	May 1, 1898	
Lovilla M. Horner	Laundress	120	F.	W.	Oct. 21, 1898	
Jessie E. Emery	Cook	180	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Sarah Williams	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	Mar. 8, 1899	
Patrick McEvoy	Farmer	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1897	
George E. Horner	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Charles D. Ward	Engineer and gardener	600	M.	W.	Sept. 18, 1893	
Tongue River Agency Day School, Mont.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
Wm. C. Kohlenberg	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	June 8, 1894	
Mary H. Kohlenberg	Cook	p.m.30	F.	W.	Jan. 7, 1895	
Tulalip Agency, Wash.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Tulalip:						
Flora M. Harris	Teacher	p.m.72	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1892	
Lummi:						
George A. Bremner	do	p.m.72	M.	W.	Feb. 11, 1898	
Rose Bremner	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Swinomish:						
Maggie Kishbaugh	Teacher	p.m.72	F.	W.	Oct. 9, 1891	
Margaret Knight	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah.						Treaty Oct. 7, 1863 (13 Stats., 673); act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
UINTAH BOARDING SCHOOL.						
James E. Kirk	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 26, 1893	
Oscar H. Lipps	Teacher	660	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1898	
Jesse E. Tyler	do	540	M.	W.	Sept. 13, 1898	
George E. Cholcutt	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Mary A. Cobert	Matron	500	F.	W.	Apr. 9, 1896	
Ollie Mart	Assistant matron	120	F.	I.	Sept. 8, 1898	
Lillian Malady	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Annie M. Duke	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Feb. 5, 1896	
Elizabeth Belcher	Cook	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
OURAY BOARDING SCHOOL.						
John M. Commons	Superintendent	900	M.	W.	Apr. 14, 1895	
Mary Moores	Teacher	600	F.	W.	June 3, 1899	
Umatilla Agency Boarding School, Oreg.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 587).
Mollie V. Gaither	Superintendent	1,000	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1886	
Elsie Coffin Bushee	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Nov. 10, 1890	
Hattie M. McDowell	do	600	F.	W.	Aug. 12, 1895	
Jacob F. Clemmer	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1891	
Ella Briggs	Matron	500	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Mary Smith	Assistant matron	300	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1898	
Lavara Purdy	Seamstress	480	F.	H.	Sept. 6, 1893	
Margaret McKay	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Nov. 26, 1898	
Louisa Bennett	Laundress	100	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1891	
Susie Warner	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Anna Parneta	Cook	100	F.	W.	Dec. 2, 1898	
Caroline Johnson	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	Jan. 5, 1899	
Vermilion Lake Boarding School, Minn.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stat., 587).
Oliver H. Gates	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	May 3, 1892	
Mattie L. Adams	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Dec. 2, 1893	
Margaret W. Petticolas	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 15, 1896	
Honor M. Denly	Cook	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1888	
George Hunter	Engineer	800	M.	W.	June 16, 1890	
William Denly	Laborer	360	M.	W.	Apr. 12, 1893	

REF0073762

List of persons employed in the Indian School Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Warm Springs Agency Boarding School, Oreg.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stat., 587).
Sam. B. Davis	Superintendent	$1,200	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Eva Wentworth	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	Jan. 8, 1898	
Florence Wells	Teacher	660	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Thomas J. Jackson	Assistant teacher	540	M.	W.	May 25, 1898	
Jessie L. McIntyre	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Jan. 17, 1898	
Nugen Kautz	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1893	
Emma T. Houtz	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Etta Holliday	Assistant matron	480	F.	I.	Apr. 8, 1899	
Lillie Kalama	....do	300	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1885	
Rebeccah Hascal	Seamstress	300	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Emma V. Bruno	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	June 1, 1897	
Daisy Hayes	Laundress	180	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Millie Anderson	Assistant laundress	300	F.	I.	Dec. 6, 1897	
Sarah Foster	Cook	180	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Sahle McCorkle	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	Nov. 7, 1898	
E. W. Rigg	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Aug. 10, 1895	
Warren McCorkle	Assistant farmer	300	M.	I.	Jan. 2, 1899	
James Hayes	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	....do....	
Western Shoshone Agency Boarding School, Nev.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stat., 587).
Anna C. Egan	Superintendent	960	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1888	
Fannie M. Mayers	Teacher	660	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Herbert Egan	Industrial teacher	660	M.	I.	June 7, 1899	
Mary Y. Rodger	Matron	500	F.	W.	Nov. 6, 1893	
Sadie A. Woolsey	Seamstress	120	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Annie Valley Prior	Laundress	120	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Henrietta Mitchell	Cook	120	F.	W.	Dec. 3, 1897	
White Earth Agency, Minn.						Treaty May 19 1867, (16 Stat., 719); act Jan. 14, 1889 (25 Stat., 642).
WHITE EARTH BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Charles L. Davis	Superintendent	1000	M.	W.	Nov. 17, 1892	
Mary Jackson	Teacher	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1889	
Maxim Vaness	Industrial teacher	100	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1899	
Lydia E. Davis	Matron	500	F.	W.	Nov. 27, 1894	
Mary R. Campbell	Seamstress	100	F.	I.	Sept. 26, 1897	
Lizzie Van Valkenburgh	Laundress	360	F.	I.	Oct. 21, 1883	
Nancy Beaupre	Cook	360	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1899	
F. L. Malessy	Night watchman	300	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
PINE POINT BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Jan. 14, 1889 (25 Stat., 642).
Herbert J. Curtis	Superintendent	960	M.	W.	Sept. 5, 1895	
Otis O. Benson	Physician	900	M.	W.	May 11, 1899	
Ida La Chapelle	Teacher	600	F.	I.	Apr. 8, 1895	
Lillie P. Gilford	Assistant teacher	510	F.	W.	Oct. 22, 1898	
Charles Moulton	Industrial teacher	100	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1899	
Etta Knickerbacker	Matron	500	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1892	
Minnie Rock	Assistant matron	120	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Mary Lambert	Seamstress	420	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Josephine Beaulieu	Laundress	360	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1898	
Lizzie Francis	Cook	360	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894	
WILD RICE RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Jan. 14, 1889 (25 Stat., 642).
Viola Cook	Superintendent	960	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1889	
Carrie A. Walker	Teacher	600	F.	W.	June 9, 1894	
Hermoine C. Sempf	Assistant teacher	510	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1897	
David McArthur	Industrial teacher	100	M.	I.	May 29, 1898	
Carrie C. Ellis	Matron	510	F.	W.	Jan. 12, 1891	
Maggie Beaulieu	Assistant matron	300	F.	H.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Clara Ducette	Seamstress	180	F.	I.	May 18, 1897	
Daisy A. McIntosh	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	H.	Oct. 17, 1898	
Victoria Ross	Laundress	360	F.	H.	Sept. 12, 1898	
Maggie McArthur	Cook	100	F.	I.	May 27, 1898	
Melinda Porter	Assistant cook	240	F.	H.	Mar. 10, 1899	

List of persons employed in the Indian School Service on June 30, 1899, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1898, and other laws noted—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1899—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Wittenberg Boarding School, Wis.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stat., 587).
Axel Jacobson	Superintendent	$1,200	M.	W.	Aug. 24, 1895	
James Van Wert	Clerk	600	M.	I.	Sept. 18, 1896	
Alice Johnson	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Oct. 28, 1895	
Oline Lysne	....do	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
David Pallado	Industrial teacher and band master.	480	M.	I.	Aug. 24, 1895	
Anna Jacobson	Matron	600	F.	W.	....do....	
Sarah House	Assistant matron	360	F.	I.	Oct. 6, 1897	
Lizzie M. Hill	Seamstress	360	F.	I.	Aug. 25, 1898	
Mary Doxtator	Laundress	360	F.	I.	Oct. 25, 1898	
Barbara Overen	Cook	360	F.	W.	Aug. 24, 1895	
Hildus Ralfson	Farmer	540	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Peter C. Schlytter	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Jan. 2, 1896	
Yakima Agency Boarding School, Wash.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stat., 587).
Calvin Asbury	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Dec. 14, 1892	
Liza S. Whitaker	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1891	
Kate H. McCaw	....do	600	F.	I.	Mar. 16, 1896	
Bessie F. Ball	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 2, 1898	
C. M. Gilman	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Nov. 15, 1899	
Maggie Mackay	Matron	600	F.	W.	Nov. 12, 1895	
Agnes Bond	Assistant matron	480	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1898	
M. A. Gilman	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1891	
Aurelia St. Martin	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1899	
Mary E. Hughes	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Aug. 13, 1898	
Emma Luqua	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Anna Steinman	Cook	500	F.	W.	Aug. 13, 1898	
Maggie Richards	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1899	
James S. Anglea	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Sept. 10, 1898	
Thomas H. Smith	Gardener	500	M.	I.	Aug. 20, 1898	
Andrew Richards	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Hakett Wesley	Indian assistant	120	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Harry Telo	....do	120	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1899	
Yankton Agency Boarding School, S. Dak.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stat., 587).
Edward E. Reardon	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 10, 1894	
Audrey C. Schach	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	Nov. 8, 1895	
M. A. Frank	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1899	
Mercy I. Bonnin	....do	540	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1887	
Grace R. Pilcher	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 18, 1897	
R. A. Voy	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	July 21, 1894	
Marie A. Schach	Matron	600	F.	W.	Dec. 24, 1891	
Mary Hunter	Assistant matron	100	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1898	
J. Thomas	Seamstress	500	F.	W	July 1, 1891	
Phoebe A. Thomas	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 22, 1898	
A. E. Voy	Cook	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
S. Barbier	Assistant cook	240	F.	I	Oct. 11, 1895	
James Irving	Night watchman	200	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
J. Beaux	Indian assistant	120	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
J. Clark	....do	120	F.	I.	Apr. 7, 1898	
R. Bordeaux	....do	120	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1898	
J. White	....do	120	F.	I.	Apr. 11, 1898	
Winnie Ashes	....do	120	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Independent day schools.						Act July 1, 1898 (30 Stat., 587).
Baird, Cal.: Mary Fendall	Teacher	p. m. 60	F	W.	Sept. 5, 1895	
Fall River, Cal.: Ada Campbell	....do	p. m. 60	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1899	
Hat Creek, Cal.: Kate Lister	....do	p. m. 60	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1890	
Manchester, Cal.: Ella S. Brown	....do	p. m. 60	F.	W.	Jan. 15, 1894	
Potter Valley, Cal.: Hattie L. Chamberlain.	....do	p. m. 72	F.	W.	Feb. 22, 1893	
Uklah, Cal.: Sarah M. Cole	....do	p. m. 60	F.	W.	....do....	
Upper Lake, Cal.: F. Alice Swasey	....do	p. m. 60	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Shebit, Utah: Laura B. Work	....do	840	F.	W.	Mar. 12, 1898	

REF0073763

ADDRESSES OF COMMISSIONERS AND OTHERS.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES.

Darwin R. James, *chairman*, 226 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Merrill E. Gates, *secretary*, 1429 New York avenue, Washington, D. C.
Albert K. Smiley, Mohonk Lake, New York.
William D. Walker, Buffalo, N. Y.
William H. Lyon, 170 New York avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Joseph T. Jacobs, 254 Warren avenue (west), Detroit, Mich.
Phillip C. Garrett, Philadelphia, Pa.
H. B. Whipple, Faribault, Minn.
Wm. M. Beardshear, Ames, Iowa.
E. Whittlesey, 8 Iowa Circle, Washington, D. C.

INSPECTORS.

Walter H. Graves, of Colorado.
Cyrus Beede, of Iowa.
Wm. J. McConnell, of Idaho.
Andrew J. Duncan, of Ohio.
Jas. McLaughlin, of North Dakota.
J. Geo. Wright, of South Dakota.
Chas. F. Nesler, of New Jersey.
Arthur M. Tinker, of Massachusetts.

SPECIAL INDIAN AGENTS.

Saml. L. Taggart, of Iowa.
Gilbert B. Pray, of Iowa.
Elisha B. Reynolds, of Indiana.
Alfred C. Hawley, of Illinois.
Jas. E. Jenkins, of Iowa.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Miss Estelle Reel, Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C.

SUPERVISORS OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Charles D. Rakestraw, of Nebraska.
Albert O. Wright, of Wisconsin.
Frank M. Conser, of Ohio.
Millard F. Holland, of Maryland.
Rufus C. Bauer, of Nebraska.

SECRETARIES OF MISSIONARY SOCIETIES ENGAGED IN MISSION AND SCHOOL 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. F. H. Kerfoot, D. D., 723 Anstell Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Catholic (Roman) Bureau of Indian Missions: Rev. Joseph A. Stephan, 927 G street NW., Washington, D. C.

Congregational, American Missionary Association: Rev. A. F. Beard, D. D., Congregational Rooms, Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, New York.

Episcopal Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society: Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd, 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. A. B. Leonard, 150 Fifth avenue, New York.

Methodist (Southern): Rev. W. R. Lambeth, 346 Public Square, Nashville, Tenn.

Mennonite Missions: Rev. A. B. Shelby, Quakertown, Pa.

Presbyterian, Board of Foreign Missions: Rev. F. F. Ellinwood, D. D., 156 Fifth avenue, New York.

Presbyterian, Board of Home Missions: Rev. Chas. L. Thompson, D. D., 156 Fifth avenue, New York.

Presbyterian (Southern) Home Mission Board: Rev. J. N. Craig, D. D., Inman Building, 224 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

Reformed Church of America, Woman's Executive Committee Domestic Missions: 165 West Fifty-eighth street, New York.

List of Indian agencies and independent schools, with post-office and telegraphic addresses of agents and superintendents.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River	Chas. S. McNichols	Parker, Yuma County, Ariz	Yuma, Ariz.
Fort Apache	A. A. Armstrong	Whiteriver, Ariz	Whiteriver, via Holbrook, Ariz.
Navajo	Geo. W. Hayzlett	Fort Defiance, Ariz	Gallup, N. Mex.
Pima	Elwood Hadley	Sacaton, Pinal County, Ariz	Casa Grande, Ariz.
San Carlos	Capt. W. J. Nicholson, U. S. Army	San Carlos, Ariz	San Carlos, Ariz.
CALIFORNIA.			
Hoopa Valley	Wm. B. Freer (school supt.)	Hoopa, Cal	Eureka, Cal.
Mission, Tule River (consolidated)	Lucius A. Wright	San Jacinto, San Diego County, Cal	San Jacinto, Cal.
Round Valley	Harry F. Lamson (school supt.)	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal	Covelo, via Cahto, Cal.
COLORADO.			
Southern Ute	Louis A. Knuckstedt	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colo	Ignacio, Colo.
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall	Andrew F. Caldwell	Rossfork, Bingham County, Idaho	Pocatello, Idaho.
Lemhi	Edw. M. Yeatman	Lemhi Agency, Lemhi County, Idaho	Red Rock, Mont.
Nez Perce	C. T. Strauahan	Spaulding, Idaho	North Lapwai, Idaho.
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Quapaw	Edw. Goldberg	Seneca, Newton County, Mo	Seneca, Mo.
Union	J. B. Shoenfelt	Muscogee, Ind. T	Muscogee, Ind. T.
IOWA.			
Sac and Fox	Wm. G. Mallin	Toledo, Tama County, Iowa	Toledo, Iowa.
KANSAS.			
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha	W. R. Hommell	Nadeau, Kans	Hoyt, Kans.
MINNESOTA.			
Leech Lake	Capt. W. A. Mercer, U. S. Army	Walker, Minn	Walker, Minn.
White Earth	Jno. H. Sutherland	White Earth, Becker County, Minn	Detroit, Minn.
MONTANA.			
Blackfeet	Wm. R. Logan	Browning, Mont	Durham, Mont.
Crow	Dio. E. Edwards	Crow Agency, Mont	Crow Agency, Mont.

REF0073764

List of Indian agencies and independent schools, with post-office and telegraphic addresses of agents and superintendents—Continued.

Agency.	Agent	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
MONTANA—continued.			
Flathead	Wm. H. Smead	Jocko, Missoula County, Mont	Arlee, Mont., and telephone to agency.
Fort Belknap	Luke C. Hays	Harlem, Choteau County, Mont	Harlem station, Mont.
Fort Peck	C. R. A. Seobey	Poplar, Mont	Poplar, Mont.
Tongue River	Jas. C. Clifford	Lamedeer, Custer County, Mont	Rosebud, Mont
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha and Winnebago	C. P. Mathewson	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	Calvin Asbury (school supt.)	Whitecrock, Elko County, Nev	Elko, Nev
NEW MEXICO.			
Mescalero	W. McM. Luttrell (school supt.)	Mescalero, Dona Ana County, N. Mex	Las Cruces, N. Mex.
Pueblo and Jicarilla	N. S. Walpole	Santa Fe, N. Mex	Santa Fe, N. Mex.
NEW YORK.			
New York	A. W. Ferrin	Salamanca, N. Y	Salamanca, N. Y.
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Eastern Cherokee	Henry W. Spray (school supt.)	Cherokee, N. C	Whittier, N. C.
NORTH DAKOTA.			
Devils Lake	Fred 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, N. Dak	Fort Yates, via Bismarck, N. Dak.
OKLAHOMA.			
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Maj. G. W. H. Stouch, U. S. Army	Darlington, Okla	Darlington, via Fort Reno, Okla.
Kiowa	Col. Jas. F. Randlett, U. S. Army	Anadarko, Okla	Anadarko, Okla.
Osage	Wm. J. Pollock	Pawhuska, Okla	Pawhuska, Okla., via Elgin, Kans.
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland	John Jensen	Whitecagle, Okla	Whitecagle, Okla.
Sac and Fox	Lee Patrick	Sac and Fox Agency, Okla	Stroud, Okla., and telephone to agency.

OREGON.			
Grande Ronde	Andrew Kershaw (supt. school)	Granderonde, 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	Warmspring, Crook County, Oreg	The Dalles, Oreg.
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Cheyenne River	Ira A. Hatch	Cheyenne Agency, Dewey County, S. Dak	Gettysburg, S. Dak.
Crowcreek	J. H. Stephens	Crowcreek, Buffalo County, S. Dak	Crowcreek, via Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Lower Brulé	Benj. C. Ash	Lower Brule, S. Dak	Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Pineridge	Col. Wm. H. Clapp, U. S. Army	Pineridge, Shannon County, S. Dak	Pineridge, 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	Whiterocks, Uintah County, Utah	Fort Duchesne, Utah
WASHINGTON.			
Colville	Albert M. Anderson	Miles, Wash	Fort Spokane, via Davenport, Wash.
Neahbay	Samuel G. Morse	Neahbay, Wash	Neahbay, Wash.
Tulalip	Edward Mills	Tulalip, Wash	Marysville, Wash.
Yakima	Jay Lynch	Fort Simcoe, Wash	North Yakima, Wash.
Puyallup	Frank Terry (school supt.)	Tacoma, Wash	Tacoma, Wash.
WISCONSIN.			
Greenbay	Dewey H. George	Keshena, Wis	Shawano, Wis.
La Pointe	S. W. Campbell	Ashland, Wis	Ashland, Wis
WYOMING.			
Shoshone	H. G. Nickerson	Shoshone Agency, Wyo	Shoshone Agency, Wyo.
INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.			
Fort Mohave, Ariz	Jno. J. McKoin	Fort Mohave, Ariz	Fort Mohave, Ariz., via Needles, Cal.
Hualapai, Ariz	Henry P. Ewing, industrial teacher in charge.	Huckberry, Ariz	Huckberry, Ariz
Moqui, Ariz	Chas. E. Burton	Keams Canyon, Ariz	Holbrook, Ariz
Phenix, Ariz	Saml. L. McCowan	Phenix, Ariz	Phenix, Ariz.
Fort Bidwell, Cal	Horton H. Miller, industrial teacher in charge	Fort Bidwell, Cal	Fort Bidwell, Cal
Fort Yuma, Cal	Jno. S. Spear	Yuma, Ariz	Yuma, Ariz.
Greenville, Cal	Edw. N. Ament	Greenville, Cal	Greenville, Cal.
Perris, Cal	Harwood Hall	Perris, Cal	Perris, Cal.
Fort Lewis, Colo	Thos. H. Breen	Hesperus, Colo	Hesperus, Colo.
Grand Junction, Colo	T. G. Lemmon	Grand Junction, Colo	Grand Junction, Colo.
Fort Lapwai, Idaho	Wm. H. Smith	Lapwai, via Lewiston, Idaho	Walla Walla, Wash
Haskell Institute, Kans	H. B. Peairs	Lawrence, Kans	Lawrence, Kans
Mount Pleasant, Mich	Rodney S. Graham	Mount Pleasant, Mich	Mount Pleasant, Mich.

List of Indian agencies and independent schools, with post-office and telegraphic addresses of agents and superintendents—Continued.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS—cont'd.			
Morris, Minn	Wm. H. Johnson	Morris, Minn	Morris, Minn.
Pipestone, Minn	DeWitt S. Harris	Pipestone, Minn	Pipestone, Minn.
Vermilion Lake, Minn	Oliver H. Gates	Tower, Minn	Tower, Minn.
Fort Shaw, Mont	F. C. Campbell	Sun River, Mont	Great Falls, Mont.
Genoa, Nebr	J. E. Ross	Genoa, Nebr	Genoa, Nebr.
Carson, Nev	Jas. K. Allen	Carson City, Nev	Carson City, Nev.
Albuquerque, N. Mex	Elmer A. Allen	Albuquerque, N. Mex	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Santa Fe, N. Mex	Alfred M. Lyle	Santa Fe, N. Mex	Santa Fe, N. Mex.
Fort Totten, N. Dak	W. F. Canfield	Fort Totten, N. Dak	Devils Lake, N. Dak.
Chilocco, Okla	C. W. Goodman	Chilocco, Okla	Arkansas City, Kans.
Sac and Fox, Okla	Jno. H. Seger	Colony, Okla	Milroy, Ind. T.
Upper Coquille, Oreg	Thos. W. Potter	Chemawa, 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	Chas. F. Peirce	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.
Shebit, Utah	Laura R. Work	St. George, Utah	St. George, Utah.
Oneida, Wis	Jos. C. Hart	Oneida, Wis	Green Bay, Wis.
Tomah, Wis	Lindley M. Compton	Tomah, Wis	Tomah, Wis.
Wittenberg, Wis	Axel Jacobsen	Wittenberg, Wis	Wittenberg, Wis.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING RIGHT OF WAY FOR RAILWAY LINES (WITH TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE) THROUGH INDIAN LANDS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., April 18, 1899.

The following regulations are prescribed under the act of March 2, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 990), granting right of way for a railway, telegraph, and telephone line through any Indian reservation, lands held by any tribe or nation in Indian Territory, lands reserved for agency or other purposes connected with Indian Service, or allotted lands:

1. By said act a right of way is granted "through any Indian reservation in any State or Territory, or through any lands held by an Indian tribe or nation in Indian Territory, or through any lands reserved for an Indian agency or for other purposes in connection with the Indian Service, or through any lands which have been allotted in severalty to any individual Indian under any law or treaty, but which have not been conveyed to the allottee with full power of alienation," to any railroad company organized under the laws of the United States or of any State or Territory.

Permission to survey or locate road.—2. No railroad company is authorized to survey or locate a line of road through or across any of said lands until permission from the Secretary of the Interior has first been obtained.

3. Any railroad company desiring to obtain such permission must file its application therefor in this office, for transmission to the Secretary of the Interior. Such application should, in as particular a manner as possible, describe the proposed line of road within the lands named in this act, and must be accompanied by—

First. A copy of its articles of incorporation, duly certified to by the proper officer of the company under its corporate seal, or by the secretary of the State or Territory where organized.

Second. 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.

Third. 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.

Fourth. When a company is operating in a State or Territory other than that in which it is incorporated, the certificate of the proper officer of the State or Territory is required that it has complied with the laws of that State or Territory governing foreign corporations to the extent required to entitle the company to operate in such State or Territory.

No forms are prescribed for the above portion of the proofs required, as each case must be governed to some extent by the laws of the State or Territory.

Fifth. The official statement, under seal of the proper officer, that the organization has been completed; that the company is fully authorized to proceed with the construction of the road according to the existing law. (Form 1.)

Sixth. An affidavit by the president, under the seal of the company, showing the names and designations of its officers at the date of the filing of the proofs. (Form 2.)

Seventh. If certified copies of the existing laws regarding such corporations, and of new laws as passed from time to time, be forwarded to this office by the governor or secretary of any State or Territory, a company organized in such State or Territory may file, in lieu of the requirements of the second subdivision of this paragraph, a certificate of the governor or secretary of the State or Territory that no change has been made since a given date, not later than that of the laws last forwarded.

4. If the above showing has been made in connection with an application for right of way over the public lands under the general right-of-way act of March 3, 1875, a reference to the previous application will be sufficient.

Preparation of maps of location.—5. It is provided by the third section of this act that "before the grant of such right of way shall become effective a map of the survey of the line of route of said road must be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior."

6. All maps of location presented for approval under this act should be filed with this office and should be drawn on tracing linen and in duplicate.

7. Where the line of road is greatly in excess of 20 miles, separate maps should be filed in 20-mile sections.

8. Where right of way is desired for spurs or short branch lines which will not greatly enlarge the size of the map, they may be shown on the same map with the

REF0073766

main line, and should be separately described in the forms by termini and length. For longer lines separate maps should be filed. Grounds desired for station purposes may be indicated on the map of location of the road, but separate plats of such grounds must be filed and approved.

9. The maps should show any other road crossed, or with which connection is made, and, whenever possible, the station number on the survey thereof at the point of intersection. All such intersecting roads must be represented in ink of a different color from that used for the line for which the applicant asks right of way. Field notes of the surveys should be written along the line on the map. If the map would thereby be too much crowded to be easily read, then duplicate field notes should be filed separate from the map, and in such form that they may be folded for filing. In such case it will be necessary to place on the map only a sufficient number of station numbers to make it convenient to follow the field notes of the map. The map must also show the lines of reference of initial and terminal points, with their courses and distances.

10. Typewritten field notes, with clear carbon copies, are preferred whenever separate field notes are necessary, as they expedite the examination of applications. The field notes, whether given on the map or filed separately, must be so complete that the line may be retraced from them on the ground. They should show whether lines were run on true or magnetic bearings; and in the latter case the variation of the needle and date of determination must be stated. One or more bearings (or angular connections with public survey lines) must be given. The ten-mile sections must be indicated and numbered on all lines of road submitted.

11. The scale of maps showing the line of route should be 2,000 feet to an inch. The maps may, however, be drawn to a larger scale when necessary; but the scale must not be so greatly increased as to make the map inconveniently large for handling. In most cases by furnishing separate field notes an increase of scale can be avoided. Plats of station ground should be drawn on a scale of 100 feet to an inch, and must be filed separately from the line of route. Each plats should show enough of the line of route to indicate the position of the tract with reference thereto.

12. The termini of the line of road should be fixed, by reference of course and distance to the nearest existing corner of the public survey. The map, engineer's affidavit, and president's certificate (Forms 3 and 4) should each show these connections. The company must certify in Form 4 that the road is to be operated as a common carrier of passengers and freight. A tract for station grounds must be similarly referenced and described on the plat and in Forms 7 and 8, except when the tract conforms to the subdivisions of the public surveys, in which case it may be described in the forms according to the subdivisions.

13. When either terminal of the line of route is upon unsurveyed land it must be connected by traverse with an established corner of the public survey, if not more than 6 miles distant from it, and the single bearing and distance from the terminal point to the corner computed and noted on the map, in the engineer's affidavit, and in the president's certificate (Forms 3 and 4). The notes and all data for the computation of the traverse must be given.

14. When the distance to an established corner of the public survey is more than 6 miles, this connection will be made with a natural object or a permanent monument which can be readily found and recognized, and which will fix and perpetuate the position of the terminal point. The map must show the position of such mark, and course and distance to the terminus. There must be given an accurate description of the mark and full data of the traverse, as required above. The engineer's affidavit and president's certificate (Forms 3 and 4) must state the connections. These monuments are of great importance.

15. Whenever the line of survey crosses a township or section line of the public survey, the distance to the nearest existing corner should be ascertained and noted. The map or plat should show these distances and the station numbers at the points of intersection. When field notes are submitted, they should also contain these distances and station numbers.

16. The engineer's affidavit and president's certificate must be written on the map, and must both designate by termini and length, in miles and decimals, the line of route for which right-of-way application is made. (See Forms 3 and 4.) Station grounds must be described by initial point and area in acres (see Forms 7 and 8); and when they are on surveyed land the smallest legal subdivision in which they are located should be stated. No changes or additions are allowable in the substance of any forms, except when the essential facts differ from those assumed therein.

Showing to accompany map of location.—17. It is further provided by this act—

That no right of way shall be granted under this act until the Secretary of the Interior is satisfied that the company applying has made said application in good faith and with intent and ability to construct said road, and in case objection to the granting of such right of way shall be made, said

Secretary shall afford the parties so objecting a full opportunity to be heard: *Provided further*, That where a railroad has heretofore been constructed, or is in actual course of construction, no parallel right of way within ten miles on either side shall be granted by the Secretary of the Interior unless, in his opinion, public interest will be promoted thereby.

18. In filing maps of location for approval under this act, the same should therefore be accompanied by the affidavit of the president or other principal officer of the company, defining the purpose, intent, and ability of the company in the matter of the construction of the proposed road. Further, each map should be accompanied by evidence of the service of an exact copy thereof and the date of such service, upon (1) the individual; (2) in case of a reservation, the agent in charge; (3) in case of the Five Civilized Tribes, upon the principal chief or secretary of such tribe or nation.

19. No action will be taken upon such map until the expiration of twenty days from the date of such service.

20. If the line of location be paralled to, and within ten miles of, a railroad which was in course of construction or actually constructed, at the date of this act, it must be shown wherein the public interests will be promoted by the construction of the proposed road.

Approval of maps of location.—21. Upon the approval of a map of location by the Secretary of the Interior the duplicate copy will be forwarded to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the original to remain on file in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Construction of road.—22. A railroad company will not be permitted to proceed with the construction of any portion of its road until the map showing the location thereof has first been approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

The fourth section of the act provides as follows:

That if any such company shall fail to construct and put in operation one-tenth of its entire line in one year, or to complete its road within three years after the approval of its map of location by the Secretary of the Interior, the right of way hereby granted shall be deemed forfeited and abandoned ipso facto as to that portion of the road not then constructed and in operation: *Provided*, That the Secretary may, when he deems proper, extend for a period not exceeding two years, the time for the completion of any road for which right of way has been granted and a part of which shall have been built.

23. By the terms of section 6 of this act the provisions of section 2 of the act of March 3, 1875, are made applicable to rights of way granted in this act. Said section 2 is as follows:

That any railroad company whose right of way, or whose track or roadbed upon such right of way, passes through any canyon, pass, or defile shall not prevent any other railroad company from the use and occupancy of said canyon, pass or defile, for the purposes of its road, in common with the road first located, or the crossing of other railroads at grade. And the location of such right of way through any canyon, pass, or defile shall not cause the closing of any wagon or other public highway now located therein, nor prevent the location through the same of any such wagon road or highway where such road or highway may be necessary for the public accommodation, and where any change in the location of such wagon road is necessary to permit the passage of such railroad through any canyon, pass, or defile, said railroad company shall, before entering upon the ground occupied by such wagon road, cause the same to be reconstructed at its own expense in the most favorable location, and in as perfect a manner as the original road: *Provided*, That such expenses shall be equitably divided between any number of railroad companies occupying and using the same canyon, pass, or defile.

24. When the railroad is constructed, an affidavit of the engineer and certificate of the president (Forms 5 and 6) must be filed in this office, in duplicate. If a change from the route indicated upon the approved map of location is found to be necessary, on account of engineering difficulties or otherwise, new maps and field notes of the changed route must be filed and approved, and a right of way upon such changed lines must be acquired, damages ascertained, and compensation paid on account thereof, in all respects as in the case of the original location, before construction can be proceeded with upon such changed line.

Acquirement of the right of way and ascertainment of damages occasioned by the construction of the road.—25. Upon the approval of the map of definite location specific directions will be given in the matter of the acquirement of the right of way and determination of damages occasioned by the construction of the road.

26. The act provides that before the grant of the right of way shall become effective—

the company must make payment to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the tribe or nation, of full compensation for such right of way, including all damage to improvements and adjacent lands, which compensation shall be determined and paid under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in such manner as he may prescribe. Before any such railroad shall be constructed through any land, claim, or improvement held by individual occupants or allottees in pursuance of any treaties or laws of the United States, compensation shall be made to such occupant or allottee for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railroad.

Payment for tribal lands.—27. The conditions on different reservations throughout the country are so varied that it is deemed inadvisable to prescribe definite rules in the matter of determining the tribal compensation and damages for right of way. As a rule, however, the United States Indian agent, or a special United States Indian

REF0073767

agent, or Indian inspector, will be designated to determine such compensation and damages, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Allotted lands and lands occupied under Indian custom.—28. Railway companies should not independently attempt to negotiate with the individual occupants and allottees for right of way and damages. When the lands are not attached to an agency some proper person will be designated to act with the allottee in determining the individual damages. Where such lands are attached to an Indian agency, the United States Indian agent or other proper person connected with the Indian service will be designated to act with and for the allottees or occupants in the matter of determining individual damages for right of way, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

29. The act provides that—

In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any such occupant or allottee, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterested referees to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, who, before entering upon the duties of their appraisement, shall take and subscribe before competent authority an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to the Secretary of the Interior. If 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 sixty days after the making of the award and notice of the same to appeal. In case the land in question is in the Indian Territory, by original petition to the United States court in the Indian Territory sitting at the place nearest and most convenient to the property sought to be condemned; and if said land is situated in any State or Territory other than the Indian Territory, then to the United States district court for such State or Territory, where the case shall be tried de novo, and the judgment for damages rendered by the court shall be final and conclusive. When proceedings are commenced in court, as aforesaid, the railroad company shall deposit the amount of the award made by the referees with the 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. Each of the referees shall receive for his compensation the sum of four dollars per day while engaged in the hearing of any case submitted to them under this act. Witnesses shall receive the fees usually allowed by courts within the district where such lands are located. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made part of the award or judgment and be paid by such railroad company.

Reserved lands.—30. The superintendent of the school, United States Indian agent, or other proper person connected with the Indian service, will be designated to determine the damages for right of way through such lands.

Charges for passenger and freight service within the Indian Territory.—31. The fifth section of the act provides that—

* * * within the Indian Territory upon any railroad constructed under the provisions of this act the rates and charges for passenger and freight service, if not otherwise prescribed by law, may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior from time to time, and the grants herein are made upon condition that the companies shall transport mails whenever required to do so by the Post-Office Department.

A copy of the act is hereto attached. [The act has already been printed on page 505.]

Cases not covered by these regulations.—32. If in the administration of said act cases are found which are not covered by these regulations, such cases will be disposed of according to their respective merits under special instructions, or supplemental regulations embracing cases of that character will be adopted, as may seem necessary.

Very respectfully,

W. A. JONES, *Commissioner.*

Approved:

E. A. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary.*

FORMS FOR PROOF OF ORGANIZATION OF COMPANY AND VERIFICATION OF MAPS OF LOCATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RAILROADS.

(1.)

I, ——— ———, secretary [or president] of the ——— Railroad Company, do hereby certify that the organization of said company has been completed; that the company is fully authorized to proceed with the construction of the road according to the existing laws of the State [or Territory], and that the copy of the articles of association [or incorporation] of the company herewith [or heretofore filed in the Department of the Interior] is a true and correct copy.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my name and the corporate seal of the company.

[SEAL.]

———— ————,
—— of the ——— Railroad Company.

(2.)

STATE OF ———,
County of ———, ss:

——— ———, being duly sworn, says that he is the president of the ——— Railroad Company, and that the following is a true list of the officers of the said company, with the full name and official designation of each, to wit: [Here insert the full name and official designation of each officer.]

[SEAL OF COMPANY.]

———— ————,
President of the Company.

(3.)

STATE OF ———,
County of ———, ss:

——— ———, being duly sworn, says he is the chief engineer of [or is the person employed to survey the line of route of the road of] the ——— Railroad Company; that the survey of the line of route of said road from ——— to ———, a distance of ——— miles, was made by him [or under his direction] as chief engineer of the company [or as surveyor employed by the company] and under its authority, commencing on the —— day of ———, 18—, and ending on the —— day of ———, 18—; and that such survey is accurately represented on the accompanying map.

———— ————.
————— —————

Sworn and subscribed to before me this —— day of ———, 18—.

[SEAL.]

———— ————,
Notary Public.

(4.)

I, ——— ———, do hereby certify that I am the president of the ——— Railroad Company, that ——— ———, who subscribed the foregoing affidavit, is the chief engineer of [or was employed to make the survey by] the said company, that the survey of line of route of the company's road, as accurately represented on the accompanying map, was made under authority of the company, that the said line of route so surveyed and as represented on the said map was adopted by the company by resolution of its board of directors on the —— day of ———, 18—, as the definite location of the road from ——— to ——— a distance of ——— miles; 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 March 2, 1899, entitled "An act to provide for the acquiring of rights of way by railroad companies through Indian reservations, Indian lands, and Indian allotments, and for other purposes."

———— ————,
President of the ——— Railroad Company.

Attest:

———— ————, *Secretary.*

[SEAL OF COMPANY.]

(5.)

STATE OF ———,
County of ———, ss:

——— ———, being duly sworn, says that he is the chief engineer of [or was employed to construct the road of] the ——— Railroad Company; that said road has been constructed under his supervision from ——— to ———, a distance of ——— miles; that its construction was commenced on the —— day of ———, 18—, and finished on the —— day of ———, 18—; that the line of constructed road conforms to the line of located route which received the approval of the Secretary of the Interior on the —— day of ———, 18—.

———— ————.
————— —————.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this ——— day of ———, 18—.

[SEAL.]

———— ————,
Notary Public.

(6.)

I, ——— ———, do hereby certify that I am the president of the ——— Railroad Company; that the portion of the road from ——— to ———, a distance of ——— miles, was actually constructed as set forth in the foregoing affidavit of ——— ———, chief engineer, or the person employed by the company in the premises; that in its construction the road does not deviate from the line of route approved by the Secretary of the Interior on the ——— day of ———, 18—, and that the company has in all things complied with the requirements of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1899, granting to railroads the right of way through Indian reservations, Indian lands, and Indian allotments.

———— ————,
President of the ——— Railroad Company.

Attest:

———— ————, *Secretary.*

[SEAL OF COMPANY.]

(7.)

STATE OF ———,
County of ———, ss:

——— ———, being duly sworn, says he is the chief engineer of [or the person employed by] the ——— Railroad Company, under whose supervision the survey was made of the grounds selected by the company for [station, buildings, depots, etc., as the case may be], under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1899, granting to railroad companies the right of way through Indian reservations, Indian lands, and Indian allotments, said grounds being situated in the ——— quarter of section ——, of township ———, of range ———, in the State [or Territory] of ———, that the accompanying plat accurately represents the surveyed limits and area of the grounds so selected, and that the area of the ground so selected and surveyed is ——— acres and no more; that the company has occupied no other grounds for similar purposes upon public lands within the section of ten miles for which this selection is made and that in his belief, the grounds so selected and surveyed and represented are actually and to their entire extent required by the company for the necessary uses contemplated by said act of Congress approved March 2, 1899.

———— ————.
————— —————.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this —— day of ———, 18—.

[SEAL.]

———— ————,
Notary Public.

REF0073768

(8.)

I, ——— ———, do hereby certify that I am the president of the ——— Railroad Company; that the survey of the tract represented on the accompanying plat was made under authority and by direction of the company, and under the supervision of ——— ———, its chief engineer [or the person employed in the premises], whose affidavit precedes this certificate; that the survey as represented on the accompanying plat actually represents the grounds required in the ——— quarter of section ———, of township ——— ——, of range ——— ——, for the purposes indicated, and to their entire extent, under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1899, granting to railroad companies the right of way through Indian reservations, Indian lands, and Indian allotments; that the company has selected no other grounds upon public lands, for similar purposes, within the section of ten miles for which this selection is made, and that the company, by resolution of its board of directors, passed on the —— day of ———, 18—, directed the proper officers to present the said plat for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, in order that the company may obtain the use of the grounds described under said act approved March 2, 1899.

——— ———.
President of the ——— Railroad Company.

Attest:

——— ———, *Secretary.*

[SEAL OF COMPANY.]

REF0073769

INDEX.

A.

Page.

Absentee Shawnees:
  Condition 291,304
  Leases 59
  Sales of lands 61
  Statistics 572,574
Addresses:
  Agents 659
  Board of Indian Commissioners 658
  School superintendents 659
  Secretaries of missionary societies 658
  Superintendent of schools 658
Administrators for citizen Indians 36
Agencies placed under school superintendents 7
Agency:
  Mdewakanton Sioux should be discontinued 208
  New, at Leech Lake 209,211
Agents:
  Addresses 659
  Special Indian, salaries and addresses 615,658
Agreements:
  Choctaws and Chickasaws 85
  Creeks, not ratified by council 85
  Crows 32
  Fort Hall Indians, should be ratified 33
  Klamaths 139,312
  Lower Brulé and Roseland Sioux 509
  Seminoles 197
  Uintah Utes, should be ratified 33
Alabamas, statistics 576
Alaska police, names and salaries 617
Allegany Reservation, N. Y 255,570
Allen, Jas. K., report of Carson school, Nevada 406
Allotments:
  Absentee Shawnees 293
  Additional, to Omahas 41
  Colville Reservation 15,355
  Confusion of names 231,251
  Contest of Black Tomahawk 49
  Crow Creek Sioux want additional 330
  Disputes over heirship 363
  Division between husband and wife 311
  Families cultivating 582-595
  Five Civilized Tribes 123
  Jicarilla Apache 251
  Kickapoos 293
  La Pointe Agency 372
  Lower Brulé Sioux 11,333
  Made during year 13
  Made off reservations 46
  May be alienated by heirs 190
  Mineral lands reserved from 109
  Nez Percés, duplication of 188
  Omaha surplus land 233
  Opposition to 292
  Osages need, to prevent monopoly of land 295
  Papagoes 165
  Police will be needed to put Indians in possession 194
  Poncas have given up opposing 300
  Poorest lands given Indians 306
  Quapaw Agency 189
  Quinaielts need 357
  Relocated among Southern Utes 177
  Rental from leases of minors', should be retained by Government 235
  Rosebud Reservation 11,311

Page.

Allotments—Continued.
  Shoshone Reservation 15
  Should not confer citizenship 283
  The right step to civilization 165,166
  Time of exemption from taxation extended 301
  To children of Indian women married to white men 16
  Utes 13,303
  Winnebagoes 15,231
Allotting agents, salaries 616
Alseas, statistics 571,592
Ament, Edw. N., report of Greenville school, Colorado 387
Anderson, Albert M., report of Colville Agency, Wash 353
Anderson, Colin, report as missionary 176
Annuities:
  Evils of 119
  Indians 18 years old may receipt for 501
  Refusal o. Sac and Fox to draw 201
Apaches:
  Condition 150,167,213,257
  Jicarilla, condition 251
  Mescalero, condition 213
  Statistics 562,570,572,582,588,590
Applegate, O. C., report of Klamath Agency, Oreg 310
Applegate Indians, statistics 571,592
Appropriations:
  For Indian service 503
  For schools 1,2,3,32,137
  Required to fulfill treaties with Indians 522
  To execute "Curtis Act" in Indian Territory 187
  See also Funds and Liabilities.
Arapahoes:
  Condition 282
  Leases 58
  Northern 377
  Statistics 572,580,590,596
Areas of Indian reservations 529
Arickarees:
  Condition 271
  Statistics 572,590
Armstrong, A. A., report Fort Apache Agency, Ariz 153
Artesian wells 319
Asbury, Calvin, report Yakima school, Wash 361
Ash, B. C., report Lower Brule Agency, S. Dak 335
Asphalt, rates of royalty 98,100,196
Assiniboines:
  Condition 221,225
  Statistics 568,586
Attorneys' fees, payment to A. F. Navarre and others 509
Avery, Frank F., report Crow Creek school, South Dakota 332

B.

Bacon, Worlin B., report Colorado River school, Arizona 149
Baird, H. C., report Santee Agency, Nebr 266
Baker, J. L., report Sisseton school, South Dakota 317
Bannocks:
  Condition 180,184
  Statistics 561,584

REF0073770

Page.

Baseball championship 419
Basket making 254, 261, 356, 360
Beef cattle sold by Indians 181, 273, 278
Beet-sugar industry 392
Bentley, Martin J., report as special disbursing agent for Mexican Kickapoos and Shawnees 291
Berger, J. M., report as farmer at San Xavier 164
Betz, Bert R., report of Siletz school, Oregon 319
Bingenheimer, Geo. H., report of Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak 276
Births, number 562-581
Blackfeet Agency, Mont., report of W. R. Logan 216
Blackfeet:
Condition 216
Statistics 568, 586
Black Tomahawks' contested allotment ... 49
Blind Indians 283
Bloods. (*See* Blackfeet.)
Board of Indian Commissioners:
Addresses 658
Names and salaries 615
Botsford, Della F., report Kickapoo school, Kansas 306
Brass bands:
Organized 235, 282, 287, 381, 384, 389, 401, 407, 411, 426, 431, 436
School should have 157, 167
Brecht, J. E., report on Seminole Indians, Florida 178
Breen, Thos. H., report of Fort Lewis school, Colorado 300
Brenner, E. W., report as farmer in charge Turtle Mountain Chippewas, N. Dakota .. 270
Brickmaking by Mojaves 117
Bridges constructed 285, 312, 330, 378
Bridges, T. M., physician Fort Hall Agency, report 182
Buildings:
Agency—
Additional needed 157
Burned at Muscogee 192
Dilapidated 118, 220, 320
Good supply 161
Leaky roofs 228
Unsanitary 168
Church, number 561, 581
School—
Additional needed 157, 166, 170, 176, 192, 281, 314, 382
Built entirely by Indian boys 391
Burned 21, 26, 282, 289, 275, 387, 435
Dormitories 24
Improvements 23
See fire protection, heating, lighting, sewerage, water supply, and ventilation.
Burial customs 184
Burton, Chas. E., report of Moqui school, Arizona 382
Butterfield, Geo. M., report of Ogalalla school, South Dakota 337

C.

Caddoes, condition 287
Calispels, condition 333
Campbell, F. C., report of Fort Shaw school, Montana 401
Campbell, S. W., report of La Pointe Agency, Wis 369
Canfield, Wm. F., report of Fort Totten school, North Dakota 411
Cannon, Kate W., report of Ponca school, Oklahoma 301
Cass Lake Settlement, conflicting claims to land 210
Cattaraugus Reservation, New York 258
Cattle:
Impounding of estrays, Cherokee Nation 119
Introduction in Indian Territory 114
Sale of, by Indians 219, 220
Smuggling 77
Cayugas:
Condition 235, 261
Statistics 570, 588
Condition 330
Cayuses:
Leases 59
Statistics 574, 592
Cedar City Indians, appropriation for 501
Chamberlain family, removal from reserve. 83
Chehalis Indians:
Condition 357
Statistics 578, 591
Cherokee outlet, restoration of Saline Reserves to public domain 517
Cherokees:
Condition 193
Collection of revenues and taxes 113, 196
Eastern, condition 267
Impounding of stray cattle 119
Improvements of intruders 128
Mining leases 110, 196
Revenue collectors 616
School statistics 92
Statistics 566, 570, 588
Chetcos, statistics 574, 592
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Okla., report, Maj. A. E. Woodson 282
Cheyennes:
Condition 282
Leases 58
Statistics 568, 572, 576, 586, 590, 592
Cheyennes, Northern:
Condition 286
Investigation of condition 137
Payments to settlers on reserve 229
Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak., report of Jas. G. Reid 327
Chickasaws:
Agreement 85
Authority over schools given Interior Department 87
Collection of revenues and taxes 113, 116, 118, 120, 195
Condition 123
Mining leases 98, 191, 195
School statistics 93
Statistics 566
Chiefs:
Joseph, demoralizes his people 351
Mojave, death a loss to school 381
Moses, death of 351
Should not be recognized after allotments 283
Chimhuivi statistics 562
Chippewa and Christian Indians, tribal conditions extinguished 203
Chippewas:
Appropriation for schools 503
Commission 33, 135
Condition 211, 213, 369
Disposition of pine and pine lands 209, 212
Fraud in estimating timber 135
Leases 58
Pillager, hostilities among 132
Roving band near Rice Lake, Wis 369
Statistics 566, 572, 580, 581, 586, 588, 596
Suspension sale and estimating timber. 502
Turtle Mountian, condition 268, 270
Chittem bark industry 318
Choctaws:
Agreement 85
Authority over schools given Interior Department 87
Collection of revenues and taxes 113, 116, 118, 120, 195
Condition 193
Mining leases 98, 191, 196
Mississippi, enrollment 122
Payment outstanding warrants 507
School statistics 92
Statistics 95, 566
Town site commissioners' salaries and employees 615
Town sites 125
Christian Indians. (*See* Chippewa and Christian.)
Church:
Buildings, number 562-581
Members, Indian, number 562-581
See also Religious.
Citizen's dress, Indians who wear 562-581
Citizenship:
Allottees usually unprepared for 283

Page.

Citizenship—Continued.
In Five Civilized Tribes 121
New York Indians oppose 266
Nez Percés recognized as possessing 188
Civil service:
Employees unsatisfactory 235, 242, 277
Examinations unsuited to some positions 226
Clackamas:
Condition 362
Statistics 574, 590
Claims:
Appropriation to pay Henry W. Shipley. 508
Suppressing Piute hostilities 508
Payments under contracts for prosecuting 504
Clapp, Lieut. Col. W. H.:
Report of Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak... 334
Report on "Wild West" shows 41
Clark, Anson B., report as missionary 344
Clontarf, Minn., school lands, authority to sell 504
Clothing (*See* Supplies) 230, 568
Coal:
Rates of royalty, Indian Territory 98, 196
Strike of miners 196
Cochran, R. A., report Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte school, Indian Territory.. 191
Coeur d'Alenes:
Condition 333
Removal of Chamberlain family 83
Statistics 576, 594
Collins, Ralph P., report of Rapid City school, South Dakota 140
Colorado River Agency, Ariz., report, Chas. S. McNichols 115
Columbias:
Condition 353
Statistics 578, 591
Colville Agency, Wash., report of Albert M. Anderson 353
Colvilles:
Condition 353
Statistics 576, 591
Comanches:
Condition 287
Leases 56
Statistics 572, 590
Commissions:
Chippewa 33, 135
Crow, Flathead, etc 32
Dawes. (*See* Commission Five Civilized Tribes.)
Five Civilized Tribes 120, 616
Flathead 220
Klamath 138
Puyallup 33
Town site 126, 127
Commissioners, names and salaries 615
Commons, John M., report of Ouray school, Utah 353
Compton, L. M., report of Tomah school, Wisconsin 131
Compulsory attendance:
Not needed 338
Should be enforced. 22, 168, 202, 235, 352, 402, 411
Successfully enforced 244
Concows:
Condition 176
Statistics 562, 582
Consumption 373
Contracts for prosecuting claims, payments under 504
Convocations of Indians:
Should be forbidden 273, 274
Value of 341
Cook, Chas. H., report as missionary 167
Cook, Mrs. Jessie, on "The Practical in our System of Indian Education" 174
Cook, Viola, report of Wild Rice School, Minnesota 214
Cooking classes 327, 155, 156, 152
Corbett, P. S., reimbursed for expense arresting liquor sellers 502
Cornplanter Reservation, N. Y 258
Course of study:
In preparation 115
Should be uniform 155
Courts:
Cases before, statistics 562-581
Decisions—
Mixed bloods not subject to United States criminal laws 341
Runaway pupils 27
Osage Nation 296
Tribal, New York, Indians, appeal from should lie to State courts 258
Courts, United States:
Indian cases tried 228
Jurisdiction over investigations into mining-lease contests 197
Order, putting children in school 392
Pueblo cases before 252
Government should pay costs 253
Courts of Indian offenses:
Cases tried by 271, 562-581
Efficient 162, 211, 217, 227, 228, 248, 253, 277, 322, 335, 336, 349, 355, 356, 372
Fairly satisfactory 220
Have little to do 331
Judge discharged for partiality 272
Opposed by Indians 187
Opposition to, ceased 349
Salaries too small 379
Cowan, Jas. L., report Warm Springs Agency, Oreg 321
Cow Creek Indians:
Condition 309
Statistics 574, 590
Cox, W. H., report Roseland school, South Dakota 342
Crandall, C. J., report of Lower Brulé school, South Dakota 341
Creeks:
Collection of revenues and taxes. 113, 118, 196
Condition 193
Mining leases 110, 196
School statistics 93
Smallpox 191
Statistics 95, 566, 576
Will not cede lands to Seminoles 123
Crime, Indian reservations exceptionally free from 189
(*See also* Murders.)
Crops raised by Indians 582-595
Cross, Jas. F., report as missionary 344
Crow Agency, Mont., report J. E. Edwards.. 218
Crows:
Condition 218
Irrigation 50
Statistics 568, 586
Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak., report of Jas. H. Stephens 329
Crow Creek Sioux, leases 58
Curtis Act. (*See* Indian Territory.)
Curtis, H. J., report Pine Point school, Minnesota 215
Cushattas:
Statistics 570

D.

Dairy, shorthorns, best breed for 396
Davis, Charles L., report White Earth school, Minnesota 215
Davis, Crosby G., report of Pierre school, South Dakota 130
Davis, Leslie D., report of Flandreau school, South Dakota 129
Davis, Sam. B., report of Warm Springs school, Oregon 326
Deaths, number 562-581
De Cora, Julia, report as field matron 275
Delawares, condition 287
Denton, Emma J., death of 170
Depredations suffered by Pottawotomies, award 505
Deputy marshals:
Fraudulent arrests by 133, 135, 292
Receiving salaries do not stop liquor traffic 166
Stationed at Osage Agency 296
Devils Lake Agency, N. Dak., report of Fred O. Getchell 268

REF0073771

Page.

Dew, W. B., report as day-school inspector. 338
Digger Indians:
  Condition 169
  Statistics 562, 582
Digmann, P. Flor., report of St. Francis mission school, South Dakota 311
Diphtheria 366, 368
Discipline by military methods 309
Diseases of children, treatment 165
  (*See also* Epidemics.)
Divorces:
  Granted by Judge Osage court 286
  Legislation needed 310
  Number 562-581
  See also Marriages.
Domestic science, method of teaching 336, 458
  See also Industrial training.
Dormitories, single room preferred 454
Drawing 123, 471
Dress of pupils 453
Duncan, Jas. J., report Arapaho school, Oklahoma 286
Dunn, Cora M., report Rainy Mountain school, Oklahoma 290

E.

Eastern Cherokees, North Carolina, report school superintendent, Henry W. Spray ... 267
Education:
  Early appropriations 2
  Increasing appropriations 2
  Indian, by Rev. R. F. Hahn 173
  In Indian Territory 86
  The practical in Indian 171
  (*See also* Schools.)
Edwards, J. E., report Blackfeet Agency, Mont 218
Egbert, Knott C., report of Yainax school .. 317
Employees:
  Accommodations for 25
  Agency, names and salaries 568-611
  Agent should appoint his own clerk 242
  Civil service, inefficient 235
  High standard of morality 149
  Indian—
    A hindrance to English speaking .. 342
    Constant changes among 226
    Elected 302
    Names and salaries 568-611
    Number 29
    Render excellent service 300
    Unsatisfactory 213
  Miscellaneous, names and salaries 615-618
  School—
    Inefficient 308
    In Indian Territory 616
    Number 29
    Number, race, and sex 548-561
    Salaries and date of appointment. 621-655
  Too frequently changed 171, 241, 279, 320, 337, 358, 416
English language:
  Indians who can use 562-581
  Methods of study 157
  Progress in acquiring 338
Epidemics:
  Malaria from bad water supply 249
  Whooping cough 161
  See also Diphtheria, Measles, and Smallpox.
Euchees, statistics 571, 592
Evans, David E., report of Goodwill school, South Dakota 318
Evans, Geo. L., report Medawakanton Sioux, Minnesota 307
Ewing, Henry P., report of Hualapais and Supais, Arizona 156
Exhibition of Indians:
  Contracts made 38
  Contracts refused 41
  Demoralizing 41
  Indians mistreated 40
Exposition, Greater American, Indian band at 381
Executive orders:
  Hualapai school reserve 516
  New compilation of, needed 75

F.

Page.

Fairs, county, prizes taken 282
Farmer, duties of 284
Farming done by Indians 582-595
Faurote, May, report as field matron 171
Ferrin, A. W., report New York Agency, N. Y 255
Fence line:
  Indians erect without pay 331
  Tongue River reserve needs 227
Field matrons:
  More needed 255, 357, 378
  Reports 171, 226, 301, 359
  Value of services .. 163, 235, 252, 289, 300, 331, 387
Fisheries:
  Among Pah Utes 230
  In Washington 110
Fire:
  De troys forests 152
  Drills 281, 173
  Escapes in schools 24
  No protection against 152
  Protection against 24, 27
Five Civilized Tribes:
  Allotments 123, 193
  Collection of revenues 112, 195-197
  Commission 120
  Enrollments 122, 193
  Freedmen (*see* Freedmen).
  Jurisdiction of commission over citizenship cases 120
  Members restricted to pro rata share of land 121
  Mismanagement of schools 90
  Missions among 89
  School statistics 96
  Validity of quarantine laws 111
  Validity of pernit taxes 113, 118
  See also Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, Indian Territory, and Seminoles.
Flinn, John, report of Chamberlain school, South Dakota 127
Flathead Agency, Mont., report W. H. Smead 218
Flatheads:
  Commission 220
  Condition 218
  Statistics 568, 586
Fort Apache Agency, Ariz., report A. A. Armstrong 150
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont., report Luke C. Hays 221
Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak., report of Thomas Richards 271
Fort Hall Agency, Idaho, report of C. A. Warner 180
Fort Hall Indians:
  Agreement should be ratified 33
  Condition 180
  Irrigation 50
Fort Peck Agency, Mont, report C. R. A. Seeley 225
Football 425
Fourth of July celebration 345
Francis, Mary S., report as principal and missionary St. Elizabeth school, North Dakota 282
Freer, Wm. B., report Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal 170
Freedmen:
  Choctaw and Chickasaw, need schools. 94
  Status in Five Civilized Tribes. 193
Freighting:
  Colorado River Indians 147
  By Indians 582-595
Funds:
  Income of Indian tribes 527
  Trust 519
  See also Appropriations and Liabilities.

G.

Gaither, Mollie V., report of Umatilla school, Oregon 323
Gambling superseded by knitting 431
Game laws, Klamath Indians observe 311
Gas leases by Senecas 258, 260

Page.

Gates, Merrill E., on "The teacher a determining force in the child's life" 177
Gates, Oliver H., report of Vermillion Lake school, Minnesota 102
George, D. H., report of Green Bay Agency, Wis 265
Georgetown Indians, statistics 578, 594
Getchell, Fred O., report of Devils Lake Agency, N. Dak 268
Goldberg, Edw., report of Quapaw Agency, Ind. T 188
Goodman, C. W., report of Chilocco school, Oklahoma 112
Goshorn, G. V., report of Klamath school, Oregon 316
Government, Osage tribal 297
Graham, R. S., report of Mount Pleasant school, Michigan 100
Grande Ronde Agency, Oreg., report of School Superintendent Andrew Kershaw. 309
Green Bay Agency, Wis., report of D. H. George 265
Greer County, Tex., to perfect titles of settlers 505
Grist, Geo. O., report as farmer 169
Gripe 335, 338, 361, 386, 432
Gros Ventres:
  Condition 221, 271
  Statistics 568, 572, 586, 590
Guardians for Citizen Indians 36
Gymnasium at Carlisle school 125

H.

Hahn, Rev. B. F., on "Indian Education". 173
Haddon, J. W., report of Fort Sill school, Oklahoma 220
Hallmann, W. H., report of Pawnee school, Oklahoma 301
Hall, Harwood, report of Perris school, California 358
Hall, C. L., report as missionary 275
Harding, John W., report of Yankton Agency, S. Dak 318
Harris, DeWitt S., report of Pipestone school, Minnesota 402
Hart, Jos. C., report of Puyallup Agency, Wash 357
Haskell Institute, Kansas, report of H. B. Peairs 391
Hay, royalty on, Cherokee Nation 115
Hays, Luke C., report Fort Belknap Agency, Mont 221
Hayzlett, Geo. W., report Navajo Agency, Ariz 159
Heating of school buildings 21, 429
Hertzog, S. L., report of Osage school 298
Hohs:
  Condition 356
  Statistics 578, 594
Honnell, W. R., report Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, Kans 203
Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal., report School Superintendent Wm. B. Freer 170
Hoopas:
  Condition 170
  Statistics 562, 582
Horses numerous and worthless 218, 220, 222
Hospitals:
  Needed 151, 166, 315, 319, 340, 364, 462
  Small salary paid nurses 367
  Well equipped 419, 440
Hostilities, Pillager Chippewas 209
House, J. F., report as day school inspector. 313
Houses occupied by Indians 562-581
Hualapais:
  Condition 15
  Executive order for school reservation. 516
  Statistics 562, 582
Hughes, E. O., report Red Lake school, Minnesota 213
Humptulips, statistics 578, 594
Hygiene:
  Personal, for Indian pupils 453
  Teaching of 469

I.

Page.

Implements:
  None issued Indians without pay in labor 326
  Purchased by Indians 335
Income of Indian tribes 527
Indian Rights Association of Iowa 203
Indian Territory:
  Appropriation for executing Curtis Act. 187
  Asylum for white orphans 95
  Inspector to supervise affairs 85
  Introduction of cattle 114
  Mining leases 97, 196
  No schooling for white children 94
  Provisions of Curtis Act 84
  School officials in 616
  Southern boundary 130
  Status of education in 86
  Superintendent of schools appointed ... 87, 89
  Supervisors of schools appointed 88, 89
  See also Five Civilized Tribes.
Industrial training 458, 111
  See also Domestic science and manual training.
Insane asylum:
  Oklahoma 494
  South Dakota 503
Inspectors, Indian
  Addresses 658
  Salaries 615
Institutes:
  Farmers' 432
  School 28, 415
  See also Summer schools.
Intemperance. (*See* Liquor.)
Intruders:
  Cass Lake settlement 210
  Cherokee Nation, payment for improvements 128
  Must be removed by police from Indian Territory 194
  Removal from Indian Territory 193
  See also Trespass.
Iowas:
  Condition 203, 591
  Leases 59
  Statistics 566, 574, 584, 590
Irrigation:
  Colorado River Reserve, new pump successful 145
  Crow Reservation 50
  Expenditures for 51
  Flathead Reservation 219
  Fort Belknap Reservation 222
  Fort Hall Reservation 50, 181
  Jicarilla Apache Reservation needs 254
  Klamath Reservation 311
  Lemhi Reservation 185
  Pima Reservation 161, 162, 166, 167
  Pine Ridge school 337
  Pueblos 252
  Pyramid Lake Reservation 238
  Shoshone Reservation 378
  Southern Ute Reservation 177, 178, 503
  Uintah Reservation 407
  Walker River Reservation 223
  Work by Indians 364
  Yakima, almost a failure 364

J.

Jacobson, Axel, report of Wittenberg school, Wisconsin 435
Jicarilla Apaches. (*See* Apaches.)
Johnson, Horace J., report of Sac and Fox school, Oklahoma 307
Johnson, Nathan P., report of Sisseton Agency, S. Dak 316
Johnson, W. H., report of Morris school, Minnesota 401
Johnston, Jane H., report of St. Paul's school, South Dakota 350
Jones, Thos. M., report Cheyenne school, Oklahoma 286
Joseph, Chief, a drawback to his people 354
Joshua Indians, statistics 574, 592

REF0073772

K.

Page.

Kaibabs:
Condition 152
Statistics 576, 591
Kalispels:
Condition 218
Statistics 568, 578, 582
Kansas claim, decision 266
Kawcahs, statistics 561
Kaws:
Condition 291
Statistics 572, 590
Keechies, condition 287
Kenel, Martin, report Standing Rock agricultural school, North Dakota 280
Kershaw, Andrew, report of Grande Ronde Agency, Oreg 309
Kickapoos:
Condition 203, 291
Leases 59
Sale of surplus lands 131, 498
Statistics 566, 572, 581, 590
"Kid," never at Carlisle school 122
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, Okla., report Maj. James F. Randlett 287
Kiowas:
Condition 287
Leases 55
Statistics 572, 590
Kindergartens 169, 183, 457
Kindergarten teacher needed 206
Kirk, J. E., report of Uintah school, Utah 352
Klamath Agency, Oreg., report of O. C. Applegate 310
Klamaths:
Agreement for cession of lands 139, 312
Condition 310
Error in reservation boundary 139, 312
Statistics 562, 574, 582, 592
Knackstadt, Louis A., report Southern Ute Agency, Colo 177
Knitting supersedes gambling 131
Kohlenberg, W. C., report Tongue River school 229
Kootenais:
Condition 218
Statistics 568, 586
Krake, Blase, report of St. Joseph's School, Wisconsin 368

L.

Lakes:
Condition 333
Statistics 578, 594
Lamar, C. H., report Quapaw school, Kansas 191
Lands, Indian:
Frauds in sales 189
Surplus an injury 189, 190
Trust 62
La Pointe Agency, Wis., report of S. W. Campbell 369
Laundry work 452
Laws relating to Indian affairs, new compilation needed 75
Lawyers, liability to tax in Creek Nation 118
Leases:
A benefit to Indians 177, 305
Allotted lands 58
Annulled by Curtis Act 124
Cheyenne and Arapaho 283
Collections made at Ponca Agency 299
Demoralize Indians 205
Extension of time 305, 319, 323, 316, 364
Indians should be compelled to make 305
Frauds in 189, 190, 205, 234
Kiowa 289
Largely increase work of agent 205, 234, 293, 306
Make the Indian a pauper 419
Mining, in Indian Territory 97, 195
New York Indians 256, 258, 261
Nez Percés 188
Omaha 232
Rental from allotments of minors should be retained 235
Sac and Fox, of Iowa 198
Leases—Continued.
Shoshone Reserve, Wyoming 378
Unallotted lands 55
Wear out lands of minors 205
Yakima, time extended 503
Leech Lake Agency, Minn.:
Established 503
Report of Capt. W. A. Mercer 209
Legislation, Indian, third session Fifty-fifth Congress 187
Lemhi Agency, Idaho, report of E. M. Yeatman 183
Lenmron, Theo. G., report of Grand Junction school, Colorado 391
Liabilities of United States to Indian tribes 522
Libraries in schools 207, 280, 414, 423
See also, Reading matter.
Light, Wm. A., report of Otoe school, Oklahoma 303
Lighting of school buildings:
Electric 101, 105, 418, 420, 434, 440
Gas 285, 287, 368, 402
Improvements in 21
Little Lakes:
Condition 176
Statistics 562, 582
Liquor:
Deaths from 322, 316
Drinking, decrease of 295
Exertions of chief against use 322
Liquor, sale of, to Indians:
Appropriation for expense making arrests 509
Arrests by Indian police 217
Attempt to prosecute for, unsuccessful 170
Conviction and punishment secured 168, 231, 271, 331, 362
Difficult to secure conviction for 219, 243
Difficulty of detection 179, 265
Light penalties imposed 305, 366
Local authorities indifferent 168, 205, 322, 402
Not suppressed when deputy marshals receive salaries 166
Officials refuse to prosecute for 155
Persisted in 186, 296
Prosecutions for 36, 307, 315, 562–581
Suppressed 200, 226, 238, 267
United States court officials suppress 234
See also Tiswin.
Liston, Harry F., report Round Valley Agency, Colo 176
Locke, Hosea, report Fort Hall school, Idaho 183
Logan, W. R., report Blackfeet Agency, Mont 216
Logging:
Chippewa lands 51, 214
Dead and down timber 362
Grand Portage and Fond du Lac allottees want privilege 374
Investigation 62
La Pointe Agency reserves 373
Menominee reservation 53, 366
Railroad, built without consent of Indians 212
Statistics 582–595
See also Timber.
Lower Brulé Agency, S. Dak., report of B. C. Ash 335
Lower Brulé Sioux agreement 509
Luckamutes:
Condition 309
Statistics 574, 590
Lummis:
Condition 361
Fishery rights 140
Statistics 578, 594
Luttrell, Walter McM., report Mescalero Agency and school, N. Mex 243
Lynch, Jay, report Yakima Agency, Wash 363
Lynching of Seminoles 130

M.

McArthur, D. D., report Pima school, Arizona 166
McChesney, Chas. E., report of Rosebud Agency, S. Dak 339

Page.

McCowan, S. M., report of Phœnix school, Arizona 385
McCoy, Mrs. Lillie, on "The matron's duties" 451
McKoin, Jno. J., report Fort Mohave school, Arizona 382
McNichols, Chas. S., report Colorado River Agency, Ariz 148
Macgun nowt nus, statistics 571, 592
Madison Indians:
Condition 361
Statistics 578, 594
Makahs:
Condition 356
Statistics 578, 594
Malin, Wm. G., report Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa 201
Mandans:
Condition 271
Statistics 572, 590
Manual training 9, 396, 404
See also Industrial.
Maricopas:
Condition 161
Statistics 562, 582
Marriage:
Among Oklahoma allottees regulated by law 284
Ceremony performed by judge Osage court 296
Cust ms, improvement in 315
Early 186, 291, 296, 303
First ceremony on San Carlos Reserve 169
Lax relations complicate questions of heirship 234
Lax customs among New York Indians 265
No record kept 296
Number 562–581
Wholly disregarded among Nez Perces 355
See also Divorces.
Marshal, United States, assists agent against liquor sellers 300, 307
See also Deputy marshals.
Marys River Indians:
Condition 309
Statistics 574, 590
Mason work, Haskell Institute 397
Matrons:
School duties 451, 453, 454
Field. (*See* Field matrons.)
Matson, W. H., report Blackfeet school, Montana 218
Mathewson, Chas. P., report Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr 231
Mayhugh, John S., report Western Shoshone Agency, Nev 239
Measles 160, 162, 166, 183, 223, 224, 225, 233, 235, 236, 273, 277, 280, 286, 290, 291, 300, 302, 328, 332, 337, 338, 344, 349, 356, 362, 364, 377, 399, 414, 417, 419, 425, 428, 436
Medawakanton Sioux, report Disbursing Agent George L. Evans 207
Medical:
Nursing 464, 466
Service 462, 464
See also Diseases and physicians.
Medicine men, practice unlawful in Oklahoma 284
Meningitis 433
Menomonees:
Condition 365
Logging 53
Statistics 578, 596
Mercer, Capt. W. A., report Leech Lake Agency, Minn 209
Mescal:
Osages begin to use 297
Use unlawful in Oklahoma 284
Mescalero Agency, N. Mex., report Superintendent Walter McM. Luttrell 243
Miamis:
Condition 188
Sales of lands 60, 62
Statistics 564, 580, 584
Military drill in schools 462
Miller, Horton H., report of Fort Bidwell school, California 385
Mills, Edward report Tulalip Agency, Wash 361
Mineral lands reserved from allotment 109

Page.

Mining:
Contests of leases 102
Inspector in Indian Territory 196
Jurisdiction of courts over investigation of leases 107
Leases in Indian Territory 97, 102, 110, 190, 191, 196
Rates of royalty prescribed 98, 196
Revenues to be used for education 87, 109, 195
Missionaries:
Do as much for Indians as the Government 225
Foster tribal relations 426
Nono 147, 148, 356
Number among Indians 562, 581
Reports 167, 176, 275, 311, 315
Missionary societies:
Addresses of secretaries 658
First to support Indian schools 3
Reservation lands set apart for use of 55
Missions among Indians:
Baptist—
New York Indians 264
Osages 296
Quapaw 190
Sac and Fox 307
Wichitas 289
Catholic—
Cheyenne River Sioux 328
Chippewas, La Pointe Agency 372
Chippewas, White Earth Agency 216
Devils Lake Sioux 270, 271
Crow Creek Sioux 331
Fort Berthold Indians 273
Kiowas 288
Fort Peck Sioux 225
Lower Brulé Sioux 333
Navajoes 158
Nez Perces 188
Osages 296
Papagoes 164
Pimas 153
Pine Ridge Sioux 336
Pottawatomies 307
Quapaw Agency 190
Rosebud Sioux 340
St. Regis Indians 265
Siletz Indians 318
Standing Rock Sioux 278
Tongue River Cheyennes 228
Tulalips 362
Christian Reformed Church—
Navajoes 158
Congregational—
Cheyenne River Sioux 328
Fort Berthold Indians 273, 276
Rosebud Sioux 340
Santee Sioux 236
Skokomish Indians 357
Standing Rock Sioux 279
Episcopal—
Cheyenne River Sioux 328
Crow Creek Sioux 331
Devils Lake Sioux 270, 271
Lower Brulé Sioux 333
Medawakanton Sioux 208
New York Indians 265
Pine Ridge Sioux 336
Quapaw Agency 190
Rosebud Sioux 340
Santee Sioux 236
Seminoles, Florida 179
Standing Rock Sioux 278, 282
Utes 352
White Earth Chippewas 216
Five Civilized Tribes 89
Friends—
Quapaw Agency 190
Iowas and Shawnees 307
New York Indians 263
Methodist—
Jicarilla Apaches 254
Kiowa Agency 288, 289
New York Indians 264
Nez Percés 188
Osages 296
Quapaws 190
Round Valley Indians 176
Siletz Indians 318

REF0073773

Missions among Indians—Continued. Page.
Methodist—Continued.
Vermillion Lake Chippewas..... 372
Navajoes..... 188
Presbyterian—
Crow Creek Sioux..... 331
Devils Lake Sioux..... 270
Fort Peck Sioux..... 225
Kiowas..... 289
New York Indians..... 264
Nez Percés..... 185
Omahas and Winnebagoes..... 232, 233
Pimas..... 163, 167
Pine Ridge Sioux..... 236
Pueblos..... 248
Sac and Fox (Iowa)..... 201
Sisseton Sioux..... 318
Southern Utes..... 177
Warm Springs Indians..... 325
Yankton Sioux..... 350
Reformed Church of America—
Segor Colony..... 416
Zuni Pueblo..... 248
Woman's Indian Association—
Fort Hall, Idaho..... 181
Moquis..... 383
See also Schools, Mission.
Mission Indians:
Attorney for..... 175
Condition..... 171
Statistics..... 175, 562, 582
Suits about land titles..... 81
Mission-Tule Agency, Cal., report L. A. Wright..... 171
Missouries. (*See* Otoes.)
Mitchell, Sara E., report as field matron.. 303
Mixed bloods:
Not subject to United States criminal laws..... 311
Taxation of..... 219
Missouri and Kansas Telephone Co..... 491
Modocs:
Condition..... 188, 310
Statistics..... 561, 571, 581, 592
Mohonk conference..... 416
Mojaves:
Condition..... 145, 168, 382
Statistics..... 562, 582
Montauks, condition..... 262
Moqui Pueblos:
Condition..... 158, 382
Statistics..... 562, 582
Mormons, settlement of trouble with..... 157
Morse, Saml. G. report of Neah Bay Agency, Wash..... 356
Mortgages, chattel, Quapaw Agency record. 503
Moses, Chief, death of..... 354
Muckleshoot Indians:
Condition..... 361
Statistics..... 578, 594
Muddy Indians, appropriation for..... 504
Munsees:
Condition..... 365
Statistics..... 566, 578, 581, 596
Murders..... 189, 313, 422
Statistics..... 562-581
Murray, Mrs. Sarah E., report as field matron..... 303
Music:
In Indian schools..... 260, 331, 398
Training of ear and voice..... 409
Muskogees. Statistics..... 576
See also Creeks.
Myton, H. P., report of Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah..... 351

N.

Nardin, E. C., report of Wind River School, Wyoming..... 380
Navarre, Anthony F., payment attorney's fees..... 509
Navajo Agency, Ariz., report of Geo. W. Hayzlett..... 156
Navajoes:
Condition..... 186
Statistics..... 562, 582
Trespass on Moquis reserve..... 383
Neah Bay Agency, Wash., report Saml. G. Morse..... 356
Needham, Milton J., report Blue Canyon school, Arizona..... 160
Neel, Francis M., report Navajo school, Arizona..... 160
Nellis, Geo. W., report Sac and Fox school, Iowa..... 201
Nespilem:
Condition..... 353
Statistics..... 578
Nevada Agency, Nev., report Fred B. Spriggs..... 237
New York Agency, N. Y., report A. W. Ferris..... 255
Nez Percé Agency, Idaho, report C. T. Stranahan..... 187
Nez Percés:
Condition..... 187, 253
Leases..... 58
Statistics..... 561, 578, 581, 591
Nicholson, Capt. W. J., report San Carlos Agency, Ariz..... 168
Nickerson, H. G., report Shoshone Agency, Wyo..... 377
Nisqually:
Condition..... 358
Statistics..... 578, 591
Noble, H. M., report Grand River School, North Dakota..... 281
Nooksacks, statistics..... 578
Nonecklackies:
Condition..... 376
Statistics..... 562, 582
Normal training..... 9, 423
Northern Cheyennes. (*See* Cheyennes, Northern.)
Nursing, rules for..... 464, 466, 468

O.

Oil leases:
Indian Territory..... 111
Seneca Reservations..... 257, 259
Oil Spring Reservation, N. Y..... 258
Okanogans:
Condition..... 353
Statistics..... 578, 591
Old Town Indians in Maine, statistics..... 580
Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr., report Charles P. Mathewson..... 231
Omahas:
Allotment surplus lands..... 233
Condition..... 232
Leases..... 56, 58
Statistics..... 568, 586
Oneidas:
Condition..... 255, 261, 365
Lease of tract for school..... 58
Statistics..... 510, 578, 588, 596
O'Neil, Mary, report of Fort Yuma school, California..... 386
Onondagas:
Condition..... 255, 261
Statistics..... 570, 588
Orchards..... 302
Ornamentation in schools..... 160, 454
Orphan Asylum, New York Indians..... 263
Osage Agency, Okla., report of Wm. J. Pollock..... 295
Osages:
Condition..... 294
Statistics..... 572, 590
Otoes:
Condition..... 299
Payment for lands taken by settlers..... 192
Statistics..... 572, 590
Ottawas:
Condition..... 158
Statistics..... 564, 566, 584
Outing..... 7, 389, 422, 439, 442, 454

P.

Pah Utes:
Condition..... 238, 407
Statistics..... 570, 576, 588
Panacas, appropriation for..... 504

Papagoes: Page.
Condition..... 161, 164
Imprisoned for raiding Mexican village..... 76
Smuggling of Mexican cattle..... 76
Statistics..... 562, 582
Patents, land:
Delivery to Yakimas..... 393
Issued Indians..... 43
Nez Percés, canceled..... 187
Patrick, Lee, report of Sac and Fox Agency, Okla..... 201
Patterson, Ella L., report Fort Apache school, Arizona..... 153
Pawnees:
Condition..... 299
Leases..... 58
Statistics..... 572, 590
Payments, cash:
Demanding Nez Percés school..... 393
Squandered..... 283, 316
Peairs, H. B., report of Haskell Institute.. 491
Pierce, Charles F., report of Oneida school, Wisconsin..... 132
Pend d'Oreilles:
Condition..... 216
Statistics..... 568, 586
Peorias:
Condition..... 188
Sales of lands..... 60, 62
Statistics..... 564 584
Permit taxes, Osages collect..... 297
Perry, Reuben, report of Lac du Flambeau school, Wisconsin..... 376
Physicians:
Conference, report of..... 469
More needed..... 336, 341
Pueblos need..... 251
Reports..... 175, 182, 274, 336, 340, 359, 366, 401
See also Diseases and Medical..... 464
Physiology, teaching of..... 469
Piegans. (*See* Blackfeet.)
Pigg, G. L., report of Riverside school, Oklahoma..... 280
Pima Agency, Ariz., report Elwood Hadley..... 161
Pimas:
Condition..... 161
Statistics..... 562, 582
Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak., report of Lieut. Col. W. H. Clapp..... 334
Pillagers. (*See* Chippewas.)
Pipestone Reservation, negotiations for.... 136
Pitt River Indians:
Condition..... 176, 314, 315, 317
Statistics..... 562, 561, 574, 582, 592
Pintes:
Condition..... 239, 315, 317, 321
Payment claims for suppressing hostilities of..... 508
Statistics..... 564, 570, 571, 588, 582, 592
Pneumonia prevalent..... 301
Police:
Additional needed..... 212, 356
Alaska..... 617
A necessity..... 278
Arrests by..... 227, 269
Dismissed for misconduct..... 225
Efficiency..... 162, 173, 182, 214, 217, 226, 229, 235, 315, 325, 328, 333, 347, 349, 355
Not efficient..... 187
Number in Indian Territory should be reduced..... 191
Stationed in huckleberry country..... 311
Underpaid..... 193, 212, 220, 313, 341, 379
Pollock, Wm. J., report of Osage Agency, Okla..... 295
Ponca, etc., Agency, Okla., report of John Jensen..... 299
Poncas:
Condition..... 299
Leases..... 58
Statistics..... 568, 572, 586, 590
Poorhouses for Indians..... 212
Poospatuckx, condition..... 262
Population:
Decrease..... 154, 180, 274, 277, 309, 332, 356, 378
Increase..... 184, 204, 229, 336
Population—Continued. Page.
Number births and deaths..... 562-581
Statistics..... 562-581
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, Kans., report W. R. Honnell..... 203
Pottawatomies:
Award for depredations suffered..... 205
Condition..... 203, 301
Leases..... 59
Sales of lands..... 61, 131, 498
Statistics..... 566, 571, 580, 581, 590
Potter, Thos. W., report of Chemawa school, Oregon..... 118
Pottery, manufacture..... 246
Pratt, Maj. R. H., report of Carlisle school, Pennsylvania..... 120
Presidential proclamation. (*See* Proclamation.)
Printing offices..... 424
Proclamation restoring Saline Reserves to public domain..... 517
Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex., report of N. S. Walpole..... 245
Pueblos:
Condition..... 245
Litigation..... 252
Moquis. (*See* Moquis.)
Statistics..... 570, 588
Puyallup Agency, Wash., report of School Supt. Jos. C. Hart..... 357
Puyallups:
Condition..... 357
Leases..... 59
Sales of lands..... 35
Statistics..... 578, 594
Pupils:
Runaway. (*See* Runaway.)
Transfers. (*See* Transfers.)
Publications on Indian matters needed..... 75
Punishments:
Barbarous..... 390
(*See also* Discipline.)

Q.

Quapaw Agency, Ind. T.:
Record chattel mortgages..... 503
Report Edw. Goldberg..... 183
Quapaws:
Condition..... 188
Leases..... 59
Statistics..... 564, 584
Quarantine laws of Five Civilized Tribes.. 114
Queets:
Condition..... 357
Statistics..... 578, 594
Quillayutes:
Condition..... 356
Statistics..... 578, 594
Quimby, Lida W., report as field matron.... 359
Quinaielts:
Condition..... 357
Statistics..... 578, 594

R.

Railroads across Indian reservations:
Arkansas Valley and Gulf..... 63
Arkansas and Choctaw..... 65, 488
Arkansas Northwestern..... 69, 507
Arkansas, Texas and Mexican Central.. 72
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé..... 71
Brainerd and Northern Minnesota..... 73
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul..... 65
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific..... 69
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf..... 70
Clearwater Short Line..... 67, 501
Clearwater Valley..... 66, 496
Conditions to be complied with..... 74
Damages for killing an Indian..... 252
Denison and Northern..... 70
Denison and Washita Valley..... 71
Denison, Bonham and Gulf..... 68, 501
Duluth, Superior and Western..... 72
Eastern Oklahoma..... 64
Enabling act, regulations under..... 505, 663
Fort Smith and Western..... 66, 514
Gainesville, McAlester and St. Louis.. 68, 496

REF0073774

Page.

Railroads across Indian reservations—C't'd.
Great Northern 73
Gulf and Northern 63
Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe 71
Kansas and Arkansas Valley 71
Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf 71
Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas 63
Kansas, Oklahoma, Central and Southwestern 68, 195
Little River Valley 65, 190
Omaha Northern 73
Rio Grande, Pagosa and Northern 61
St. Louis and Oklahoma City 72
St. Louis, Oklahoma and Southern 67, 195
St. Louis, Tecumseh and Lexington 61
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba 72, 73
Shawnee, Oklahoma and Indian Territory 64
Sioux City and Omaha 67, 199
Southern Kansas 71
Tecumseh and Shawnee 64
Washington Improvement and Development Company 74
Randlett, Maj. Jas. F., report Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Agency, Okla. 287
Rations:
Cut off from Mescalero Apaches 244
Issued only in return for labor 377
Old and blind should receive 408
Prolong dependence on Government 184, 283
Ratliff, Russell, report Omaha school, Nebraska 235
Read, number of Indians who can 562-581
Reading matter:
Furnished schools 191, 360
Needed 313
See also Libraries.
Reardon, Ed. E., report of Yankton school, South Dakota 319
Red Woods:
Condition 176
Statistics 562, 582
Reel, Estelle, superintendent of schools, report 437
Reid, Jas. G., report of Cheyenne River Agency, South Dakota 329
Revenues, Five Civilized Tribes, collection 112, 195
Religious:
Societies, contributions by 562-581
Teaching in schools 29
The Church and the Indian, by Rev. Chrysostom Verwyst 474
See also Church and missionaries.
Reservations:
Areas and authority for establishing 529
Executive order for Hualapai school 516
Returned students:
Discouragements met 240, 351
Good record 5, 399, 420, 442
False charges against 422
Find improved conditions on reservation 343
Look to Government for help 161
Need good reading matter 343
What to do with them 448
Richards, Thos., report Fort Berthold Agency, North Dakota 271
Richey, Thamar, report Great Nemaha school, Kansas 206
Roads, work on, by Indians 158, 163, 214, 221, 226, 238, 251, 296, 312, 330, 336, 372, 378, 582-595
Robinson, W. H., report of Kaw school, Oklahoma 297
Rogue River Indians:
Condition 309
Statistics 574, 590, 602
Rolling partitions an annoyance 432
Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., report of Chas. E. McChesney 339
Rosebud Sioux agreement 509
See also Sioux.
Ross, J. E. Report of Genoa school, Nebraska 405
Round Valley Agency, Cal.:
Leases 59
Report school superintendent Harry F. Liston 176
Runaways from school 199, 202, 206, 207, 337, 405, 417, 419
Decision of court 27

S.

Page.

Sac and Fox:
Condition 197, 203, 304
Leases 60
Opposition to school 199, 201
Purchase lands 197
Statistics 566, 571, 584, 590
Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa, report Wm. G. Malin 197
Sac and Fox Agency, Okla., report of Lee Patrick 304
Sales of Indian lands 60, 306, 498
Saline reserve, restoration to public domain 517
San Carlos Agency, Ariz. Report W. J. Nicholson 167
Sanitation of schools improved 115
See also Heating, hygiene, lighting, and sewerage.
San Pedro:
Condition 353
Statistics 578
Santee Agency, Nebr., report H. C. Baird 266
Santians:
Condition 309
Statistics 574, 590
Schools:
Addresses of superintendents 659
Appropriations 1, 32, 437, 503
Attendance 21, 22, 518, 561
Buildings. (*See* Buildings.)
Capacity 518-561
Changes during year 21
Clontarf, Minnesota, sale land, etc. 504
Compulsory attendance. (*See* Compulsory.)
Contract—
Attendance 18
Bayfield, Wis 371
Bernalillo, New Mex 248
Holy Family (Blackfeet) 217
Kate Drexel (Umatilla) 322
Osage 295
Red Lake 24
Reduction in funds allowed 16, 18
Turtle Mountain 270
San Diego, Cal 173
St. Ignatius (Flathead) 220
St. Joseph (Menomonee) 365, 368
St. Mary's (Bad River, Wisconsin) 371
St. Paul (Fort Belknap) 223
St. Stephen's (Shoshone) 379
Tongue River 228
Tulalip 361
Course of study should close with grammar grade 423
Day—
Attendance 13
California 408
Chehalis 357
Cheyenne and Arapaho 285
Flathead 220
Fort Berthold 272
Hualapais 165
Independent 13
La Pointe poorly attended 371, 372
Medawakanton Sioux 208
Mission 172
Moquis 159, 383
Neah Bay 356
Oneida 433
Pine Ridge 335, 338
Pitt River 314
Ponca 236
Pueblo 246, 438
Rosebud 340, 343
Shebits 431
S'Kokomish 357
Stockbridge 365
Standing Rock 277
Tongue River 228, 229
Tule River 172
Tulalip Agency 361, 362
Turtle Mountain 270
Under Puyallup superintendent 358
Walker River 406
Employees. (*See* Employees.)
Expenditures for 649
Government reservation, boarding—
Attendance 11

Schools—Continued. Page.
Government reservation, boarding—Continued.
Absentee Shawnee 301, 308
Arapaho 285, 286
Blackfeet 217, 218
Blue Canyon, Navajo Reserve 160, 383
Cantonment 285
Cheyenne 285, 286
Cheyenne River 328
Colorado River 148, 149
Crow Creek and Grace 329, 331, 332
Eastern Cherokee 268
Fort Apache 151, 153
Fort Belknap 223, 221
Fort Hall 181, 183
Fort Lapwai 393
Fort Peck 225
Fort Sill 288, 290
Fort Totten 269, 411
Fort Yuma, Cal 386
Grand Rondo 310
Great Nemaha 204, 206
Hopa (Santee) 259, 237
Hoopa Valley 170
Hualapais, Executive order for reserve 516
Kaw 295, 297
Keams Canyon 159, 382
Kickapoo, waterless site selected 201, 206
Klamath 318, 316, 410
Lac du Flambeau 371, 376
Leech Lake 211
Lemhi 168
Lower Brulé 333, 334
Menomonee 365, 367
Mescalero 244
Navajo 158, 160
None at Tongue River 228
Omaha 233, 235
Oneida 365, 432
Osage 295, 298
Otoe 300, 302
Ouray 352, 353
Pawnee 300, 301
Pima 162, 166
Pine Point 211, 215
Pine Ridge 335, 337
Ponca 300, 301
Pottawatomie 201, 207
Puyallup 358, 411
Pyramid Lake 237
Quapaw 190, 191
Rainy Mountain 288, 291
Red Lake 210, 213
Red Moon 285
Riverside 288, 290
Rosebud 340, 342
Round Valley 176
Sac and Fox (Oklahoma) 301, 307
Sac and Fox (Iowa) 199, 201
San Carlos 168
Santee 236
Seger Colony 285, 415
Seneca 190, 191
Siletz 318, 319, 324, 326, 410
Sisseton 346, 347
Standing Rock 277, 279, 280, 281
Uintah 352
Umatilla 322, 323
Vermillion Lake 371, 402
Warm Springs 325, 326, 411
White Earth 214, 215
Wild Rice River 214
Wind River, Wyoming 379, 380
Yainax 314, 317
Yakima 363, 364
Yankton 349
Yuma 173
Improvements 30
Institutes. (*See* Institutes.)
Mission—
Attendance 20
Cantonment (Cheyenne and Arapaho) 285
Cheyenne River Reservation 328
Fort Berthold 272, 275
Immaculate Conception (Crow Creek) 331

Schools—Continued. Page.
Mission—Continued.
Kiowa and Comanche Agency 288
Pueblo 248
St. Boniface (Mission) 173
St. Elizabeth (Standing Rock) 277, 282
St. Francis (Rosebud) 340, 344
St. George (Puyallup) 358
St. Pauls (Yankton) 350
Santee 236
San Xavier (Papago) 165
Shoshone 379
Sisseton 347, 348
Southern Utes 177
Tucson 163
Tunessassa (New York) 263
Wolf Point 225
New 21, 30
Nonreservation—
Albuquerque, N. Mex 109, 138
Attendance 10
Carlisle, Pa 420
Carson, Nev 106, 139
Chamberlain, S. Dak 427
Chemawa, Oreg 418, 440
Chilocco, Okla 112, 138
Flandreau, S. Dak 429
Fort Bidwell, Cal 385
Fort Lewis, Colo 390
Fort Mojave, Ariz 381
Fort Shaw, Mont 401
Grand Junction, Colo 391
Greenville, Cal 387
Genoa, Nebr 405
Hayward, Nebr 371, 601
Lawrence, Kans. (Haskell Institute) 394, 437
More needed 150
Morris, Minn 401
Mount Pleasant, Mich 400
Perris, Cal 31, 173, 388, 429
Phenix, Ariz 163, 384, 439
Pierre, S. Dak 430
Pipestone, Minn 136, 402
Rapid City, S. Dak 430
Santa Fe, N. Mex 438
Tomah, Wis 434
Training given 9
Wittenberg, Wis 435
Opposition to 199, 201, 215, 295, 383
Overcrowded 170, 173, 181, 191, 215, 268, 277, 280, 282, 317, 342, 388
Private 295
Public—
Attended by Indians 15, 16, 232, 233, 295, 323
For New York Indians 262
Irregularly attended 298, 362
Pupils refused admission 381, 388, 418
Sites deeded by Pueblos 247
Superintendent of, report 437
Superintendents—
Given charge of agencies 7
Should be bonded 450
Statistics 548-561
Women should not be superintendents 211, 300
See also Education and pupils.
Scobey, C. R. A., report Fort Peck Agency, Mont 225
Scaling, prohibition impoverishes Indians. 356
Seger, John H., report of Seger School, Oklahoma 415
Seminoles:
Agreement 197
Discontinuance of employees 31
Fail to secure cession Creek lands 128
Florida, condition 178
Lands for 82, 179
Indemnity for lynching 130
Not under operation of Curtis Act 197
Retain control of their schools 86
School statistics 94
Statistics 96, 561, 566, 584
Tribal courts retained 197
Senecas:
Condition 188, 255
Fraud in disposition of tribal funds 257
Statistics 561, 570, 581, 588

REF0073775

Page.

Sewing, teaching of 152, 151
Sewerage:
  Dangerous to health.. 277, 280, 303, 352, 364, 367
  Filtration system unsatisfactory..... 418
  Good..... 285, 308, 407, 411, 425
  Improvement in..... 23
  Inadequate..... 392, 300, 303
Shakerism..... 359, 370
Shasta Costa Indians, statistics..... 574, 592
Shawnees:
  Absentee—
    Condition 291, 301
    Statistics 574, 590
  Eastern—
    Condition 188
    Statistics 564, 584
Shebits:
  Appropriation 500
  Condition 431
  Statistics 576, 594
Sheepeaters:
  Condition 181
  Statistics 564, 584
Shinnecocks, condition 262
Shipley, Henry W., payment claim for Nez Perce mills 508
Shoshone Agency, Wyo., report of H. G. Nickerson 377
Shoshones:
  Condition 180, 181, 377
  Statistics 564, 570, 580, 584, 588, 596
  Western—
    Condition 239
    Hay lands should be purchased.... 242
Shoalwater Bay Indians:
  Condition 358
Shoenfelt, J. Blair, report Union Agency, Ind. T 192
Siletz Agency, Oreg., report of T. Jay Buford 318
Siletz Indians:
  Condition 318
  Leases 59
  Statistics 574, 592
Sioux:
  Cheyenne River, condition 327
  Crow Creek, condition 329
  Devils Lake, condition 268
  Lower Brulé, condition 333
    Transferred to Rosebud 333, 334, 340
  Medawakanton, condition 207
  Pine Ridge, condition 334
  Rosebud, condition 339
  Santee, condition 236
  Sisseton—
    Condition 346
    Leases 59
  Statistics.. 566, 568, 572, 574, 576, 586, 588, 590, 592
  Yankton, condition 348
  Yanktonnais, condition 225
Sisseton Agency, S. Dak., report of Nathan P. Johnson 346
Sixes, statistics 574, 592
S'Klallams:
  Condition 357
  Statistics 578, 594
S'Kokomish Indians:
  Condition 357
  Statistics 578, 594
Sloyd 423, 458
Smallpox..... 80, 81, 157, 158, 159, 194, 223, 225, 247, 248, 249, 251, 298, 299, 306, 308, 383, 409
  (*See also* Vaccination.)
Smead, W. H., report Flathead Agency, Mont 218
Smith, Wm. H., report Fort Lapwai school, Idaho 393
Snakes, condition 310, 315
Southern Ute Agency, Colo., report Louis A. Knackstedt 177
Spokanes:
  Condition 218, 353
  Statistics 568, 578, 586, 594
Spray, Henry W., report Eastern Cherokee Agency, N. C 267
Squaxin Indians:
  Condition 357
  Statistics 578, 594

Page.

St. Regis Indians:
  Condition 255, 261
  Statistics 570, 588
Staley, James, report Pottawatomie school, Kansas 207
Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak., report of Geo. H. Bingenheimer 276
Stephens, James, report of Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak 329
Stock owned by Indians 582-595
Stockbridges:
  Condition 355
  Statistics 578, 596
Stock raising at Seger school 115
Stranahan, C. T., report Nez Percé Agency, Idaho 187
Strike among coal miners 186
Subsistence of Indians 562-581
Suicides, statistics 562-581
Summer schools 336, 337, 339
  (*See also* Institutes.)
Supais. (*See* Yava Supais.)
Superintendent of Indian Schools, report.. 137
Supplies furnished:
  Clothing insufficient 230, 238
  Hose worthless 280
  Shoes insufficient 280
Survey:
  Boundary Yakima Reserve 363
  Erroneous, of Klamath boundary 312
  Flathead Reserve needs 219
  Lines obliterated 339
  Mission reservations, needed 174
Sutherland, John H., report White Earth Agency, Minn 213
Swinomish Indians:
  Condition 361
  Statistics 578, 594

T.

Taxes:
  By Five Civilized Tribes, validity ... 113, 114, 115, 118, 197
  May be collected by Choctaws and Chickasaws 118, 195
  Mixed bloods required to pay 219
  Permit, collected by Osages 297
  Poll not collected from Eastern Cherokees 267
  Tribal warrants not receivable for 119
Teacher, the, a determining force in the child's life 477
Telegraph lines, regulations for right of way 663
Telephone lines:
  Regulations for right of way 663
  Right of way across reservations 62, 494
Tenlines:
  Condition 324
  Statistics 574, 592
Terry, Frank, report Fort Belknap school, Montana 224
Timber:
  Chippewa—
    Law disposing of should be changed 209
    Suspension sale and estimating 502
  Frauds in estimating 135
  Should be set apart for school use 242
  See also Logging.
Tiswin making 152, 153
Tongue River Agency, Mont., report J. C. Clifford 226
Tonawanda Reservation, N. Y 260
Tonkawas:
  Condition 299
  Statistics 572, 590
Towaconies, condition 287
Tootootnas:
  Condition 318
  Statistics 574, 592
Town sites:
  Appropriations for laying out 125
  Commissioners and employees 615
  Established by Cherokee Nation 127
  Indian Territory 125
Tramps 521

Page.

Transfers of pupils ..... [illegible]
  Climatic changes should be [illegible]
  Made during year 115
  Per 215 [illegible] 57, 115
  Parents oppose ..... [illegible]
  Ready for best [illegible] ..... [illegible]
  Should succeed 112
Treaties, new compilation should [illegible] 75
Troopers:
  Navajoes on Moqui Reservation ..... [illegible]
  On Crow Creek [illegible] ..... [illegible]
  Shoshoni and Cheyenne Reservations ..... [illegible]
  Stockton [illegible] ..... [illegible]
  Should [illegible] ..... [illegible]
Trust funds and [illegible] ..... [illegible]
Tuba [illegible] ..... [illegible]
Tulalip Agency, Wash., report Edward Mills ..... [illegible]
Tulalips:
  Condition ..... [illegible]
  Statistics ..... [illegible]
Turtle Mountain:
  Condition ..... [illegible]
  Statistics ..... [illegible]
Tuscaroras:
  Condition ..... [illegible]
  Statistics ..... [illegible]

U.

Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah, report of H. E. Myton ..... [illegible]
Uintah Reserve:
  Indians will not [illegible] ..... [illegible]
  Irrigation ..... [illegible]
Ukes:
  Condition ..... [illegible]
  Statistics ..... [illegible]
Umatilla Agency, Oreg., report of Charles Wilkins ..... [illegible]
Umatillas:
  Condition ..... [illegible]
  Leases ..... [illegible]
  Statistics ..... [illegible]
Uncompahgre:
  Condition ..... [illegible]
  Statistics ..... [illegible]
Uncompahgre Reservation to be made on... [illegible]
Union Agency, Ind. T., report J. B. Hutchison ..... [illegible]
Utes:
  Agreement should be ratified ..... [illegible]
  Allotments validated ..... [illegible]
  Condition ..... [illegible]
  Leases ..... [illegible]
  Should be allowed attorney to present claim ..... [illegible]
  Should be paid for Colorado lands ..... [illegible]
  Southern—
    Condition 177
    Irrigation ..... [illegible]
  Statistics ..... [illegible]

V.

Vaccination:
  At Christmas an injury to schools..... 237
  Leaves of absence to pupils 160
Vaccination:
  Cases furnished successful 251
  Points furnished worthless 239
  Should be given all Indians 158
  See also Smallpox.
Van Liew, Dr. Chas. C., on "A characterization of youth" ..... [illegible]
Ventilation of school buildings 24, 178
Vermilion Lake School, Minn., report of Oliver H. Gates 102
Verwyst, Rev. Chrysostom, on "The church and the Indian" ..... [illegible]
Vicks, A. H., report of Albuquerque School, New Mexico 109

W.

Wadsworth, Nev., acquires title to lands... 238
Wainwright, C. C. Physician, Mission Indians, report 175

Page.

Walla Wallas:
  Condition ..... [illegible]
  Leases ..... [illegible]
  Statistics ..... [illegible]
Wall, S. W., report Pueblo and Jicarilla Agencies, N. Mex ..... [illegible]
Warm Springs Agency, Oreg., report of Jos. L. Govan ..... [illegible]
Warm Springs Indians:
  Condition ..... [illegible]
  Leases ..... [illegible]
  Statistics ..... [illegible]
Wasco [illegible] ..... [illegible]
Washington [illegible] ..... [illegible]
Water:
  Condition ..... [illegible]
  Leases ..... [illegible]
  Statistics ..... [illegible]
Weaver, [illegible] ..... [illegible]
Wells:
  Condition ..... [illegible]
  Leases ..... [illegible]
  Statistics ..... [illegible]
Wenatchi [illegible] ..... [illegible]
Western Shoshone Agency, Nev., report of John S. Mayhugh ..... [illegible]
Western Shoshones, [illegible] ..... [illegible]
White Earth Agency, Minn., report John H. [illegible] ..... [illegible]
White Mountain Apaches ..... [illegible]
Whipple Barracks, [illegible] ..... [illegible]
Wichita Agency, Oreg., report of Charles Wilkins ..... [illegible]
Wichitas:
  Condition ..... [illegible]
  Leases ..... [illegible]
  Statistics ..... [illegible]
Wichitas, statistics ..... [illegible]
Wicks, Wallace F., report Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans ..... [illegible]
Wild West Shows. (*See* Exhibitions of Indians.)
Williams, Mary E., report of Absentee Shawnee school, Oklahoma ..... [illegible]
Williamson, John P., report as stenographer ..... [illegible]
Winnebagoes:
  Condition ..... [illegible]
  Confusion in allotments ..... [illegible]
  Leases ..... [illegible]
  Patents issued ..... [illegible]
  Statistics ..... [illegible]
Witch hangers released from jail ..... [illegible]
Witzleben, Ewald C., report, Standing Rock School, North Dakota ..... [illegible]
Woodson, Maj. A. E., report Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Oklahoma ..... [illegible]
Work, Laura B., reports of Shoshone, Uintah, Utah ..... [illegible]
Wright, A. O., on the fire drill ..... [illegible]
Wright, I. A., report Mission Dole Agency, Cal ..... [illegible]
Wright, Mrs. Lydia Hunt, report San Carlos school, Arizona ..... [illegible]
Writing, Sertical ..... [illegible]
Wyandottes:
  Condition ..... [illegible]
  Statistics ..... [illegible]
Wyhaikas:
  Condition ..... [illegible]
  Statistics ..... [illegible]

Y.

Yakima Agency, Washington, report of Jay Lynch ..... [illegible]
Yakimas:
  Condition ..... [illegible]
  Leases ..... [illegible]
  Statistics ..... [illegible]
  Survey of boundary of reserve ..... [illegible]
Yamhill Indians:
  Condition ..... [illegible]
  Statistics ..... [illegible]

REF0073776

Page.

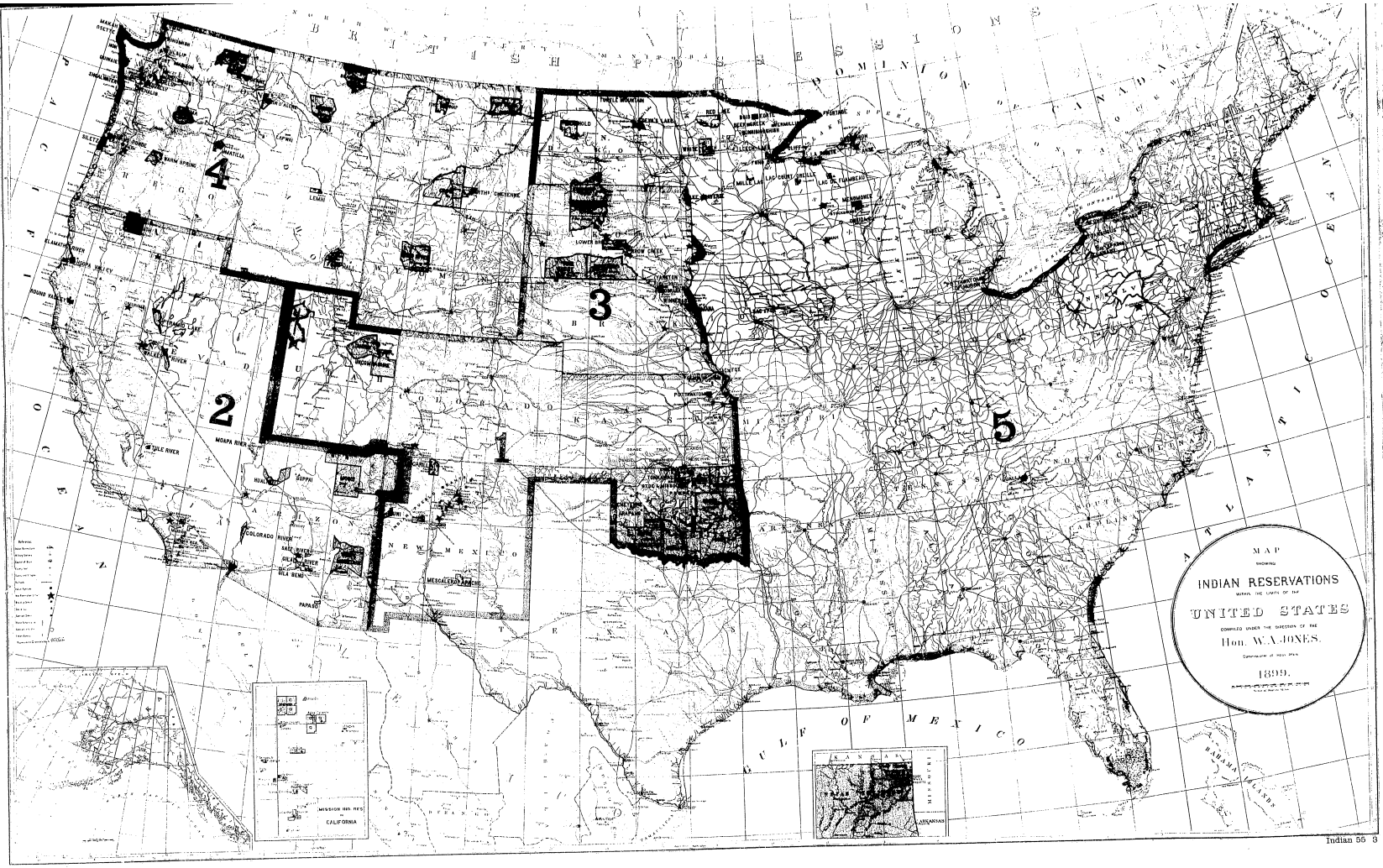
Yankton Agency, S. Dak, report of John W. Harding 348
Yankton Sioux, leases 59
Yanktonnais Sioux. (See Sioux.
Yava Supais:
Condition 156
Statistics 562, 582
Yeatman, F. M., report Lemhi Agency, Idaho 187
Youth, a characterization of 475
Yumas:
Condition 168, 172
Statistics 562, 589

Z.

Zuni pueblo, confirmation of title 18

O

REF0073777


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
1899.
1
2
3
4
5
BRITISH POSSESSIONS
DOMINION OF CANADA
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
MEXICO
COLORADO RIVER
MOAPA RIVER
GILA RIVER
MESCALERO AGY
MISSION IND RES in CALIFORNIA
KANSAS
MISSOURI
ARKANSAS
BAHAMA ISLANDS

Indian 55 8