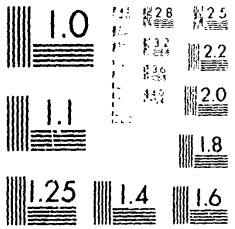
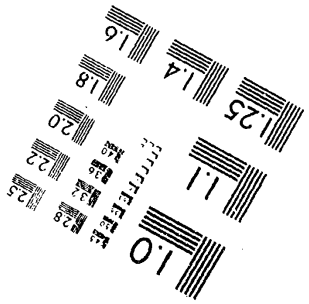
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ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER

AND

APPENDIXES.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1900.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., October 1, 1900.

SIR: The sixty-ninth Annual Report of the Office of Indian Affairs is respectfully submitted.

FINANCE.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The total amount appropriated for the Indian service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, is $8,873,239.24. Of this amount $8,197,239.24 is appropriated by the Indian appropriation act of May 31, 1900, and $676,000 by the act of June 6, 1900, ratifying the agreements with the Indians of the Fort Hall Reservation, in Idaho, and with the Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches in Oklahoma.

The total amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1900 was $7,749,951.94. This does not agree with the amount given in the last annual report, which is $7,678,863.19. The difference, $71,088.75, is accounted for by the fact that since that report was made appropriations aggregating the amount of the difference were made in the urgent deficiency bill of February 9, 1900, and the deficiency bill of June 6, 1900, as follows:

Current and contingent expenses	$19,938.75
Miscellaneous supports, gratuities	2,650.00
Miscellaneous	48,500.00
Total	71,088.75

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

TABLE 1.—*Appropriations for the Indian service for the fiscal years 1900 and 1901.*

	1900.	1901.
Current and contingent expenses	$831,378.75	$824,240.00
Fulfilling treaty stipulations	2,665,600.81	2,612,117.15
Miscellaneous supports, gratuities	681,775.00	616,500.00
Incidental expenses	70,900.00	92,680.00
Support of schools	2,936,080.00	3,080,367.00
Miscellaneous	402,617.38	1,041,004.79
Payment for lands	148,600.00	676,000.00
Total	7,749,951.94	8,873,239.24

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The excess of 1901 over 1900 is $1,123,287.30. The difference is accounted for as follows:

Increase:		
Incidental expenses		$11,780.00
Support of schools		144,287.00
Miscellaneous		638,387.41
Payment for land		527,400.00
		1,321,854.41
Decrease:		
Current and contingent expenses	$7,138.75	
Fulfilling treaty stipulations	153,153.36	
Miscellaneous supports	38,275.00	
		198,567.11
		1,123,287.30

The estimates for 1901 submitted to Congress were as follows:

Current and contingent expenses	$794,200.00
Fulfilling treaty stipulations	2,331,369.52
Miscellaneous supports, gratuities	679,000.00
Incidental expenses	89,180.00
Support of schools	2,781,577.00
Miscellaneous	125,200.00
Total	6,800,526.52

The excess of appropriations over estimates was $2,072,712.72. The following are the principal items not included in the estimates that go to make up the excess:

Commission to Five Civilized Tribes	$524,000.00
Town-site Commission, Indian Territory	67,000.00
Suppressing the spread of smallpox in Indian Territory	50,000.00
Payment to settlers on Northern Cheyenne Reservation	171,615.44
Payment to Flambeau Lumber Company	12,039.35
Payment to Indians, Fort Hall Reservation, and Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches	676,000.00
Total	1,500,654.79

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, were as follows:

Current and contingent expenses	$618,487.39
Fulfilling treaty stipulations	2,410,310.75
Miscellaneous supports, gratuities	580,474.49
Trust funds:	
Interest	1,498,651.48
Principal	216,267.04
Proceeds of land	94,869.40
Incidental expenses	62,801.82
Support of schools	2,734,245.06
Miscellaneous	1,952,999.33
Total	10,175,106.76

The amount given above as being for the support of schools represents only the expenditures from funds appropriated gratuitously by Congress for that purpose. This does not, however, represent the full amount expended for Indian schools. A large number of schools are supported out of funds belonging to the Indians, and it is estimated that of the sums reported above, as expended under the head of fulfilling treaty stipulations and interest on trust funds, $600,000 was used for school purposes; so that it may safely be said that at least $3,330,000 were devoted to the cause of Indian education.

Inquiry is sometimes made of the Office as to how much the Indians have cost the Government since its beginning. To such inquirers it will probably be of interest to know that, according to the Treasury compilation, the total expenditure on account of the Indian service from March 4, 1789, up to and including June 30, 1900, was $368,358,217.17.

TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES.

For many years prior to the last fiscal year—in fact, since 1877—Indian goods and supplies were transported by contract under the act of March 3, 1877 (19 Stat., 291), which provided that thereafter contracts for transportation involving an expenditure of more than $2,000 should be advertised and let to the lowest responsible bidder. The practice was, at the annual lettings which took place in the spring of each year, to invite bids for the transportation of Indian goods, from the places where they were bought and delivered, to their several points of destination, and to award contracts to the lowest bidders, as the law required. In every case the successful bidders were individuals who contracted under heavy bond to transport whatever goods might be turned over to them at a flat rate. In no instance did railroads or other common carriers compete for the business.

The transportation of Indian goods and supplies was the subject of much discussion, both oral and written, for years, and elaborate reports were made thereon from time to time. Many acquainted with the system in vogue thought it the best, while other well-informed persons thought the Government could do better by shipping in the ordinary commercial way than by contract as it had been doing. In order that the matter might be tested, if such course were deemed advisable, Congress was asked to give the Department the option of shipping under contract or in open market. That body responded by inserting the following clause in the deficiency act of July 7, 1898:

> That from and after the passage of this act Indian goods and supplies shall be transported under contract as provided in the act of March 3, 1877, or in open market by common carriers, as the Secretary of the Interior in his discretion shall determine (30 Stats., 676).

At the annual letting of contracts in Chicago in April, 1899, bids for transportation were received as usual; but after consultation with the

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Department it was finally concluded to take advantage of the discretion given by the act just quoted for the fiscal year 1900 at least. Consequently all bids for transportation were rejected and the authority of the Department requested to ship in open market by common carrier at tariff or better rates. This was readily granted and the office at once proceeded to carry out the new system. The machinery of the old system with comparatively few changes was applied to the new, and, notwithstanding the inexperience of the office, with comparatively little friction. The result of a year's experience of the new method is now before the office and may be said to be entirely satisfactory. Goods have been handled and transported at considerably less cost than before, and what is of much greater benefit to the Indians, time has been gained in the delivery of goods. Under the old system goods would not be delivered for six months after they were purchased, while under the present system no delay whatever has occurred.

The accounts for last year's transportation are nearly all in and paid and the office is in a position to make a fair comparison. The accounts so far settled show that 13,973,645 pounds of freight were transported during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Under the old system, at the rates offered by bidders in April, 1899, it would have cost to transport this	$182,025.39
Under the new system it has actually cost	135,432.91
Apparent saving	46,592.48

The old method had its advantages, one of which was the absolute responsibility of contractors. As they received goods so they had to deliver them. The Government was at no risk whatever for loss or shrinkage or breakage. All that had to be made good. Now, however, as the Government ships at owner's risk and does not insure, it runs the risk of losses. But one loss of any consequence happened last year. In November, 1899, the steamer *Conestoga*, of the Western States Line, sank at the mouth of the Chicago River laden with Indian goods valued at $7,646.24. Many of the goods were saved and forwarded to destination, but the remainder, valued at $3,937.37, were lost. Whether the loss will fall upon the carrier or the Government has not yet been determined. The matter is now before the proper officers of the Government for adjustment.

The new method has added somewhat to the clerical work of the warehouses, while the settlement of transportation accounts under the new system necessitates an increased clerical force at the seat of Government. Making allowance, however, for all of this, for hauling from railroad stations, for occasional storage charges, and other similar expenses, which were heretofore borne by the contractors, the fact still remains that a material saving has been effected. A conservative estimate is that this saving will amount to 20 per cent.

OBSTACLES TO SELF-SUPPORT.

THE RATION SYSTEM.

A matter that occupies the earnest attention of those who are engaged in Indian work and devoted to the cause of elevating the Indian race is the system that prevails and has prevailed for some time of issuing rations regularly to certain of the tribes.

The ration system is the corollary of the reservation system. To confine a people upon reservations where the natural conditions are such that agriculture is more or less a failure and all other means of making a livelihood limited and uncertain, it follows inevitably that they must be fed wholly or in part from outside sources or drop out of existence. This is the situation of some of the Indian tribes to-day. It was not always so. Originally and until a comparatively recent period the red man was self-supporting. Leading somewhat of a nomadic life, he roamed with unrestricted freedom over the country in pursuit of game, which was plentiful, or located upon those spots fitted by nature to make his primitive agriculture productive. All this is changed. The advent of the white man was the beginning of the end. From east to west, from one place to another, like poor Jo in Bleak House, the Indian has been "movin' on" until he can go no further. Surrounded by whites, located upon unproductive reservations often in a rigorous climate, he awaits the destiny which under existing conditions he is powerless to avert. Of the causes that led to this or of the wisdom or unwisdom of the policy pursued it is not necessary now to speak. The purpose of this is to discuss the present and not to criticise the past.

While much has been written about it, the extent of the ration system is probably not generally known. It may contribute to a better understanding of the subject to describe the situation just as it is.

According to the most reliable information the Indian population of the United States is about 267,900. Of this number, about 45,270 receive a daily ration. It is not meant by this that rations are given out daily, but that they are issued periodically, generally twice a month, the quantity issued being based upon a certain daily allowance for each individual. Issues are made to the heads of families, each member of the family being counted, even to the smallest infant, except the children in boarding schools. These are not included in the number receiving daily rations given above.

Except for the Sioux, who will be spoken of later, the kind and quantity of the subsistence issued is not fixed by treaty or agreement with the tribes, but is regulated by the Department according to the means and necessities of each tribe. The principal articles issued are beans, beef (or its equivalent in bacon), flour, coffee, and sugar.

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According to Department regulations, the following constitutes the ration of these articles:

To 100 rations:
150 pounds net beef (or bacon in lieu).
3 pounds beans.
4 pounds coffee.
50 pounds flour.
7 pounds sugar.

This, however, is the maximum allowance, which of late years has rarely or never been issued, the policy and practice of the office being to reduce rations as far as practicable.

As has been said, the ration issued varies according to the tribe, and its value varies correspondingly. The following will show the tribes that are receiving daily rations and the per capita cost of the ration allowed to each for the current year:

TABLE 2.—*Tribes other than Sioux receiving rations, and cost of the ration.*

Agency.	Tribes.	Number requiring rations.	Cost per capita.
Blackfeet, Mont	Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	1,850	$33.00
Crow, Mont	Crow	1,850	29.00
Fort Belknap, Mont	Grosventre and Assiniboin	1,027	42.00
Fort Peck, Mont	Yanktonai Sioux and Assiniboin	1,651	23.00
Tongue River, Mont	Northern Cheyenne	1,351	47.00
Shoshoni, Wyo	Shoshoni and Northern Arapaho	1,400	30.00
Southern Ute, Colo	Ute	972	13.00
Ouray, Utah	do	700	17.00
Uinta, etc., Utah	do	770	12.00
Fort Hall, Idaho	Shoshoni and Bannock	1,288	13.00
Lemhi, Idaho	Shoshoni, Bannock, and Sheepeater	365	17.00
Fort Berthold, N. Dak	Arikara, Grosventre, and Mandan	1,018	17.00
Yankton, S. Dak	Sioux	1,510	13.00
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla	Cheyenne and Arapaho	2,500	16.09
Kiowa, Okla	Apache, Kiowa, Comanche, Wichita, etc	3,296	9.00
Jicarilla, N. Mex	Jicarilla Apache	813	24.00
San Carlos, Ariz	Apache	2,627	24.00
Fort Apache, Ariz	do	1,789	9.00
Colorado River, Ariz	Mohave, etc	570	6.00
Total		27,393	.....

As the value of the full established ration at current prices is about $51, it will readily be seen to what extent the issue of rations has been reduced.

Of the 45,270 receiving daily rations from the Government, 17,876, or nearly two-fifths, belong to the great Sioux Nation, known as the Sioux of different tribes, located in North and South Dakota. These Indians are not included in the foregoing list, as their case is different from the others in that the rations and the conditions under which they are to be given are specifically named in the agreement of 1876, ratified by the act of February 28, 1877. That agreement, in consideration of the cession of certain territory and rights, obligates the United States to provide the Indians with subsistence consisting of a ration for each individual of:

1½ pounds of beef (or ½ pound bacon in lieu thereof),
¼ pound flour,
¼ pound corn; and

For every 100 rations—

4 pounds coffee,
8 pounds sugar,
3 pounds beans,

or in lieu of said articles the equivalent thereof; such rations, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be continued "until the Indians are able to support themselves."

The value of the full Sioux ration varies somewhat according to the location of the agency to which the Indians belong, but at the average prices paid it is about $50 per capita per annum. The full ration, however, is not now issued, nor has it been for the last few years, it having been gradually reduced in accordance with the policy of the Office.

The following will show the bands of the Sioux Nation that are receiving daily rations, and the per capita cost of the ration allowed for the present year:

TABLE 3.—*Sioux receiving rations, and cost of the ration.*

Agency.	Band.	Number requiring rations.	Cost per capita.
Standing Rock, N. Dak	Yanktonai, Hunkpapa, Blackfeet	3,215	$34.00
Crow Creek, S. Dak	Lower Yanktonai	867	35.00
Cheyenne River, S. Dak	Blackfeet, Sans Arcs, Minneconjou, and Two Kettle.	2,410	36.00
Lower Brulé, S. Dak	Lower Brulé	371	33.00
Pine Ridge, S. Dak	Oglala	6,318	33.00
Rosebud, S. Dak	Brulé, Loafer, Two Kettle, and Wajaziah	4,662	36.00
Total		17,876	.....

The average cost per capita for the whole nation is about $35.

It may give a better idea, perhaps, of what these Indians get to take the two principal items of beef and flour and show what is allowed each individual. With the sum named enough has been provided of these two articles to give over 1 pound of net beef and over 5¾ ounces of flour to every man, woman, and child on the reservations (outside of school children) every day in the year. Besides this they get the additional articles named. Improvidence may make the Indians go hungry, but with the rations issued they are certainly in no danger of starvation. Although the Sioux agreement says that rations are to continue only until they are able to support themselves, the Indians protest against any reduction and claim the full ration as a right. If this is conceded, the time when they will be self-supporting lies in the very distant future, if it comes at all, for as long as they are supported by others there is no necessity for supporting themselves, and consequently they make little or no effort.

In addition to those receiving a daily ration, a number of Indians are assisted by occasional issues, and at several agencies the old and indigent are provided for. These, however, are comparatively few in number, aggregating about 12,570. Altogether there are about 57,570

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Indians receiving subsistence in some degree or other from the Government out of the total population of 267,900. This, as has been said, is exclusive of children in boarding schools, who are wholly cared for and liberally provided for there.

The total cost of the subsistence purchased for issue to Indians for the current fiscal year is about $1,231,000.

The evils likely to arise from the gratuitous issue of rations were early anticipated by the Government and steps taken looking to their prevention. In 1875, for the purpose of inducing Indians to labor and become self-supporting, Congress passed a law requiring all able-bodied male Indians between the ages of 18 and 45, in return for supplies and annuities issued them, to perform services upon the reservation for the benefit of themselves or the tribe to an amount equal in value to the supplies to be delivered, and that such allowances should be distributed to them upon condition of the performance of such labor. The Secretary of the Interior, however, was authorized to exempt any particular tribe from its operations where he deemed it proper and expedient.

In accordance with the letter and spirit of that law, the Regulations of the Indian Office make it the duty of an agent to distribute supplies and annuities according to labor. These regulations go further than this, and in order to enable agents not only to encourage, but also to enforce, regular labor among Indians, require that sugar, coffee, and tea, except in cases of old age or infirmity, shall be issued to Indians only in payment for labor performed by them for themselves or for the tribe. The regulations also make it the duty of agents to see that each able-bodied male Indian is given an opportunity to labor, and when this is done to judge whether or not the Indian is entitled to a daily ration, determining the matter rather from the spirit and disposition to work manifested than from the value of the work performed. Though agents are required to and do certify upon the issue vouchers that labor has been performed upon the reservations by the Indians to whom the supplies have been issued, it may be doubted if either the letter or spirit of the law and regulations are complied with on some of the reservations.

There has been a decided improvement in the method of issuing rations in late years. The old-fashioned way was for the Indians to assemble at a central supply station on ration day. At a given time the cattle, wild by nature, frightened and desperate by their surroundings, were turned loose to be chased by the Indians, yelling and whooping, and shot down upon the prairie in imitation of the savage method of buffalo hunting of the early days. When the animal was killed a motley assembly of Indians, ponies, and dogs of all sizes and ages gathered around where it lay. The bucks and squaws gorged themselves upon the raw entrails and smoking blood, the hide was taken to the

traders, and the squaws divided up the carcass and took it away. To satisfy a morbid curiosity people used to travel sometimes a long distance to visit the agencies on ration day to witness these savage sights. Another evil connected with the old system which hindered the progress of the Indians was the time necessarily consumed by them in going to and from the central issue station. In many instances the distance they had to travel was so great that they were almost continuously on the road. All of that has been done away. Issue stations have been established at convenient places. Beef, with other supplies, is issued to them in a civilized way, and the necessity for so much travel no longer exists.

Notwithstanding all this, it is the consensus of opinion of those who from observation and experience are qualified to speak intelligently on the subject, that the gratuitous issue of rations, except to the old and helpless, is detrimental to the Indian. It encourages idleness and destroys labor; it promotes beggary and suppresses independence; it perpetuates pauperism and stifles industry; it is an effectual barrier to the progress of the Indian toward civilization.

Yet, objectionable as it is, the system must continue as long as the present reservation system continues. Until the Indians are placed in a position where the way is open before them to support themselves they must be assisted. A civilized nation will not permit them to starve. As a method of aiding the deserving while they are learning the art of self-support the ration system is commendable. That is its aim and object. The great evil lies in the gratuitous distribution to all alike. With the necessities of life assured without effort, the incentive to labor disappears and indolence with its baleful influence reigns supreme.

It is difficult to point out a complete remedy for the evils described, but as a beginning the indiscriminate issue of rations should stop at once, a somewhat difficult thing to accomplish as long as tribes are herded on reservations having everything in common. The old and helpless should be provided for, but with respect to the able-bodied the policy of reducing rations and issuing them only for labor should be strictly enforced, while those who have been educated in Indian schools should be made to depend entirely upon their own resources.

ANNUITY PAYMENTS.

In intimate connection with the ration system with respect to its effect upon the Indians is the payment to them annually of various sums in cash. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, $1,507,542.68 were sent out to the officers of the Department for distribution among the various Indian tribes. Several of the payments were very large, others were very small, the per capita ranging from $255 down to 50 cents. The money distributed was that appropriated in pursuance of treaty stipulations, or derived from interest on trust funds in the

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Treasury belonging to the tribes, or was the income from grazing. As the law or treaties provide that these treaty and trust funds shall be paid per capita in cash, the office had no other alternative. The following will show the remittances during the last fiscal year for distribution:

TABLE 1.—*Annuity payments made to Indians.*

Tribe.	Agency.	Number annuitants.	Amount.
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche	Kiowa	2,808	$32,040.00
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Cheyenne and Arapaho	3,047	50,000.00
Coeur d'Alêne	Colville	521	10,560.00
Crow	Crow	1,941	34,749.90
Chippewa	La Pointe	1,932	82,553.22
	Leech Lake	3,324	
	White Earth	1,700	
Chippewa and Christian	Potawatomi	92	2,125.02
Eastern Shawnee	Quapaw	81	500.00
Kickapoo (Oklahoma)	do	320	1,672.18
Kickapoo (Kansas)	Potawatomi	256	31,713.25
Iowa (Kansas)	do	212	7,377.50
Iowa (Oklahoma)	Sauk and Fox (Oklahoma)	88	7,074.66
Mission	Mission	86	2,350.00
Oneida	Green Bay	1,999	1,000.00
Omaha	Omaha and Winnebago	1,204	36,090.00
Osage	Osage	1,789	450,000.00
Kaw	do	217	28,558.00
Otoe and Missouri	Ponca, etc	372	25,096.50
Ponca	do	566	6,000.00
Ponca	Santee	231	1,653.50
Potawatomi	Potawatomi, etc	578	19,560.39
Stockbridge and Munsee	Green Bay	528	1,599.71
Seneca	New York	2,278	11,902.60
Seneca (Tonawanda band)	do	197	4,317.50
Sioux	Cheyenne River	2,552	11,757.19
	Crow Creek	1,047	5,230.05
	Lower Brulé	472	5,001.65
	Pine Ridge	6,566	36,840.41
	Rosebud	5,029	37,104.31
	Santee and Flandreau	1,785	4,086.00
	Standing Rock	3,558	18,062.46
	Medawakanton	918	4,700.00
Sauk and Fox (Missouri)	Potawatomi	78	7,870.00
Seneca	Quapaw	337	5,208.98
Seneca and Shawnee	do		757.02
Sauk and Fox (Oklahoma)	Sauk and Fox (Oklahoma)	522	38,995.94
Sauk and Fox (Iowa)	Sauk and Fox (Iowa)	390	17,382.36
Siletz	Siletz	483	6,262.97
Sisseton and Wahpeton	Sisseton	1,884	58,050.00
Sioux (Yankton Tribe)	Yankton	1,701	24,000.00
Utes	Southern Ute	998	19,866.00
	Uintah and Ouray	1,702	34,534.00
Winnebago (Nebraska)	Omaha and Winnebago	1,163	23,439.00
Winnebago (Wisconsin)	do	1,118	26,943.25
Wichita	Kiowa	925	20,460.00
Pawnee	Ponca, etc	650	49,000.00
Tonkawa	do	59	1,182.25
Total			1,507,542.68

That much, if any, good is derived from these annual payments is doubtful. Many of them are too small to accomplish either good or harm, while others are so large as to be useful for good or powerful for evil. The latter it is to be regretted is the general result. Not having to earn the money distributed, the Indians do not appreciate its value. It either goes to the traders on account of debts contracted in anticipation of the payment or is squandered, often for purposes far remote from civilizing. The larger payments especially are demoralizing in the extreme. They degrade the Indians and corrupt the whites; they induce pauperism and scandal and crime; they nullify all the good effects of years of labor.

Even without any payment the very existence of the money is a constant menace to the welfare of the Indian. The knowledge that he has money coming to him some time leads unscrupulous people to induce him to go into debt; and then, when the debt has accumulated and the Indian's credit is gone, pressure is brought to bear by the creditors upon the Government to pay the Indian so that he can pay his honest (?) debts. If this is done, the same routine is repeated to go on until the money is exhausted. The state of affairs growing out of this around some of the agencies is a scandal and a disgrace.

There is now in the Treasury to the credit of Indian tribes $33,317,955.09, drawing interest at the rate of 4 and 5 per cent, the annual interest amounting to $1,646,485.96. Besides this several of the tribes have large incomes from leasing and other sources. It is a safe prediction that so long as these funds exist they will be the prey of designing people.

The ultimate disposition of the Indian trust funds is a subject for the most serious consideration. In some cases they are small and in others very large. With respect to the former they can, as a rule, be paid out to the Indians with little, if any, evil consequences. With respect to the latter their proper disposition is more difficult. It is admitted that great wealth is a source of weakness to any Indian tribe and productive of much evil. How to apply it so as to avoid evil consequences and produce only beneficial results is a problem which, though having occupied the earnest attention of the best and wisest friends of the Indians, seems so far not to have been satisfactorily solved.

It has been suggested that the best means of remedying the evils described are—

1. To provide for the gradual extinction of these funds. This is to be done by setting aside a sufficient sum to maintain the reservation schools as they now exist for a definite period of years—say twenty-one—and then dividing the balance per capita and paying to each member of the tribe between certain ages and to each one who shall thereafter arrive at the proper age his or her share thereof, proper provision to be made for the disposition of the shares of the old and incompetent and excepted ages.

2. As a corollary to this, to divide the land belonging to the tribe per capita.

The remedy proposed is a heroic one and is not new. If applied, the immediate result would almost invariably be to relegate the Indians affected, or many of them, to a state of poverty. The remote result might be, and this is the argument used in its favor, that finding their substance gone and themselves in actual want they would realize that they must work or starve, and so from necessity, if not from choice, put forth some effort in their own behalf. The result would be that in

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time they would become industrious, prosperous members of the community. In the minds of many this is the true solution of this vexed question. Be that as it may, the sooner steps are taken to break up their interests in common and place them upon an individual basis the sooner will they come to a realizing sense of their own responsibility and prepare to find their proper place in the body politic.

LEASING OF ALLOTMENTS.

In discussing the ration system in these pages the idea is advanced, or rather the old idea is repeated, that benefits should be bestowed on Indians only in return for labor. At the same time it is admitted that it is difficult, if not impossible, fully to carry out this idea so long as they are herded on reservations and have everything in common. In treating of annuity payments a step further is taken, and it is suggested that this community of interest should be broken up and the Indians brought to understand that upon their individual effort depends their future rise and progress.

It now remains to discuss how this may be brought about. It is more difficult to create than to destroy, and it is easier to point out an evil than to afford a remedy; but it is believed that in the allotment system wisely adapted lies the true solution of the Indian problem. The idea of breaking up tribal relations and making Indians independent was early entertained, and some of the older treaties contain provisions for putting the Indian on land of his own. But like many another thing in Indian treaties it was not always carried out, and it was not until after 1887 that there was any systematic attempt to allot lands. In February of that year the act for the allotment of Indian land was passed. That act has been discussed so much that it is unnecessary for present purposes to quote it here. It is sufficient to say that it provides for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations. Since then the work of allotting has gone on steadily until now a large number of the tribes are allotted—on paper at least. The operations under this act will be found reported from year to year in these Annual Reports, and the details for the current year are referred to hereafter on page 53.

The true idea of allotment is to have the Indian select, or to select for him, what may be called his homestead, land upon which by ordinary industry he can make a living either by tilling the soil or in pastoral pursuits. The essentials for success are water and fuel, but above all the former, for fuel can if necessary be procured and brought from a distance. To put him upon an allotment without water and tell him to make his living is mere mockery. His allotment having been selected he should be required to occupy it and work it himself. In this he must have aid and instruction. If he has no capital to begin on, it must be given him; a house must be built, a supply of water must be

assured and the necessaries of life furnished, at least until he can get a start and his labor become productive. The better to assist them the allottees should be divided into small communities, each to be put in charge of persons who by precept and example would teach them how to work and how to live.

This is the theory. The practice is very different. The Indian is allotted and then allowed to turn over his land to the whites and go on his aimless way. This pernicious practice is the direct growth of vicious legislation. The first law on the subject was passed in 1891, when Congress enacted that whenever it should appear that by reason of age or other disability any allottee could not personally and with benefit to himself occupy or improve his allotment or any part thereof, it might be leased under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior should prescribe for a period not exceeding three years for farming or grazing, or ten years for mining purposes. In 1894 the word "inability" was inserted, and the law made to read, "by reason of age, disability, or inability." The period of the lease was also fixed at five years for farming or grazing and ten years for mining or business purposes. This remained unchanged until 1897, when "inability" was dropped out, age or disability alone made a sufficient reason for leasing, and the periods changed to three and five years, respectively. This law was operative until the current year, when it was again changed, "inability" restored, and leases limited to five years, for farming purposes only.

It is conceded that where an Indian allottee is incapacitated by physical disability or decrepitude of age from occupying and working his allotment, it is proper to permit him to lease it, and it was to meet such cases as this that the law referred to was made. Had leases been confined to such cases there would be little if any room for criticism. But "inability" has opened the door for leasing in general, until on some of the reservations leasing is the rule and not the exception, while on others the practice is growing. Detailed information as to existing leases on the various reservations is given on page 75.

To the thoughtful mind it is apparent that the effect of the general leasing of allotments is bad. Like the gratuitous issue of rations and the periodical distribution of money it fosters indolence with its train of attendant vices. By taking away the incentive to labor it defeats the very object for which the allotment system was devised, which was, by giving the Indian something tangible that he could call his own, to incite him to personal effort in his own behalf.

EDUCATION.

Indian education is accomplished through the means of nonreservation boarding schools, reservation boarding schools, and reservation and independent day schools, all under complete Government control,

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State and Territorial public schools, contract day and boarding schools, and mission day and boarding schools.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

The Indian school system aims to provide a training which will prepare the Indian boy or girl for the everyday life of the average American citizen. It does not contemplate, as some have supposed on a superficial examination, an elaborate preparation for a collegiate course through an extended high-school curriculum.

The course of instruction in these schools is limited to that usually taught in the common schools of the country. Shoe and harness making, tailoring, blacksmithing, masonry work, plastering, brick making and laying, etc., are taught at the larger nonreservation schools, not, it is true, with the elaborateness of special training as at the great polytechnic institutions of the country, but on a scale suited to the ability and future environment of the Indian. There are special cases, however, where Indian boys are, and have been, trained so thoroughly that their work compares favorably with that of the white mechanic. Specialized training, however, is not always desirable, for the reason that opportunities for following such vocations profitably on Indian reservations are not of the best; yet, on the other hand, the time frequently comes when the use of tools learned in school enables the returned pupil to shoe his own horse as well as the village smith, or repair a broken wagon as well as the agency mechanic.

That Indian boys are capable of becoming excellent mechanics and workmen is an indisputable fact. For illustration, in the harness shop of Hampton the pupils have completed an order for upward of $2,000 worth of fine harness for John Wanamaker, of New York and Philadelphia, and have shipped $500 worth to Washington. Fifty trucks have been furnished a Richmond house, and fifty more to the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company. Carlisle has for years supplied the Indian service a most superior farm wagon, while Haskell vies with the products of this school in excellence of workmanship. The school at Salem has turned out finished harness which competes successfully at the same price with regular custom work. The products of the shops at Phoenix, Haskell, Chilocco, and other schools display a character of workmanship and artistic skill which disposes of the theory that the Indian is not a mechanic and not a finished workman. He can, and will, after a proper course of instruction, and with equal opportunities, hold his own with the average workman in the useful trades. This is the objective point of his industrial training in the schools established for his benefit.

It is not considered the province of the Government to provide either its wards or citizens with what is known as "higher education." That is the proper function of the individual himself. The Indian boy or girl who receives a literary training in these schools has laid the groundwork for future education, and can fit himself or herself for the bar, the pulpit, or the magazine pages. Their future career should always be dependent upon their own exertions, and not at the expense of the General Government.

Phoenix, Haskell, Albuquerque, and other institutions, have well-organized schools of domestic science, where the girls are practically taught the art of preparing a wholesome meal, such as appears on the tables of persons of moderate means. They are not taught the "hotel" or "restaurant" style of cooking, with the consequent education and desire to look forward to salaries similar to chefs in such institutions; but by actually themselves preparing, under proper supervision, the meals adapted to the means of an average family of five to seven persons, these girls stand excellent chances of securing places in such families at living wages, and are not constantly looking forward to continued Government support by being placed in salaried positions at the Government schools and agencies.

Supt. S. M. McCowan, of the Phoenix school, Arizona, proposes to inaugurate another practical scheme of training Indian girls which will not only be profitable to them as a money-making profession, but will be of vast advantage in their own homes and to their own people. Many Indian girls are fitted by natural endowment for nurses, and the superintendent is of opinion that by the establishment of such a training school as will practically and theoretically prepare its graduates for nursing, a new avenue of hope and life will be opened up to the Indian woman. He pleads—

> For the Indian maidens to this extent, that they be given the most thorough training in cooking, housekeeping, and nursing. These maidens will be mothers by and by. The great majority will live among their own people; and while every mother may be depended on to do the very best she knows for her children, nevertheless her value is proportioned according to her knowledge, not her desire. It is just as important to know how to relieve the ailing, to heal the wounded, to cure the sick to ease the sufferer, to cook dainty and appetizing delicacies for the indifferent, to coax back from the shadow of death the weary and heavy laden, as to spout, like a perennial geyser, of woman's rights and Indian rights.

Indian schools are doing the way of training the girls for just such future duties, l ith meager or inadequate equipment, they have not been able to attain the high ideal which should be set upon such training.

NONRESERVATION SCHOOLS.

These are as a rule the largest institutions devoted to Indian education. As indicated by their designation, they are situated off the reservations and usually near cities or populous districts, where the object lessons of white civilization are constantly presented to the pupils. They are recruited principally from the day and boarding schools on

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the reservations. The majority are supported by special appropriations made by Congress, and are adapted to the teaching of trades, etc., in a more extended degree than are schools on the reservations. The largest of these schools is situated at Carlisle, Pa., where there are accommodations for 1,000 pupils; the next largest is at Phoenix, Ariz., with a capacity for 700; the third, at Lawrence, Kans., and known as Haskell Institute, accommodating 600 pupils. These three large schools are types of their class, and are not restricted in territory as to collection of pupils. Chemawa school, near Salem, Oreg., and Chilocco school, near Arkansas City, Okla., are types of the medium-sized schools, and each has a capacity of 400 pupils. The remainder of the schools are of less capacity and have not been developed so highly. There are altogether 25 of these schools, distributed as shown in the following table:

TABLE 5.—*Location, capacity, attendance, etc., of nonreservation schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.*

Location of school.	Date of opening.	Number of employees.[1]	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Carlisle, Pa	Nov. 1, 1879	85	[2]950	1,060	981
Chemawa, Oreg. (Salem)	Feb. 25, 1880	30	400	453	402
Chilocco, Okla	Jan. 15, 1884	41	400	397	331
Genoa, Nebr	Feb. 20, 1884	21	300	408	272
Albuquerque, N. Mex	Aug. —, 1884	29	300	328	315
Lawrence, Kans. (Haskell Institute)	Sept. 1, 1884	51	600	700	562
Grand Junction, Colo	—— —, 1886	19	170	183	134
Santa Fe, N. Mex	Oct. —, 1890	27	300	380	298
Fort Mohave, Ariz	...do....	17	150	165	156
Carson, Nev	Dec. —, 1890	15	160	170	117
Pierre, S. Dak	Feb. —, 1891	15	150	158	113
Phoenix, Ariz	Sept. —, 1891	41	700	686	640
Fort Lewis, Colo	Mar. —, 1892	25	300	412	307
Fort Shaw, Mont	Dec. 27, 1892	31	250	291	264
Perris, Cal	Jan. 9, 1893	17	150	205	202
Flandreau, S. Dak	Mar. 7, 1893	29	300	279	184
Pipestone, Minn	Feb. —, 1893	13	100	118	106
Mount Pleasant, Mich	Jan. 3, 1893	23	300	230	155
Tomah, Wis	Jan. 10, 1893	17	150	189	155
Wittenberg, Wis.[3]	Aug. 21, 1895	12	100	109	100
Greenville, Cal.[3]	Sept. 25, 1895	7	100	83	59
Morris, Minn.[3]	Apr. 3, 1897	11	150	156	129
Chamberlain S. Dak	Mar. —, 1898	11	100	101	92
Fort Bidwell, Cal	Apr. 4, 1898	7	100	58	41
Rapid City, S. Dak	Sept. 1, 1898	11	100	85	80
Total	.....	620	6,770	7,430	6,241

[1] Excluding those receiving $240 and less per annum.
[2] 1,500 with outing system.
[3] Previously a contract school.

Carrying out the statement made in the last annual report that "the present number of nonreservation schools is sufficient to meet all the requirements of the service," no more have been established or contemplated, but those already in existence have been either enlarged or improved and their facilities increased.

RESERVATION BOARDING SCHOOLS.

There are 81 boarding schools located on the different reservations, an increase of 5 over last year. At these institutions the same general line of policy is pursued as at the nonreservation schools. Frequently located far from the centers of civilization, conditions are different, and their conduct must be varied to suit their own special environment. Many were formerly mission schools and army posts, unsuited to Indian school purposes, but by constant modification are being brought into general harmony with the system. Elaborate literary or industrial training is not attempted, but the work accomplished is far-reaching in its results. They stand as object lessons among the homes of the Indians and present them with ideals for emulation. The parent can visit the child, and while it is not always considered for the best interests of the child, it may visit its home and friends during vacation. Wherever possible the agency shops are coordinated with school training, and while learning to shoe a horse the education is turned to the practical benefit of the old Indian.

These schools do not exceed and only rarely come up to 200 capacity. In the small school more individuality of treatment can be given the child and its traits more closely studied than in large schools. For reservation schools it is believed the capacity should range from 100 to 150, and it is preferable to build other schools rather than to exceed these limits.

There were established during the year boarding schools on the Colville Reservation, Wash.; Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., and Vermillion Lake Reservation, Minn. The following day schools were discontinued and converted into small boarding schools: Blue Canon, Hopi (Moqui) Reservation, Ariz., and Little Water, on the Navaho Reservation, N. Mex.

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

TABLE 6.—*Location, date of opening, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of Government reservation boarding schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.*

Location.	Date of opening.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Arizona:				
Colorado River	Mar. —, 1879	100	103	93
Keams Canyon	—— —, 1887	100	131	124
Blue Canyon	[1]July 1, 1899	40	17	39
Navaho	Dec. 25, 1881	175	182	150
Little Water	[1]July 1, 1899	40	45	39
Pima	Sept. —, 1881	200	194	184
San Carlos	Oct. —, 1880	100	107	103
Fort Apache	Feb. —, 1891	80	83	81
California:				
Fort Yuma	Apr. —, 1884	150	145	135
Hoopa Valley	Jan. 21, 1893	200	205	141
Round Valley	Aug. 15, 1881	70	99	81
Idaho:				
Fort Hall	—— —, 1874	150	171	134
Fort Lapwai	Sept. —, 1885	175	107	69
Lemhi	Sept. —, 1895	40	33	32
Indian Territory:				
Quapaw	Sept. —, 1872	90	111	88
Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandot	June —, 1872	140	147	118
Iowa:				
Sauk and Fox	Oct. —, 1898	40	49	33

[1] Previously a day school.

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TABLE 6.—*Location, date of opening, capacity, enrollment, etc.*—Continued.

Location.	Date of opening.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Kansas:				
Kickapoo	Oct. —, 1871	60	70	62
Potawatomi	—— —, 1873	80	91	80
Great Nemaha	—— —, 1871	40	41	38
Minnesota:				
Leech Lake	Nov. —, 1867	60	60	44
Pine Point	Mar. —, 1892	75	91	71
Red Lake	Nov. —, 1877	50	58	52
White Earth	—— —, 1871	150	161	98
Wild Rice River	Mar. —, 1892	75	113	100
Montana:				
Blackfoot	Jan. —, 1883	150	116	86
Crow	Oct. —, 1881	150	167	98
Fort Belknap	Aug. —, 1891	100	106	100
Fort Peck	Aug. —, 1881	200	211	161
Nebraska:				
Omaha	—— —, 1881	50	91	74
Santee	Apr. —, 1874	100	114	108
Nevada:				
Nevada	Nov. —, 1882	120	70	61
Western Shoshoni	Feb. 11, 1893	50	51	50
New Mexico:				
Mescalero	Apr. —, 1884	100	130	118
Zuñi Pueblo	Nov. —, 1896	60	72	49
North Carolina:				
Eastern Cherokee	Jan. 1, 1893	160	158	142
North Dakota:				
Fort Totten	—— —, 1874	350	303	259
Standing Rock (Agency)	May —, 1877	150	160	152
Standing Rock (Agricultural)	—— —, 1878	100	132	122
Standing Rock (Grand River)	Nov. 20, 1893	100	121	106
Fort Berthold	[2]Apr. 2, 1900	75	85	79
Oklahoma:				
Absentee Shawnee	May —, 1872	75	111	85
Arapaho	Dec. —, 1872	150	124	109
Cheyenne	—— —, 1879	150	142	132
Cantonment	May 4, 1899	100	103	82
Fort Sill	Aug. —, 1891	150	157	118
Kaw	Dec. —, 1869	50	60	54
Osage	Feb. —, 1874	175	180	149
Otoe	Oct. —, 1875	75	82	80
Pawnee	—— —, 1865	125	131	125
Ponca	Jan. —, 1883	125	109	95
Rainy Mountain	Sept. —, 1893	150	98	87
Red Moon	Feb. —, 1898	75	52	47
Riverside (Wichita)	Sept. —, 1871	175	161	143
Sauk and Fox	—— —, 1868	100	88	81
Seger	Jan. 11, 1893	125	122	109
Oregon:				
Grande Ronde	Apr. —, 1874	100	89	78
Klamath	Feb. —, 1874	125	135	108
Siletz	Oct. —, 1873	100	72	64
Umatilla	Jan. —, 1883	100	111	81
Warm Springs	Nov. —, 1897	150	127	97
Yaluax	Nov. —, 1892	125	107	91
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River	Apr. 1, 1893	125	112	102
Crow Creek (Agency)	—— —, 1874	140	135	129
Crow Creek (Grace Mission)	Feb. 1, 1897	60	55	51
Hope (Springfield)	Aug. 1, 1895	60	45	37
Lower Brulé	Oct. —, 1881	150	111	107
Pine Ridge	Dec. —, 1883	200	217	205
Sisseton	—— —, 1873	130	117	102
Rosebud	Sept. —, 1897	200	209	190
Yankton	Feb. —, 1882	150	130	108
Utah:				
Ouray	Apr. —, 1893	80	59	44
Uinta (Uintah)	Jan. —, 1881	100	71	58
Washington:				
Colville[1]	July 1, 1899	200	84	74
Puyallup	Oct. —, 1873	225	265	204
Yakima	—— —, 1860	125	131	118
Wisconsin:				
Lac du Flambeau	July 10, 1895	150	172	152
Vermillion Lake	Oct. —, 1899	125	59	36
Green Bay Agency (Menominee)	—— —, 1876	150	179	128
Oneida	Mar. 27, 1893	150	150	133
Wyoming:				
Shoshoni	Apr. —, 1879	150	151	130
Total		9,715	9,604	8,094

[1] Building burned December 3, 1896; reopened July 1, 1899.
[2] Building burned March 30, 1898; reopened April 2, 1900.

GOVERNMENT DAY SCHOOLS.

These are small schools with capacity for 30 or 40 pupils each. As a rule they are located at remote points on the reservations, and are conducted by a teacher and a housekeeper. A small garden, some stock, and tools are furnished, and the rudiments of industrial education are given the boys; and the girls are taught the use of the needle in mending and sewing, and of the washtub in cleanliness. The preparation of a small noonday lunch at the majority of the schools also gives the children an insight into the cooking and serving of a simple meal. They enjoy this lunch, as many are not blessed with an abundance at their homes, to which they return in the afternoon. The conductors of these day schools are usually a man and his wife, who are urged to be practical missionaries of the gospel of cleanliness and work to the parents as well as to the children.

There were 147 day schools in operation during the year, an increase of 5 over last year. Of these schools there are 7 which are independent of an agent or bonded officer, and are conducted in rented buildings or those furnished by the Indians or their friends. Located in isolated communities remote from a United States Indian agent or other bonded officer, they are furnished with teachers, books, stationery, etc., direct from this office, to which reports are regularly made.

New day schools were established, as follows: Flathead Reservation, Mont.; Salt River and Gila Crossing, on Pima Reservation, Ariz.; Pescada, Santa Ana, and Tesuque, Pueblos, N. Mex.; Bull Creek and White River, Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.; No. 32, Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak. Four schools were discontinued, as follows: Spokane, Colville Reservation, Wash.; Kiowa, Kiowa Reservation, Okla.; Little Water, Navaho Reservation, N. Mex., and Blue Canyon, Hopi (Moquis) Reservation, Ariz., the last two having been converted into boarding schools.

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

TABLE 7.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of Government day schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.*

Location.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Arizona:			
Walapai (Hualapai)—			
Kingman	50	49	45
Hackberry	60	67	59
Supai	60	70	65
Pima Reservation—			
Gila Crossing	30	56	22
Salt River	30	56	36
Hopi Reservation (Moqui)—			
Oraibi	40	42	30
Polacca	40	38	30
Second Mesa	40	110	79
California:			
Baird	20	20	9
Big Pine	30	38	21
Bishop	40	66	42

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TABLE 7.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of Government day schools June 30, 1900*—Continued.

Location.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
California—Continued.			
Fallriver Mills	40	28	11
Hat Creek	30	19	10
Independence	30	23	14
Manchester	40	20	11
Mission Agency (11 schools)	310	277	197
Potter Valley	50	31	29
Ukiah	30	26	16
Upper Lake	30	27	16
Michigan:			
Baraga	40	44	25
Bay Mills	40	46	21
Minnesota:			
Birch Cooley	36	28	16
Montana:			
Flathead Agency	30	24	9
Tongue River	40	39	29
Nebraska:			
Santee—			
Ponca	31	25	16
Nevada:			
Walker River	36	29	31
New Mexico:			
Pueblo—			
Acoma	50	58	17
Cochiti	30	10	15
Isleta	50	67	34
Jemez	40	61	34
Laguna	40	41	23
Nambe	30	21	15
Paguate (Pahuate)	30	40	19
Paraje	20	35	25
Pescado	21	20	7
Picuris	15	21	16
Santa Ana	18	30	18
Santa Clara	30	38	21
San Felipe	30	58	30
San Ildefonso	40	41	26
San Juan	60	32	23
Santo Domingo	30	41	21
Sia (Zia)	35	43	33
Taos	40	85	37
Tesuque	30	17	16
North Dakota:			
Devils Lake, Turtle Mountain (3 schools)	110	185	80
Standing Rock (4 schools)	135	163	134
Fort Berthold (3 schools)	130	146	111
Oklahoma:			
Whirlwind	30	25	21
South Dakota:			
Cheyenne River (3 schools)	72	68	63
Pine Ridge (32 schools)	1,120	857	749
Rosebud (21 schools)	678	597	628
Utah:			
Shivwits (Shebit)	30	45	22
Washington:			
Colville—			
Nespelim	40	42	28
Tulalip—			
Lummi	40	47	23
Swinomish	40	52	38
Tulalip	30	30	19
Neah Bay—			
Neah Bay	56	62	37
Quileute (Quillehute)	60	51	31
Puyallup—			
Chehalis	40	19	12
Jamestown	30	23	21
Port Gamble	25	18	11
Quinaielt	40	20	15
Skokomish	40	31	11
Wisconsin:			
Green Bay, Stockbridge	50	54	24
Oneida (3 schools)	76	79	35
LaPointe (9 schools)	415	335	206
Total	5,094	5,090	3,525

Total number of schools, 147.

PUBLIC SCHOOL CONTRACTS.

Contracts for the education of Indian pupils in white public schools have been made for the past ten years, with the following result:

TABLE 8.—*Number of district public schools, showing number of pupils contracted for, enrollment, and average attendance from 1891 to 1900.*

Year.	Number of schools.	Contract number of pupils.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Ratio of average attendance to enrollment.
					Per cent.
1891	8	91	7	4	57+
1892	11	212	190	106	56−
1893	16	268	212	123	58+
1894	27	259	201	101	50−
1895	36	187	319	192	60+
1896	15	558	113	291	71+
1897	38	384	315	195	62−
1898	31	310	311	177	57−
1899	36	359	326	167	51+
1900	22	175	216	118	48

This table demonstrates that, notwithstanding the incentive of $10 per capita offered by the Government for such average attendance as may be maintained under the contract, but indifferent results are obtained. Public schools are valuable for Indian pupils only when they are located in sections favorable to the coeducation of the races.

The following table shows the location of public schools with which contracts are made, and statistical information in regard thereto:

TABLE No. 9.—*Public schools at which Indian pupils were placed under contract with the Indian Bureau during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.*

State.	School district.	County.	Contract number of pupils.	Number of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
California	Anahuac	San Diego	9	9	8	5−
Idaho	No. 1	Bannock	9	9	8	6+
Michigan	No. 1	Isabella	4	9	2	2−
	No. 6	Leelanau	5	9	11	10
Nebraska	No. 1	Thurston	13	10	5	4−
	No. 6	do	7	6	1	3+
	No. 11	do	10	6	4	3−
	No. 16	do	8	10	12	2−
	No. 17	do	16	10	23	10−
	No. 18	do	9	8	20	10−
	No. 36	Knox	15	10	15	9+
	No. 1	Sheridan	15	10	21	13+
Nevada	No. 6	Elko	2	10	2	2−
Oklahoma	No. 30	Pottawatomie	5	5	5	5
	No. 82	do	7	9	7	3−
	No. 82	Blaine	4	5	4	2−
	No. 60	Cleveland	5	6	5	4+
	No. 65	Canadian	2	6	2	2−
Oregon	No. 60	Coos	5	6	7	6
Washington	No. 36	King	1	10	4	2+
	No. 87	do	9	9	13	1−
Wisconsin	No. 1 Odanah	Ashland	10	10	23	12−
Total			175		216	118

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ATTENDANCE.

The following table will exhibit the enrollment and average attendance at all the schools for the fiscal year 1900 aggregated and compared with the previous fiscal year:

TABLE No. 10.—*Enrollment and average attendance of Indian schools 1899 and 1900, showing increase in 1900; also number of schools in 1900.*

Kind of school.	Enrollment.			Average attendance.			Number of schools, 1900.
	1899.	1900.	Increase.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	
Government schools:							
Nonreservation boarding	6,880	7,430	550	6,001	6,241	237	25
Reservation boarding	8,881	9,604	723	7,433	8,094	661	81
Day	4,951	5,090	139	3,284	3,525	241	147
Total	20,712	22,124	1,412	16,718	17,860	1,142	253
Contract schools:							
Boarding	2,468	2,376	[1]92	2,159	2,038	[1]61	28
Day	42	39	[1]2	29	24	[1]5	2
Boarding specially appropriated for	393	400	7	335	329	[1]6	2
Total	2,903	2,805	97	2,523	2,151	[1]72	32
Public	326	246	80	167	118	[1]49	(2)
Mission boarding[3]	1,679	1,662	[1]17	960	916	[1]44	17
Mission day	182	213	31	154	193	39	5
Aggregate	25,202	26,151	1,249	20,522	21,568	1,046	307

[1] Decrease.
[2] Twenty-two 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 the rations and clothing to which the children are entitled as reservation Indians.

Statistics of the schools for the New York Indians are not included in the above table for the reason that as they are cared for by the State of New York this office has no jurisdiction over them. Under the Curtis act the Department has been given oversight in a qualified degree of schools in Indian Territory, and statistics relating to them will be found hereafter under the appropriate caption of matters relating to that Territory. The above table collates the returns from all other schools which report to this office.

There were conducted by the Government during the year 253 schools, an increase of 10 over the preceding year. The total increase in enrollment was 1,412 and in average attendance 1,142, a gratifying and satisfactory growth. The largest increase was in the reservation schools, which indicates the zeal and interest of the superintendents and agents to see that as many children as possible are in the schools. Smallpox, either at the school or in the surrounding territory, caused a noticeable diminution in attendance at Fort Lapwai, Colville, Crow, Sauk and Fox (Oklahoma), and Sauk and Fox (Iowa), while measles, grippe, diphtheria, etc., at several others were responsible for a falling off in enrollment.

The Indian population of the United States under the control of the Indian Office (excluding the Five Civilized Tribes) was 187,312 in 1899, which would give a scholastic population of between 45,000 and 47,000. Deduct 30 per cent for the sick and otherwise disabled, and those in white schools or away from the direct control of the office, and it would leave about 34,000 children for whom educational facilities should be provided. There are now 26,000 of them in school, leaving about 8,000 unprovided for.

The following table gives a summary of schools and attendance from 1877 to date:

TABLE No. 11.—*Number of Indian schools and average attendance from 1877 to 1900.*[1]

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools.[2]		Totals.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1877	18	.....	102	.....	120	3,598
1878	19	.....	113	.....	168	4,142
1879	52	.....	107	.....	159	4,148
1880	60	.....	109	.....	169	4,651
1881	68	.....	106	.....	174	4,976
1882	71	3,077	76	1,637	147	4,714
1883	80	3,703	88	1,893	168	5,596
1884	87	4,723	98	2,237	185	6,960
1885	111	6,201	89	1,912	200	8,113
1886	115	7,260	99	2,370	214	9,630
1887	117	8,020	110	2,509	227	10,530
1888	126	8,705	107	2,715	233	11,420
1889	136	9,146	103	2,406	239	11,552
1890	140	9,865	106	2,367	246	12,232
1891	146	11,125	110	2,163	256	13,588
1892	149	12,122	126	2,745	275	15,167
1893	156	13,035	119	2,698	275	16,303
1894	157	14,057	115	2,639	272	17,220
1895	157	15,061	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	3,506	297	19,618
1899	149	16,891	147	3,631	296	20,522
1900	153	17,708	154	3,860	307	21,568

[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.

An inspection of the above table shows that there has been a steady increase of an average of 1,000 pupils each year. This is a healthy growth, and enables the office to prepare properly for the increase, to which end new schools are being built at places where required, and old ones repaired and enlarged to meet the new demands. This slow but sure growth should be annually met with increased facilities. There are places where the establishment of schools at present would be unproductive of good results under existing conditions, but in time these conditions will be changed, and then it will be proper to organize schools which will be effective.

CONTRACT SCHOOLS.

The following section of the act making appropriations for the Indian service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, provided—

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 vari-

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ous 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--

Under this section contracts were made with the several contract schools in accordance with the following schedule:

TABLE No. 12. *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	15	108	1,800	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, Montana	75	108	8,100	17	108	1,836
Devils Lake, North Dakota	120	108	12,960	20	108	2,160
Flathead, Montana	200	150	15,000	35	108	3,780
Fort Belknap, Montana	135	108	14,580	80	108	8,640
Harbor Springs, Michigan	95	108	10,260	24	108	2,592
Oklanah, Wisconsin, boarding	50	108	5,400	17	108	1,836
Pine Ridge, South Dakota	140	108	15,120	17	108	1,836
Rosebud, South Dakota	95	108	10,260	40	108	4,320
San Diego, California	95	125	11,875	25	108	3,240
Shoshoni, Wyoming	65	108	7,020	17	108	2,700
Tongue River, Montana	40	108	4,320	13	108	1,836
Tulalip, Washington	100	108	10,800	24	108	1,404
White Earth, Minn., St. Benedict's	90	108	9,720	24	108	2,592
White Earth, Minn., Red Lake	40	108	4,320	24	108	2,592
Pinole, California	20	90	600	13	108	1,404
Hoopland, California, day	20	30	600	6	30	180
St. Turibius, California	20	30	600	7	30	210
Green Bay, Wisconsin	30	108	3,240	5	108	540
Kate Drexel, Oregon	130	108	14,040	24	108	2,268
Shoshoni Mission, Wyoming	60	100	6,000	12	100	1,200
Schools dropped from the contract list since 1895	20	108	2,160	20	108	2,160
Total			155,810			
Hampton Institute, Virginia[1]	2,435		310,065	[2]561		59,802
Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia, Pa.[1]	120	167	20,040	150	167	20,040
	200	167	33,400	200	167	33,400
Grand total	2,755		163,505	881		113,242

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

For the reasons set forth in the Annual Report of this office for 1897, contracts, payable out of the Osage trust funds, were made with St. Louis boarding school for 75 pupils, at $125 per capita, amounting to $9,375, and with St. John's boarding school for 65 pupils, at $125 per capita, amounting to $8,125, a total of $17,500 for these schools located on the Osage Reservation, Okla. A contract was also entered into with St. Mary's Academy for girls, on the Sauk and Fox Reservation, Okla., for 27 pupils, at $125 per capita, amounting to $3,375. This amount was payable out of the educational funds of the Potawatomi and, as was stated in the last annual report, exhausts that fund.

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 13.--*Amounts set apart for education of Indians in schools under private control for the fiscal years 1886 to 1900, inclusive.*

Year.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Congregational.	Martinsburg, Pa.	Alaska training school.	Episcopal.	Friends.
1886	$118,343	$32,995	$16,121	$5,100	.....	.....	$1,960
1887	191,635	37,910	26,626	10,110	$1,175	$1,890	27,845
1888	221,169	36,600	26,480	7,500	1,175	3,600	14,160
1889	347,672	11,825	29,310	(1)	.....	18,700	23,383
1890	356,997	47,650	28,170	.....	.....	21,876	23,583
1891	363,319	41,850	27,271	.....	.....	20,910	21,743
1892	391,736	11,310	29,116	.....	.....	23,220	21,743
1893	375,845	30,050	25,736	.....	.....	4,860	10,020
1894	389,745	36,310	10,825	.....	.....	7,020	10,020
1895	390,215	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,020	10,020
1896	308,171	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,160	.....
1897	198,228	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898	156,751	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1899	116,892	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900	57,612	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,959,643	352,170	219,641	23,310	8,350	123,316	170,577

Year.	Mennonite.	Middleton, Cal.	Unitarian.	Lutheran, Wittenburg, Wis.	Methodist.	Miss Howard.	Lincoln Institution.
1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$33,400
1887	$3,340	$1,523	$1,350	.....	.....	.....	33,400
1888	2,500	(1)	5,400	$1,350	.....	.....	33,400
1889	3,125	.....	5,400	4,050	$2,725	$275	33,400
1890	4,375	.....	5,400	7,560	9,000	600	33,400
1891	4,375	.....	5,400	9,180	6,700	1,000	33,400
1892	4,375	.....	5,400	16,200	13,980	2,000	33,400
1893	3,750	.....	5,400	15,120	.....	2,500	33,400
1894	3,750	.....	5,400	15,120	.....	3,000	33,400
1895	3,750	.....	5,400	15,120	.....	3,000	33,400
1896	3,125	.....	.....	.....	600	3,000	33,400
1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	33,400
1898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,400
1899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,400
1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,400
Total	36,465	1,523	11,550	83,700	33,945	18,875	501,000

Year.	Hampton Institute.	Mrs. L. H. Daggett.	W. N. L. A.	Point Iroquois, Mich.	Plum Creek, Leslie, S. Dak.	John Roberts.	Total.
1886	$20,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$228,259
1887	20,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	363,214
1888	20,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	376,264
1889	20,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	529,905
1890	20,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	562,640
1891	20,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	570,218
1892	20,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	611,570
1893	20,040	[2]$6,180	.....	.....	.....	.....	533,241
1894	20,040	.....	$2,040	$800	.....	.....	537,600
1895	20,040	.....	1,520	600	$1,620	.....	463,505
1896	20,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370,796
1897	20,040	.....	.....	600	.....	$2,160	257,928
1898	20,040	.....	.....	600	.....	2,160	212,954
1899	20,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,160	177,462
1900	20,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,160	113,242
Total	300,600	6,480	6,360	2,700	1,620	8,640	5,933,798

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

The history of governmental aid to schools conducted by other parties goes back to the beginning of the present century. Under the provisions of the act of 1819 $10,000 were appropriated for the purpose of

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extending financial help to "such associations or individuals who are already engaged in educating the Indians" as may be approved by the War Department. In 1820 twenty-one schools conducted by different religious societies were given $11,828, and from that date until the appropriation of $100,000 in 1870 the principal educational work in relation to the Indians was under the auspices of these bodies, aided more or less by the Government. The contract system was a natural sequence of the efforts to systematize this work and harmonize it under existing laws and regulations.

The growth of the system has been gradual since its inception and reached the maximum amount during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, when the contracts amounted to $611,570, more than one-fourth of the amount appropriated for regular Government schools. Since that time nearly all religious bodies have discontinued the acceptance of governmental aid. These discontinuances were either voluntary or by action of the Indian department under various Congressional requirements. About this time the agitation of the contract or sectarian school question was begun, and deferring to the sentiment that religious bodies should discontinue the use of Government funds in their educational work among the Indians, steps were taken for a gradual reduction in the amounts to be allowed. There were doubtless equities involved in the matter, and it was thought that as much hardship as possible should be avoided in the final abandonment of this plan.

In 1889 there were set aside for contract schools $529,905; 1890, $562,040; 1891, $570,218; 1892, $611,570; 1893, $533,241, and $537,000 in 1894. From this year there was a gradual decrease, the amount set aside for 1895 being $403,505. These reductions were the result of various denominations giving up or reducing their contracts.

The policy of gradually substituting regular Government schools for those conducted under contract, was discussed by the Secretary of the Interior in his Annual Report for 1894, and a 20 per cent reduction in the amount allowed contract schools was suggested.

This policy of reduction was not adopted by Congress until the appropriation act for the fiscal year 1896 provided that contracts should be made only with present contract schools and to an amount not exceeding 80 per cent of the amount so used in 1895. The amount for 1895 was $285,715, exclusive of eleven schools amounting to $177,790, which, being appropriated for specifically, were not affected by the reduction. Therefore a reduction of 20 per cent on the amount allowed in 1895 gave for 1896 the sum of $228,306, plus $142,490, for nine schools especially appropriated for. This year, Rensselaer and White's Manual Labor Institute did not desire contracts, and the Indian schools at Wittenberg, Wis., Ramona, N. Mex., Greenville, Cal., and Hope, Nebr., were either purchased or leased from the respective owners and conducted by the Government.

In 1897 the appropriation act declared it "to be the settled policy of the Government to hereafter make no appropriation whatever for education in any sectarian schools," but allowed contracts to be made with contract schools "to an amount not exceeding fifty per centum of the amount so used for the fiscal year 1895," which, not including Hampton and Lincoln ($53,440), was $410,065. This allowed a little over $204,488 for general distribution. No special appropriations were made by Congress this year for any schools except the $53,440 for Lincoln and Hampton Institutes.

In the appropriation act for fiscal year 1898 the same declaration was made, but still permitted the use of 40 per cent of the amount so used in 1895 for contracts with present contract schools. This reduction left $159,514 for these schools. Miss Howard's school was purchased by the Government. The aid to the two schools, St. John's and St. Louis's, on the Osage Reservation, in Oklahoma, amounting to $11,250, was omitted from the general school fund and charged specifically to the tribal funds, leaving $398,815 as the amount for 1895, upon which calculations should be based.

Congress omitted the declaration concerning the "settled policy of the Government" in the appropriation act for fiscal year 1899, and directed that 30 per cent of the amount used in 1895 should be available for similar purposes, which gave for this year $119,644 for general distribution.

For the fiscal year 1900 the appropriation was for 15 per cent of the amount used in 1895, amounting to $59,822.

Hampton and Lincoln Institutes were specifically appropriated for during 1898, 1899, and 1900 to the amount of $53,440 each year. Full data showing the basis used in making all reductions as required by law are exhibited in the annual reports for each year.

In the act making appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year 1901 no authority is given to make these contracts. Only one exception is made, and that is a specific appropriation "For support and education of one hundred and twenty Indian pupils at the school at Hampton, Virginia." This is a magnificently equipped industrial school, and for this and the additional reason that it is not considered a sectarian school, it is presumed that Congress continued its appropriation.

The above brief historical review of a system which has so long been on the statute books may prove not uninteresting to those who watch carefully every phase of the education of the Indian.

That these schools have rendered in the past excellent service to the cause of education among the several tribes is well known. The decision of the conductors of a great majority of these former contract schools to continue them in the future has been communicated to this office. None have signified any intention of retiring from the field. Their efforts in civilizing the Indians will meet with appreciative

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assistance on the part of the Government, and their schools fostered as helpful adjuncts to a great work.

The following table shows the enrollment, average attendance, decrease and increase in the regular Government and contract schools for the period beginning with the reductions in the contract system to its final abandonment at the close of the past fiscal year:

TABLE No. 14.—*Attendance at contract and Government schools compared*

Year.	Contract schools.		Decrease.		Government schools.		Increase.	
	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
1880								
1891	6,125	1,991			11,715	11,223		
1895	6,026	4,163	99	(1) 259	15,237	14,881	522	658
1898	5,880	4,568	146	405	16,781	13,801	1,317	973
1897	4,137	3,727	1,743	841	17,789	14,295	1,395	1,561
1898	3,158	2,785	1,981	1,042	18,641	14,876	811	811
1899	2,999	2,639	159	146	19,869	16,165	1,228	1,289
1900	2,903	2,523	96	116	20,712	16,718	843	553
	2,806	2,451	97	72	22,124	17,830	1,412	1,112

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

MISSION SCHOOLS.

Mission schools are a growing class of schools whose work is of great benefit not only to the children but to the adult Indians. They are operated and conducted by various religious bodies, both Protestant and Catholic, and also by philanthropic associations. Teachers, employees, food, clothing, and buildings are provided by the conductors of these schools. The Government only assuming supervisory care over them, they are visited by inspecting officials of this office and the Department for the purpose of observing the care and attention bestowed upon the pupils, their progress, health, and general condition. Agents and other Government officials are directed to "lend a helping hand," and assist the missionary efforts of the employees in securing a legitimate attendance. On those reservations where food and clothing are issued to the adult Indians, the agent furnishes such proportion of the rations and clothing to the school as he would give to the parents were the children at home. When no rations are issued, or the school is not on an Indian reservation, the entire expense of maintaining the school is borne by the association or church under whose control it is conducted.

Connected with many of these schools are small mission churches, which have a wide influence for good on the community. Children in the Government schools are advised and urged to attend the church of their choice.

There were enrolled in the mission boarding schools 1,062 pupils, with an average attendance of 946. The capacity of these schools is 1,320. Six mission day schools reported an enrollment of 213, average attendance 193, and capacity 275.

The following table shows the location, denomination, capacity, etc., of these schools:

TABLE 15.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance of mission schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.*

BOARDING SCHOOLS.

Location of school.	Supported by—	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
ARIZONA.				
Tucson	Presbyterian Church	175	177	170
NEBRASKA.				
Santee Agency:				
Santee Normal (training)	Congregational Church	125	105	86
NORTH DAKOTA.				
Fort Berthold Agency:				
Mission Home	Congregational Church	50	32	31
Standing Rock Agency:				
St. Elizabeth[2]	Episcopal Church	60	77	19
OKLAHOMA.				
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency:				
Cantonment[1]	Mennonite Church	60	61	54
Kiowa Agency:				
St. Patrick's[1]	Catholic Church	150	77	68
Mary Gregory Memorial[1]	Presbyterian Church	10	25	23
Cache Creek[1]	Reformed Presbyterian Church.	50	50	47
Methvin[1]	South Methodist Church	120	76	66
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Crow Creek Agency:				
Immaculate Conception	Catholic Church	60	59	57
Cheyenne River Agency:				
St. John's[1]	Episcopal Church	60	40	37
Plum Creek[1]	Society for Propagation of the Gospel.	10	10	10
Oahe[1]	American Missionary Society.	40	26	21
Rosebud Agency:				
St. Mary's[1]	American Missionary Society.	50	51	52
Sisseton Agency:				
Good Will Mission[1]	Presbyterian Church	110	83	76
Yankton Agency:				
St. Paul's[1]	Episcopal Church	50	50	43
WASHINGTON.				
Puyallup Reservation:				
St. George's	Catholic Church	80	60	53
Total		1,320	1,062	946

DAY SCHOOLS

ARIZONA.				
Pima Agency:				
San Xavier	Catholic Church	130	115	104
MONTANA.				
Fort Peck Agency:				
Poplar Mission	Presbyterian Church	25	10	6
Wolf Point	do	30	25	19
NEW MEXICO.				
Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency:				
Seama	Presbyterian Church	40	35	30
WASHINGTON.				
Coeur d'Alene Reservation:				
Wellpinit[3]	W. N. I. A	50	28	25
Santee Normal (training)[4]				9
Total		275	213	193

[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.
[3] This school has been discontinued.

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SCHOOL EMPLOYEES.

Indian schools are the home for practically twelve months of the year for 22,124 children. For them must be provided school, home, hospital, shops, garden, farm, stock, etc.; and for watching over these interests, training the pupils, and caring for them in sickness and health there were employed during the year 2,175 persons, of which number 1,480 were white and 695 Indian. The annual salaries range from $100 to $2,000. They are divided as follows: Supervisors, 5 white; superintendents, 100 white; clerks, 35 white, 9 Indian; physicians, 21 white; disciplinarians, 7 white, 11 Indian; teachers, 418 white, 59 Indian; kindergartners, 53 white, 2 Indian; manual-training teachers, 6 white; matrons, 97 white, 4 Indian; assistant matrons and nurses, 92 white, 54 Indian; seamstresses, 94 white, 25 Indian; laundresses, 77 white, 34 Indian; industrial teachers, 64 white, 45 Indian; cooks and bakers, 120 white, 46 Indian; farmers, 39 white, 14 Indian; blacksmiths and carpenters, 49 white, 7 Indian; engineers, 34 white, 8 Indian; tailors, 15 white, 4 Indian; shoe and harness makers, 20 white, 8 Indian; miscellaneous employees, 134 white, 44 Indian; Indian assistants, 321. In addition to these there were employed several hundred pupils, at salaries ranging from $1 to $5 per month, as apprentices in various trades, etc.

THE OUTING SYSTEM.

In the reports of this Department for a number of years past there has been mention of the "outing system" in vogue at a number of the schools. It is probable that the subject has not been emphasized to a degree commensurate with its importance in the scheme of Indian civilization. As one of the principal agents for the assimilation of the Indian into the mass of the American population it is of vast advantage and productive of the best results.

While an efficient factor of civilization, it is limited by conditions of location, and can not at every nonreservation school be completely successful. A civilized white community in the immediate vicinity in sympathy with the plan is a prerequisite. An agricultural, well-settled community surrounding the school presents ideal conditions when coupled with an interest upon the part of the people themselves.

The "outing system" is the placing of Indian pupils out among farmers and others during vacation and for a longer period, that they may earn money for themselves and learn practically, by immediate contact, those lessons in civilized life which can not be taught so perfectly in the school. A considerable number enjoy the privileges of public and other schools and are thrown into intimate relation with that sturdy yeomanry which is the strength and support of the Nation.

To Maj. R. H. Pratt, of Carlisle, is due the credit of organizing and perfecting this system. As he states—

> When placed in charge of 74 Indian prisoners of war and sent to St. Augustine, Fla., in 1875, and by order of General Sherman given all authority in their management, I proceeded at once to prove by the fullest tests that wild Indians lacked only opportunity, and that having this they would quickly become civilized and useful. I soon dispensed with the military guard and trained them (the prisoners) to guard themselves, which they did for two and a half years with absolute trustworthiness. They were put to work. Not only were they taught and occupied within the walls of the fort, but a considerable number were placed out at various forms of labor, such as 2 in a sawmill, 1 as a baggageman on a railroad, a number as orange pickers, others at rowing and sailing boats for tourists, while 5 accomplished a job of grubbing 5 acres of dense palmetto land, which negro laborers, though well paid, had twice abandoned. At the end of three years all the younger men asked to remain east and go to school. Seventeen were received by Hampton, in Virginia, and I at once urged that they be sent out into good families to learn by experience and contact.

The Carlisle school was opened November 1, 1879, under the superintendence of Lieut. R. H. Pratt, U. S. A. The "outing system" was from the first the principal feature of the educational and civilizing methods of the school, and the annual reports of the institution from that date to the present give an accurate presentation of the results obtained.

The following table gives in tabulated form statistics relative to the system at Carlisle from 1880 to 1900:

TABLE No. 10.—*Statistics of outing at Carlisle.*

Year.	Girls.	Boys.	Total outings.	Number out in winter.	Earnings.
1880	6	18	24	.....	.....
1881	23	61	84	.....	.....
1882	22	43	65	.....	.....
1883	58	119	177	.....	.....
1884	38	173	211	83	.....
1885	21	99	120	90	.....
1886	43	126	169	90	.....
1887	93	212	305	106	.....
1888	97	210	307	136	.....
1889	105	273	378	183	.....
1890	118	314	432	188	$15,252.30
1891	158	296	454	218	16,292.03
1892	187	344	531	247	21,868.98
1893	180	303	483	189	24,121.19
1894	185	277	462	92	16,190.56
1895	225	332	557	134	18,229.60
1896	289	350	639	158	19,238.62
1897	300	337	637	210	20,448.39
1898	316	372	688	232	21,725.50
1899	348	369	717	266	25,752.76
1900	353	454	807	316	27,256.52

When a young lieutenant of the United States Army campaigning on the Western plains in the early days, Major Pratt was a careful observer of the manners, customs, and habits of the American Indian. He instituted mentally a comparison between the colored troopers of his command in their forced association with civilized people under

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hard conditions and the Indians on their native heath. His conclusion was that great things could be accomplished for the savage red man in a more favorable atmosphere. This conclusion was afterwards developed in the "outing system" at Carlisle. This plan is only a superior way of carrying out the ideas of the early settlers at many points on our coast. They declared it to be their purpose to induce the Indians to give up their wandering life in the forest, acquire a knowledge of the English language, and adopt the white man's customs. The training of Indian youth in the households of Puritan families was one method suggested to change the life of these savages. In 1618 the Virginians, with similar intention, proposed "to bring the native children to the true religion, morality, virtue, and civility," and the first legislative assembly directed that every plantation holder should procure Indian youth by just means for this purpose. In 1621 it was reported by the Puritans at Plymouth that—

> If we had means to apparel them and wholly retain them with us, they would doubtless in time prove serviceable to God and man. And if God sends us means, we will bring up hundreds of these children both to labor and learning.

Thus, as in a circle, has the Carlisle school come back to the point established by the fathers in a system of education for the descendants of those Indians who first met the European on this continent.

An important feature connected with this plan is the banking system. Each student has a bank account and the school keeps a careful record of every deposit and withdrawal. The habit of thrift and an idea of the value of money are thus practically inculcated. The boy or girl will also learn how to keep accounts, and learn the value of time and labor as well as money—something of which the Indian in his native state has very little conception. A dollar earned by his own exertions acquires an interest to the boy that a hundred given by the Government can never possess. The Indian does not naturally have forethought or thrift to provide for the rainy day. When the pupils return to the reservation or, as it is earnestly hoped they will, go among the white people, they carry with them tangible evidence of the value of work. As a rule this "saving" is appreciated, and not promptly thrown away, as is usually the case with the few dollars of annuity money given by the Government The one elevates; the other degrades and demoralizes.

Wherever practicable the "outing system" is being inaugurated, and will prove elsewhere as well as at Carlisle that the best system of civilizing Indians is "mixing" them with the families of white citizens in their homes, in their shops, and in their fields.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

There has been an increase in the number of pupils at the various boarding schools during the past four years of over 4,000. The recruiting of this large number under prevailing conditions has been worthy of commendation. That so much has been accomplished is due to the untiring zeal, sincerity, and tact of those engaged in the work. Few outside of those who have had experience in the collection of pupils upon Indian reservations can appreciate the difficulties which are presented.

Many and serious obstacles are met with, the principal of which is the ignorance of the average Indian mother and father.

The disposition and hereditary instincts of the old and conservative Indian can not be changed, but it is the duty of the Government to train the next generation of these people so that they may become stronger mentally, morally, and physically. Therefore, it is for this purpose that the young Indian child is taken from its home to the boarding school, where the moral influences of white civilization and culture may be thrown around it and love of the civilized home instilled in its heart, in the hope that it will bear fruit in future generations. This is the policy which induces the Government to take these children during the formative period of their lives, in order that a character may be molded which will make each boy and girl a home builder and a home maker upon those principles underlying our own civilization, prosperity, and happiness. It is a firmly fixed policy, which it is believed that succeeding generations must approve, and it is a condition which must be brought about regardless of the wishes of those parents who are unfortunately so blind as not to see the advantages accruing to their race.

Many old Indians look upon governmental school work as hostile to them and the taking away of their children as hostages; others view it as a special mark of favor that their little ones should be permitted to attend school, and they demand payment for the favor. These conflicting arguments must be combated and the opposition overcome.

Among numbers of tribes there are peculiar ideas of death, and if anyone dies in the tepee or wicki-up, the rude shelter is destroyed by fire, or else direful calamities are believed will be their portion. Therefore, if a child passes away at a school, that school receives a "bad" name among the tribes cherishing this strange belief. For this reason a rigid system of physical examination of each child before it is taken from the reservation is required to be made by the agency or other physician. But the fact is that, with all the precautions thrown around the collection of only healthy pupils, and with all the sanitary and hygienic arrangements and careful attention at the schools, death will occasionally invade them. This is of course taken advantage of by the ignorant parent, filled with superstition, and therefore the difficulty of obtaining his consent to the removal of the child is based

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upon his superstitious dread of something which may happen at a school where other children have died.

Vicious white men around the reservation sometimes foster in the Indian a spirit of opposition to the education of his children. This conduct can be actuated only by self-interest in hopes that by keeping the benefits of education away from the Indian tribe, the opportunity of such persons will be greatly enhanced for making a living out of the ignorant. Such action has been particularly emphasized at several of the reservations, and in every instance stringent measures have been adopted to eliminate these malign influences so far as possible. The seed sown, however, by these people often produces evils hard to eradicate.

A presentation of these few obstacles to the successful enrolling of a larger attendance is evidence sufficient to justify stronger measures for overcoming the adverse influences to education. It will readily be seen that the gravest of the objections raised to sending their children to school is the result of ignorance, and to the intelligent man puerile in the extreme. Knowing that the main strength of the opposition lies in the ignorance of the Indian parent, Government officials engaged in the work are enjoined to have a sympathetic appreciation of the feelings of these benighted people, and to exercise tact and good nature in dealing with them so as to overcome the natural or acquired prejudice on their part.

While the designation of the particular school to which the child should go, can not for obvious reasons be delegated to the parents, ignorant of what is best, yet in all cases their wishes are given careful consideration, and if possible, carried out. The particular school attended is not of such importance as is the attendance itself on some school.

An examination of treaties made with the various tribes will disclose that in a number of the earlier ones compulsory education was provided for, and on those reservations where it exists improved conditions have resulted. It is not contended that all Indian tribes require compulsion on the part of the Government in order that their children shall attend school. Many tribes, and many individuals, recognize the great work of the Government and cooperate in the work.

The increasing number of returned pupils is operating as leaven to the whole mass. From the isolation of one or two in a tribe, they have grown in number until they are able to combat successfully hereditary prejudices. As a rule, these pupils are the unconscious, or conscious, agents who are spreading the desire "to know" among the younger generations. Superintendents report that there is a noticeable gain in responsiveness upon the part of pupils leaving school—a greater appreciation of the responsibilities which are being thrown upon their race. They find "more purpose in school life and have a keener sense of its relation to the future." The constant stream of "returned pupils" who have come in contact with the higher civilization of the white people is establishing a valuable connection between the school and the Indian home. Their influence finds a reflex action upon their own people, rendering the collection of raw material easier than in the earlier days of the present policy; although under the present law requiring the consent of parents to send a child off to school, this action is too frequently nullified by an ancient squaw or ignorant chief.

The recommendations made in the two preceding annual reports of the Indian Department are repeated, and it is urged that some just and equitable amendment be made to existing laws which will take from ignorant parents the privilege of continuing their children in a state of savagery and will bring the children into contact with the highest types of civilization. While it is possible with the present system gradually to overcome much of the active opposition, yet the ignorance of parents delays the consummation of all our efforts looking to the discontinuance of the heavy expenditure for Indian support and education. The old Indian must die out. The buffalo, the chase, the warpath, the ghost dance, must be forgotten as actual occurrences before many of the backward tribes will voluntarily take advantage of the schools. A compulsory school law will hasten the final accomplishment of the Government plan of absorption of tribes and extinguishment of reservations. From a business as well as sentimental standpoint, every Indian child should be taught the ordinary branches and a trade, so that the earlier may he cease to be a pensioner on the bounty of his Government and be all the name of an American citizen implies.

Communities more civilized, more enlightened than the Indian have found it necessary at times to enforce attendance upon their schools. There are twenty-nine States and two Territories of this progressive nation which have compulsory school laws on their statute books. Nearly every foreign civilized country has similar laws. The penalties imposed on parents are fines or imprisonment, or both. Although to fine a father or imprison a mother for failure to keep a child in school a reasonable and proper time may appear harsh, yet such penalties are imposed by civilized laws and communities. It may, however, to the credit of parents, be said that statistics show that they are rarely imposed and more rarely executed. The fact of the law and the power to compel attendance usually operate so as to accomplish the desired ends.

It is respectfully recommended that Congress b requested to enact the following into law:

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is hereby authorized and directed to place every Indian child of school age in some school, where there are suitable accommodations for such child, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe for the enforcement of this law, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. As far as practicable favorable consideration shall be given to the wishes of an educated Indian parent in the selection of the school to which his child shall be sent.

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The passage of this law would materially simplify the situation and not conflict with the natural desires of a parent who was sufficiently educated to understand the needs of the rising generation. On the other hand it will enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to extend the benefits of education to those Indian boys and girls whose parents are unwilling that they should depart from ancestral ways. The law would be broadly construed, taking into consideration the idiosyncracies of the particular tribe and the desires of the parents, but ever keeping in view the ultimate end of the policy—the civilization of the rising and future generations.

DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOL PLANTS.

The close relationship existing between a good edifice, adapted in all its parts and details to the purposes for which it is intended, and the success attending the labors of the employees within and without its walls, can not be over estimated. As well deny the mechanic the proper tools of his trade and demand perfection in the accomplished effect as to provide structures unsuited and inadequate for the divers purposes incident to the accommodation and instruction of the several communities of children under the care of this Bureau, and then demand successful and economical results from the administrative officers and employees.

Viewing the necessities of the service in the light of the foregoing, the various buildings of the school plants are substantially constructed of brick, stone, or wood, masonry being always preferable where available and funds will permit. Foundations are invariably of masonry, and the exterior walls of superstructures are furred or have a lining of hollow brick, providing an air space forming a nonconductor of heat or cold. In northern localities storm sashes are placed on all windows, adding materially to the comfort of the occupants in the rigorous winters there encountered and proving an element of economy in the consumption of fuel.

Dormitory buildings are of two descriptions—one embracing under the same roof sleeping accommodations for the two sexes, necessary attendants' rooms, recitation rooms, dining hall, kitchen, play and sitting rooms, baths, lavatories, and water-closets for the two sexes, together with laundry, bakery, necessary closets, pantries, clothes rooms, etc., in short, a complete plant with the exception of minor outbuildings. The other plan is designed for one sex only and is strictly a dormitory building, with necessary attendants' rooms, baths, lavatories, and water-closets, other requisite facilities being arranged in separate buildings. Baths, water-closets, and play rooms are usually located in the basement; lavatories convenient to dormitories, together with single emergency water-closets for night use only.

As a measure of safety, the modern dormitory buildings are limited

to two stories in height. As the sleeping apartments are principally situated on the second floor, suitable fire escapes are provided, and as an additional safeguard against fire a standpipe with hose connections on each floor is introduced.

Sanitary plumbing fixtures and principles are employed in the installation of all such adjuncts, equa' to the best modern and most advanced systems in vogue. Hygienic principles are given careful consideration in the study of plans. Dormitory rooms are devised to insure between 400 and 500 cubic feet of air space for each child, which, together with a thorough system of ventilation permitting between two and three changes of air per hour, assures a healthful atmosphere for occupants.

As in the case of dormitory buildings, schoolhouses are devised in the light of the most advanced science in their construction. Recitation rooms are proportioned to seat not exceeding 50 pupils. The arrangement for light is such as to admit an abundance to every part of the room and prevent the inconvenience and danger of any excess glare or reflection or cross light. The ventilating system adopted insures at least three changes of air per hour.

The system of heating the various buildings is through the medium of steam or hot water, and either from a central station or by boilers placed in the individual buildings, the heat being distributed by "direct" radiators placed about the rooms and passages. The surplus air required for ventilating purposes is introduced by the "direct-indirect" system, being admitted through apertures in walls and conveyed through galvanized-iron ducts to radiators, where, being warmed, it is distributed to the rooms.

The inherent danger in the use of kerosene for illuminating purposes induced this Department several years ago to substitute the more modern and safer systems of lighting by electricity and gasoline gas, each of which systems has proved satisfactory and greatly advantageous to the health of the pupils and for the best interests of the service.

Attention is also paid to the ornamentation of the school grounds. Shade trees are required to be placed on the lawns and in the yards; playgrounds are provided, the design being to present a pleasing outlook to the eye and furnish an object lesson to the Indian pupil and his parents of the immense importance of adopting civilized means of living. The Indian is largely taught objectively, and when he sees the difference between the home of the white man and the tepee on the river bottom it raises in his heart a spirit of emulation, if not in the older at least in the younger who has received a taste of the benefit of these modern appliances.

The only criticism offered in opposition to the plan of making comfortable, modernized school plants arises from those people who conceive that the Indian is being educated in a way which lies beyond the

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future sphere of his life, so that after being housed comfortably with modern improvements for a number of years of his life it will be a hardship when he returns to his home. The same argument is applicable to the construction of public school buildings in our cities which are attended by the children of the slums. While it is true that it may in some cases, and in many cases does, prove such a hardship, it does not militate against the theory that to teach the Indian to become an educated citizen you must give him proper ideas of the standards by which to shape his future life and conduct. No man ever bettered his condition in life who was not first dissatisfied with his lot. To raise the plane of an Indian, he must see that which he likes better and then be taught to emulate the example.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Aside from the few points heretofore mentioned, the principal work of the year has been in enlarging the school plants already in existence. Great stress has been laid upon proper sewer and water facilities. Reports indicate that in the earlier selections of school sites little consideration was paid to these matters, and, in consequence, as the plants are increased, such matters are forcibly obtruded upon the attention of the Indian Office. Abundance of good water is essential, and to provide this and a sewerage system has been a difficult problem at many places.

The locations of many schools in the arid regions of the West have directed attention to irrigation systems for school gardens, orchards, and farms. These should be at every such school for instruction of pupils and healthfully varying their diet. Fresh vegetables and fruits are impossible at a number of schools without expensive irrigation ditches, but it is confidently believed that every expenditure along these lines has proved of inestimable benefit to the health of all living at the schools. The amount of funds available, however, for this purpose is limited and must be taken from the appropriations for individual schools or from the general appropriation for school-building purposes.

The value of school plants, farms, etc., will reach $4,000,000. Many of these are old established ones or are abandoned military posts. They are unsuited in numberless respects for the purposes for which they are used. In early days the importance of good light, heat, ventilation, water, and sewerage was not appreciated, and therefore the mortality among Indian pupils in such structures was excessive. Rapidly, therefore, as funds are available, all such defects are being remedied by substitution of modern sanitary appliances. These appliances are expensive, but, when taken in consideration with the health and comfort of the children, no one should hesitate to approve their introduction.

The general repair and improvement of $4,000,000 worth of school

plants is in itself no small item of yearly expenditure. The appropriation by Congress for "the construction, purchase, lease, and repair of school buildings and purchase of school sites" was, for the fiscal year 1900, $300,000. This amount has practically all been used as contemplated by Congress. Other appropriations for specific schools and appropriations made under treaties have been used judiciously for the benefit of the schools intended.

Substantial improvements have been made in the shape of barn, and water and sewer systems at the Riverside, Rainy Mountain, and Fort Sill schools, and new school building at Riverside, on Kiowa Reservation, Okla.; hospital at Klamath, Oreg.; office at Lemhi, Idaho; employees' cottage at Mescalero, N. Mex.; temporary dormitory at Hopi (Moqui), Ariz.; improvement of water, sewer, and heating systems at Oneida, Wis.; commissary at Kaw, Okla.; water and sewer systems at Oto, and baths at Pawnee, Okla.; extensive repairs at Puyallup, Wash.; water and sewer systems at Quapaw, Ind. T.; barn at Round Valley, Cal.; warehouse, Absentee Shawnee, Okla.; dining room and kitchen at Siletz, Oreg.; electric light at Warm Springs, Oreg.; enlarging school building and water and sewer systems at Yakima, Wash.; laundry at Fort Shaw, Mont.; water, sewer, and electric-light systems at Mescalero, N. Mex.; sewer system at Colorado River, Ariz.; sewer system at Western Shoshoni; laundry, Greenville, Cal.; barn, and sewer and water systems at Fort Mohave, Ariz.; electric light, Flandreau, S. Dak.; warehouse, and water and sewer systems at Genoa, Nebr.; gas plant at Kickapoo, Kans.; steam-heating and electric-light plants at Salem, Oreg.

Under the provisions of the appropriation act for fiscal year 1900 the sale of the Clontarf School property in Minnesota was directed, and on February 12, 1900, it was sold for $4,600 and the school was discontinued as a Government school.

Large new brick school and dormitory buildings have been constructed at Morris, Minn. Large brick and stone dormitory for increasing the capacity of the Navaho School, New Mexico, by 75 pupils, and dormitory at Little Water, on same reservation, increasing the capacity to 60 pupils, are now under contract.

The Pyramid Lake Boarding School at the Nevada Agency having burned during the preceding year, an entirely new and modern plant for 80 pupils has been constructed.

Additions to dormitories at Oneida, Wis., have increased the capacity of that school. An addition to dormitory, new laundry, and other improvements at the Pima Agency School, Arizona, have added to its efficiency. New school building at Fort Belknap Agency School, Montana, will be completed at an early date. New dormitory and mess hall will replace similar burned buildings at Fort Yuma, Ariz. Large dormitory at Carson, Nev., will be ready for occupancy during this school

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year. The plant at Fort Lewis, Colo., will be materially improved by the brick dormitory, mess hall, and hospital now being constructed.

Supt. John H. Seger, of Seger Colony School, Oklahoma, has trained a number of his boys in brickmaking, bricklaying, and stone quarrying, cutting, and laying, and they are now engaged in putting in the foundations for a new brick school building at that point.

The cesspool method of disposing of sewage matter at the Grand Junction School, Colorado, having become a menace to the health of the pupils, has been corrected by the installation of a complete system of sewerage.

The amount appropriated by Congress for an addition to the school building at Haskell Institute, Kansas, not being sufficient to make one of adequate size, it was supplemented by an additional amount, and the addition is now under contract, which, when completed, will be of great benefit and relieve the crowded schoolrooms.

The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1899 set aside $35,000 for a new school plant at Red Lake, Minn., and also $20,000 for another at Leech Lake in the same State. These buildings were placed under contract during the year and are now ready for occupancy. They are modern and commodious, and will undoubtedly be filled to the limit of their capacity.

Under the provisions of the appropriation act for 1900, $20,000 were set aside for the erection of additional schools at points on the Chippewa Reservation in Minnesota, and in accordance with this item, three neat little boarding schools have been built at the following: (1) Cross Lake, at the "Narrows," on north shore of Red Lake; (2) Cass Lake, and (3) Bena. All these schools are now in operation. While they are not modern in their construction, they are considered as nuclei for larger schools whenever sufficient funds become available.

By the completion at the Tomah School, Wisconsin, of the following buildings now under contract, hospital, superintendent's quarters, dormitory, and mess hall, the capacity of that institution will be increased to 225 pupils.

In the appropriation act of 1899, $25,000 were set aside for "a new stone building," at Pipestone, Minn.; but that amount, in the opinion of this Office, was thought to be sufficient for two buildings which were preferable, consequently the appropriation was not used, and in the act for 1900 the same sum was reappropriated for one or more buildings. Plans were prepared for a dormitory and mess hall, but owing to complications having arisen as to the title of the Pipestone Indian Reservation on which the school was located, the matter was held in abeyance until a favorable decision was rendered by the Comptroller. The buildings are now under contract. When completed they will increase the capacity of this school from 100 to 175 or 200 pupils.

Congress having provided $60,000 for the erection of a school plant for the Walapai Indians, at Truxton Canyon, Ariz., the Massachusetts

Indian Association donated a tract of land for the site, which was supplemented by another from the Santa Fe Railway Company. A complete modern school, with sewer and water systems, is now under contract, and will probably be ready for occupancy by the first of next January.

A complete modern manual training building has been constructed at Phoenix, Ariz., out of a special appropriation therefor. This is the first building of this character erected for the Indian school service. The Phoenix school proposes to make this department one of its principal features.

The appropriation of $60,000 for an Indian training school at Hayward, Wis., not being sufficient to give a plant of the size required by the scholastic population contributary thereto, Congress supplemented it with an additional sum of $15,000. The buildings are now under contract, located on a site donated by the citizens of Hayward. They will be modern and complete in all their appurtenants, representing the highest type of plant devised for the special requirements of an Indian school.

The Jicarilla Apache Reservation, situated in the northwestern portion of the Territory of New Mexico, has never had school facilities for the 150 or 200 children of school age. Several years ago steps were taken to provide them, and upon the representations of several Government officials a tract of land was purchased from one Gabriel Lucero, but the funds for the erection of the school building not being available, nothing was done. Plans, however, were early in this year prepared for a boarding school with 150 capacity; but after sinking a well for domestic water purposes it was discovered by United States Indian Inspector Walter H. Graves that a more available site could be secured in the immediate neighborhood, where water could be obtained from a running stream. The site was accordingly so changed and the buildings are now in course of construction, about 2 miles northwest of Dulce, N. Mex. The Indians are anxious for the school and it will be readily filled to the limit of its capacity.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS AND PLANTS.

Owing to unfavorable location of the site, it has been decided that the Indian school at Perris, Cal., can not be made the industrial school for Southern California, as was contemplated. Failure of water, unsuitableness of soil, and climatic conditions are such that while it is not the purpose of this office to discontinue the school, it is yet undesirable to ask Congress for large appropriations to transform it into a well-equipped training school. For the present it will be conducted as an Indian boarding school. The scholastic population of this portion of California is about 1,200, and it can readily be seen that here is a profitable field for the educational influence of a large training

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school. Congress recognized these conditions and provided in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1901—

For the establishment, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, of an Indian school at or near Riverside, California: *Provided*, That a suitable site can be obtained there for a reasonable sum, to be selected by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for the purchase of land, the erection of buildings, and for other purposes necessary to establish a complete school plant upon the new site, seventy-five thousand dollars.

In pursuance of this, United States Supervisor of Schools Frank M. Conser was in June, 1900, ordered to make an investigation of all available sites, and in an elaborate report recommended an ideal one on Magnolia avenue, about 5½ miles from the center of the city of Riverside, and three-fourths of a mile from Arlington Station on Santa Fe railroad. Negotiations have satisfactorily progressed, and plans are now under consideration for the plant.

The present site of the Blackfeet Agency boarding school, Montana, is unsatisfactory from a sanitary standpoint, aside from the fact that the buildings are old, dilapidated, and unsuited for school purposes. A new location at Cut Bank Creek has been selected, sewer and water systems laid out, plans prepared, and work will begin during this fiscal year.

Contract has been let for rebuilding the Winnebago Indian school, Nebraska, which was destroyed by fire several years ago. It will not be ready for occupancy before September 1, 1901.

The Indians living about Pryor Creek, on the Crow Reservation, Mont., have often petitioned this office and inspecting officials for a school for their children. Plans have been prepared and a school will be given them during the coming year.

The unsettled condition of the Apache Indians under the Fort Apache Indian Agency in Arizona has deterred the office from making any extensive plans for improving the present miserable buildings. Recent reports justify the opinion that the time is ripe for pushing school matters on this reservation, and details for water, sewer, and irrigation systems in connection with new buildings are now under consideration for the Indian children of this agency.

The Flathead Reservation in Montana and the Southern Ute in Colorado are two of the three Indian reservations which have no Government boarding school. The former has been the subject of an investigation, and as soon as a suitable site is obtained steps will be taken to give the Indians of that reservation adequate school facilities. United States Supervisor of Schools Charles H. Dickson, after an investigation of the latter, has selected an excellent site for the Southern Ute boarding school. Plans have been prepared, and as soon as sewer and water systems can be arranged the matter of making a contract for carrying out the plans will be taken up and a school given these Indians during the next year.

A contract has been made for the erection of a new dormitory at the Mount Pleasant school, Michigan. This building will replace the one destroyed by fire June 14, 1899. It will restore the capacity of this school to 300 pupils.

Owing to the difficulty of securing a suitable site for the Hopi (Moqui) training school in Arizona, plans have not been perfected for making most desirable and necessary improvements in the school for these Indians. Continued efforts will be made, however, to solve the problem.

In an act of Congress approved June 6, 1900, an agreement with the Fort Hall Indians, Idaho, was ratified, and to carry out the same it provided in section 2 of the act that $75,000 should be appropriated for the establishment of a modern school plant near the agency, and $75,000 additional may be expended by the Secretary of the Interior for the educational needs of these Indians. Upon the request of this office, June 23, 1900, United States Indian Inspector Walter H. Graves was directed by the Department to make an investigation of all available school sites near the agency. He has filed his report recommending a site about five miles from the agency. It is on a bluff about 30 feet high overlooking a broad expanse of meadow land lying to the east of Snake River, known as "Fort Hall Bottoms." Within a few hundred feet is the famous "Big Spring," which discharges not less than a million gallons of water per hour. This seems to be an ideal location, and plans are now under consideration for the early establishment of a complete modern school plant. It can not be opened for a year, however.

A new dormitory and improved water and sewer systems have been prepared for the Umatilla boarding school in Oregon and are now under contract.

Under the Tongue River Agency for the Northern Cheyenne Reservation in Montana there is no Government boarding school, only a day school with a capacity for 40 pupils. Although the educational needs of this tribe of Indians have been urgent, in view of unsettled matters concerning the reservation, it was considered unadvisable to make any move with reference to a boarding school pending certain negotiations with settlers on the reservation. United States Indian Inspector James McLaughlin in his report submitted to Congress at its last session relative to buying out these settlers referred to the educational condition of the Northern Cheyennes, recommending that a school be built for them. On a second visit to this reservation he recommended the "Busby Ranch" of 160 acres as a proper school site. This ranch is 18 miles southwest of the agency on Rosebud Creek and 32 miles from the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. The ranch is well watered, has 100 acres under cultivation, wells for domestic water purposes, and is in every way suited for an Indian school. A plant with a capacity of 150 pupils will be erected here during this fiscal year.

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SCHOOL APPROPRIATIONS.

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

TABLE 17.—*Annual appropriations made by the Government from and including the fiscal year 1877 for the support of Indian schools.*

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.
1877	$20,000		1890	$1,361,568	1
1878	30,000	50	1891	1,812,770	35
1879	60,000	100	1892	2,191,650	21.3
1880	75,000	25	1893	2,315,612	1.04
1881	75,000		1894	2,243,497	18.6
1882	135,000	80	1895	2,000,695	18.57
1883	487,200	260	1896	2,056,515	1.2
1884	676,200	38	1897	2,517,265	22.45
1885	992,800	47	1898	2,631,771	4.54
1886	1,100,065	10	1899	2,638,990	.0025
1887	1,211,116	10	1900	2,936,089	11.3
1888	1,119,916	12.6	1901	3,080,367	.049+
1889	1,318,015	11			

[1] Decrease.

The amount appropriated for the year may appear large, but it is insignificant compared with the value of the lands of these people which have been purchased or obtained from them by treaties. It is a small sum compared with the cost of the Indian wars of the United States and with what it would cost to hold them as semiprisoners upon reservations and feed them for an indefinite term of years. Humanity and economical considerations demand these appropriations, so that all the Indians may be educated to become self-supporting producers instead of idle consumers and mischief-makers.

That the amounts set aside have been judiciously expended is evident from the results obtained and the per capita cost of maintenance. The expenditures on behalf of Indian schools will exhibit a most favorable showing when compared with those of similar white institutions, such as industrial boarding and reform schools where the pupils and inmates are housed, fed, clothed, cared for in sickness and health and taught the elementary literary branches and a trade. The annual addition of 1,000 pupils requires a moderate increase each year in the total amounts appropriated for school purposes.

INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE INSTITUTES.

The association of Indian school employees at the annual institutes is beneficial. Schools as a rule are located far from the centers of civilization and thought, and therefore these gatherings are for the purpose of bringing together those engaged in a similar work in order that notes may be compared upon the best means of effecting the civilization of the Indian. Different localities represent different types of Indians and different theories of management. These meetings open discussions of practical matters and furnish food for thought and action during the coming year.

Under the management of the superintendent of Indian schools the institute was held this year at Charleston, S. C., July 5 to 13, as a department of the National Educational Association holding its annual meeting there at the same time. The employees were thus given an ample opportunity to participate in this great gathering of educators from all sections of the country and to hear the best exponents of pedagogy. Papers were prepared and read by the teachers and others upon their various branches of the work and informal discussions held.

A collection of literary and industrial work was made from a number of Indian schools and exhibited at the institute. This exhibit served to show the marvelous improvement that has been accomplished in the education of Indian youth. The display consisted of regular schoolroom papers, fancy work, plain sewing, mending, and work in wood and iron. All of this was excellently done and the large display of practical work attracted the greatest attention and interest. Neatly made gingham dresses, woolen garments, bonnets, aprons, girls' and boys' uniforms, showed the deft fingers of the girls, while the great variety of articles in wood, iron, tin, and leather was a credit to the boys. The collections of hammers, anvils, horseshoes, model gates, wrenches, saws, bureaus, harness, and shoes illustrated the diversified industrial training at the several schools. It was altogether a splendid exhibit of the talent and capacity of Indian pupils.

There were also three other interesting gatherings of Indian educators, as follows: Chemawa, Oreg., August 14 to 17; Puyallup, Wash., August 20 to 23, and Pine Ridge in July. These summer schools were devoted to the interchange of ideas and suggestions for the betterment of the service.

A report of these institutes will be found on page 437 of this report.

INDIAN SCHOOL SITES.

Publication of the history of Indian industrial school sites, and of the title to the land upon which Indian schools are located, was commenced in the annual report for 1892, and has been continued in subsequent reports, including this one, as follows:

Arizona.—Fort Mohave, 1892, page 879; Keam's Canyon, 1892, page 879; Phoenix, 1892, page 879; Blue Canyon, 1897, page 421; Truxton Canyon (formerly Hackberry) or Walapai, 1900, page 619.

California.—Perris, 1892, page 880; Greenville, 1897, page 421, and 1900 page 620.

Colorado.—Fort Lewis, 1892, page 880, and 1896, page 490; Grand Junction, 1893, page 469.

Idaho.—Fort Hall, 1892, page 880.

Iowa.—Tama, 1897, page 422.

Kansas.—Lawrence, 1892, page 881.

Michigan.—Mount Pleasant, 1892, page 882, and 1897, page 423.

Minnesota.—Pipestone, 1892, page 882, and 1898, page 25; Morris, 1897, page 423; Clontarf, 1897, page 424; Wild Rice River, 1898, page 24.

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Montana.—Fort Shaw, 1893, page 471.
Nebraska.—Genoa, 1892, page 883.
Nevada.—Carson, 1892, page 883, and 1897, page 425.
New Mexico.—Albuquerque, 1892, page 885; Santa Fe, 1892, page 886; Jicarilla, 1896, page 496.
North Carolina.—Cherokee, 1897, page 426.
North Dakota.—Fort Stevenson, 1892, page 887; Fort Totten, 1892, page 888.
Oklahoma.—Arapaho, 1892, page 889; Cheyenne, 1892, page 889; Seger Colony, 1892, page 890; Chilocco, 1892, page 890; Rainy Mountain, 1892, page 891; Fort Sill, 1893, page 473; Pawnee, 1893, page 473; Riverside, 1896, page 497; Kiowa or Washita, 1897, page 428; Red Moon, 1897, page 428.
Oregon.—Salem (formerly Forest Grove), 1892, page 891, and 1900, page 620; Umatilla, 1893, page 473.
Pennsylvania.—Carlisle, 1892, page 894.
South Dakota.—Flandreau, 1892, page 895, and 1898, page 25; Pierre, 1892, page 896; Chamberlain, 1897, page 429; Rapid City, 1898, page 26; Hope, 1900, page 621.
Wisconsin.—Tomah, 1892, page 897; Stockbridge, 1896, page 497; Hayward, 1900, page 621.

INDIAN SCHOOL EXHIBIT AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

A small exhibit was sent by this office last winter to the exposition at Paris, to form part of the educational exhibit of the United States. The assigned space was three cases. One case was filled with photographs of various Indian schools showing buildings and grounds and pupils engaged in crafts taught in the schools. With these were arranged class-room papers showing the intellectual progress and ability of Indian youth from the kindergarten to the normal and business classes; also their skill in drawing and designing. The other two cases contained articles from the school workshops, sloyd, tinware, harness and shoes, horseshoes and blacksmith tools; specimens of painting and printing and of carpentry with working drawings, and a model steam engine; also school uniforms for boys and girls and fine plain needlework, embroidery and lace. On shelves below were volumes of class-room papers sufficient to furnish to any interested student of such matters a fair idea of the course and methods of study pursued in our Indian schools and the proficiency and average work of entire classes. Above the cases, to give decorative color effect and an Indian individuality to the whole exhibit, were Indian blankets, matting, baskets, plaques, and a small bark canoe. These were grouped around a fine, large crayon head of an Indian in full native regalia, the work of the young Winnebago artist, Angel Decora.

A leaflet was prepared for general distribution at the exposition and was printed at the Carlisle school. It gives a brief *résumé*, with statistics, of the policy, the personnel, the finances, and the educational system of the Indian service, especially the latter.

Jurors have stated that the exhibit received much attention and favorable comment, and that it was specially timely because the whole matter of race education is now uppermost among the French, and they appreciated the combination of theoretical and practical training which was exemplified. The exhibit received a Grand Prix.

No attempt was made to present any Indian school individually, but those schools whose work was represented there were Carlisle, Genoa, Haskell, Oneida, Phoenix, Pine Ridge, and Seger Colony.

POPULATION.

As pertinent to the matter of Indian civilization, the question of whether the Indian tribes are dying out becomes of considerable importance. The generally accepted theory, popularly held, is that by contact with the white man, taking on a portion of his civilization and a greater portion of his vices, the extinction of the Indian is only a matter of time; that given conditions of existence wholly different from those to which his ancestors were accustomed, the Indian question would be solved by his extinction. Had the United States Government adopted the same policy with reference to these people as that of other nations dealing with savage tribes the probabilities are that the aboriginal races would no longer exist within the bounds of the United States. It is true that upon the statute books and in modern discussions of these races the names of many tribes known to the early history of the country are noticeably absent, and this leads to the popular conclusion that the Indian is fast dying out.

This is a misconception of historical data and is based largely upon the hypothesis that the country now known as the United States was, on the advent of Columbus, populated very densely. At the time of the discovery of America the explorers from the Old World were prone to exaggerate every unusual occurrence which was presented to them in the unknown world upon which they had landed, the few being magnified into the many, and the dark, mysterious forests were peopled by fancy with myriad hosts of red men guarding the secrets to untold mines of golden wealth. Lured by fanciful imaginings and heroic tales, the hardy warriors of the age, penetrating these sylvan retreats and finding not the gold they sought, glorified their prowess by the multiplicity of aborigines they met and conquered. It must be remembered that the domain of the United States is of vast extent; that the original inhabitants seldom lived in villages; that the women tilled the soil and the men were engaged in almost constant strife with other tribes and rival bands with each other in the same tribe. Agriculture being neglected, or pursued only by the weaker sex, the chase principally provided for life's urgent necessities, and game in sufficient quantities to support a large population must have vast ranges of unoccupied land. Hence, taking the concurrent facts of history and experience into consideration, it can, with a great degree of confidence, be stated that the Indian population of the United States has been very little diminished from the days of Columbus, Coronado, Raleigh, Capt. John Smith, and other early explorers.

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As stated, the age of discovery, the age when America was first made known to the civilized world, was one of exaggeration. The early colonists, sprinkling their small settlements near the coast, watching the tumbling waters of the river, with its source hidden in the great beyond and flowing past the cabin, seeing the dusky form of the Indian warrior sending his occasional arrow into their homes, and looking upon the dark and mighty forests, imagined that the vast country beyond was the empire of innumerable savage enemies, who were ready to dispute their ownership by rights of discovery and occupancy.

Early accounts, therefore, of the number of Indians in the United States at that time must be taken with due regard to the credibility of the witnesses presenting the same.

The first census of Indians was made by the General Government in 1850. Thomas Jefferson, however, in 1782, made two lists of Indians who at that date lived in and beyond the present limits of the United States. These estimates, as stated in his "Notes on Virginia," were compilations from four different lists, and present the attempt at an enumeration of such Indians as came under notice of the formulators of those lists.

The various and often conflicting statements relative to the Indian population of the United States from the earliest times, which include the estimates or "guesses" of the first enumerators to the present year, are given in the following table:

TABLE 18.—*Estimates of population of Indians in United States from 1759 to 1900.*

Year.	Authority.	Number.	Year.	Authority.	Number.
1759	Estimate of George Croghan	19,500	1876	Report of Indian Office	291,882
1761	Estimate of Colonel Bouquet	51,000	1877	do	276,510
1768	Estimate of Captain Hutchins	35,830	1878	do	276,595
1779	Estimate of John Dodge	11,050	1879	do	278,628
1789	Estimate of the Secretary of War	76,000	1880	Report of United States census	322,531
1790	Estimate of Gilbert Imbay	60,000	1880	Report of Indian Office	256,127
1820	Report of Morse on Indian Affairs	471,036	1881	do	328,238
1825	Report of Secretary of War	129,366	1882	do	326,029
1829	do	312,930	1883	do	331,972
1832	Estimate of Samuel J. Drake	268,533	1884	do	330,776
1834	Report of Secretary of War	312,610	1885	do	344,064
1836	Report of Superintendent of Indian Affairs	253,464	1886	do	331,735
1837	do	302,198	1887	do	243,299
1850	Report of H. R. Schoolcraft	388,229	1888	do	246,036
1853	Report of United States census, 1850	400,764	1889	do	250,183
1855	Report of Indian Office	314,622	1890	Report of United States census	248,253
1857	Report of H. R. Schoolcraft	379,261	1891	Report of Indian Office	246,834
1860	Report of Indian Office	294,300	1892	do	248,310
1865	do	294,574	1893	do	249,356
1870	Report of United States census	313,712	1894	do	251,907
1870	Report of Indian Office	313,371	1895	do	248,310
1875	do	305,068	1896	do	248,354
			1897	do	248,813
			1898	do	262,965
			1899	do	267,906
			1900	do	270,544

The above table excludes the Indians of Alaska, but includes the New York Indians (5,334) and the Five Civilized Tribes in Indian Territory (84,750)—a total population of 90,084. These Indians are often separated from the others in statistics because they have separate school and governmental systems.

Prior to the first census of 1850 only small reliance can be placed upon the figures given, and the work of the "estimator" entered largely into the results after that date until about 1870 or 1880, when the importance of the data became apparent. All estimates of Indians must contain some element of doubt, by reason of the shifting about of the tribes, their ignorance of the English language, and disinclination to be counted except for ration and annuity purposes.

The table is an interesting one, and shows that since 1870 the Indian population has been nearly stationary. There has been a decrease, of course, but that may be accounted for by the numbers of Indians who have become citizens of the United States and lost their tribal identity, and are counted in the regular census of American people. The census of 1890 shows 58,806 Indians as residents of various States, who are not counted on the Indian rolls as such.

It is evident that with the humane treatment of this Government, and contrary to the predictions of many, the Indian is not dying out, is not becoming extinct. He is in our population, but not of it, and there is only one course to pursue, and that is so to educate each generation that it will be a stepping-stone to the final achievement of complete extinguishment of the Indian race by its absorption into the body politic of the country.

EXHIBITION OF INDIANS.

During the past year this office has refused to recommend to the Department that permission be granted for any persons or companies to take Indians for show and exhibition purposes. Among the applicants so refused was the well-known firm of Cody (Buffalo Bill) & Salisbury, which has for several years past secured Indians for its "Wild West Show."

In only two instances has permission been granted Indians to leave their reservation to take part in local celebrations. One was to attend the annual Frontier Day celebration at Cheyenne, Wyo. Indians from the Shoshone Agency, Wyo., have for several years past been allowed to participate in this celebration, and at the solicitation of Hon. Francis E. Warren, United States Senate, permission was granted August 4, 1900, for about thirty of them to do so this year. The conditions were that satisfactory arrangements would be made by the authorities having the celebration in charge for the care, protection, and expenses of the Indians; that the Government was to be at no cost whatever, and that the Indians could be spared from their homes without detriment to their interests.

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August 24, 1900, permission was granted, upon the request of Hon. H. C. Hansbrough, United States Senate, for about twenty-five families with their tepees to leave the Standing Rock Reservation, N. Dak., to participate in the "harvest festival" to be held at Casselton, N. Dak. In this case the same requirements were exacted as in the former.

NEEDED PUBLICATIONS ON INDIAN MATTERS.

The suggestions made in my last report as to the need of new compilations of laws relating to Indian affairs, of executive orders concerning Indian reservations, and of treaties and agreements made with Indians are earnestly renewed. The latest edition of Laws Relating to Indian Affairs stops with March 4, 1884; Executive Orders Relating to Indian Reservations is brought down no farther than April 1, 1890, and the editions of both works are exhausted. Since these dates legislation of vital importance has been enacted, and many changes have been made in Indian reservations. Constant calls are made on the office for the old volumes and for information as to subsequent legislation and executive action. The public need can be met only by new editions of these books, which should, of course, be brought down to date.

In 1837 a compilation of Indian treaties from 1778 to date was made, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. An inaccurate Revision of Indian Treaties *then in force* was made in 1873. The demand for a publication that shall contain all ratified treaties and agreements made by the United States with Indian tribes is increasing. It would be in constant use in this office and would be frequently referred to by other Government bureaus and by members of Congress as well as by the public at large.

Again I urge that Congress make an appropriation to cover the expense of compiling and issuing these three publications.

CLERKS DESIGNATED AS SPECIAL DISBURSING AGENTS.

By the fourth section of "An act to legalize the deed and other records of the Office of Indian Affairs, and to provide and authorize the use of a seal by said office," approved July 26, 1892 (27 Stat. L., p. 272), one of the employees of this office was authorized to be designated by the Commissioner as the receiving clerk, who should give bond in the sum of $1,000, etc. There is another clerk in this office, who has been appointed and designated by the Secretary of the Interior as a special disbursing officer, who is required to give bond in the sum of $2,000. There is no salary, pay, or other emolument attached to these offices for the performance of the duties thus imposed upon them.

It is now the policy of the Government to require that its bonded officers execute a bond, etc., with a duly organized bond and trust company. I respectfully recommend that Congress be requested to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to pay from year to year, out of the contingent fund of the Department, the annual cost of the bonds thus required of these or of any other clerks in the Department where no salary or compensation is allowed or paid for the services for which the bond is given.

SPELLING OF NAMES OF INDIAN TRIBES.

It has long been recognized as unfortunate that there existed no authorized standard spelling of the names of Indian tribes and bands. Treaties, laws, reports, old and recent, have spelled the same name from one to a dozen or more different ways, each individual speller being a law unto himself. Out of the variations through a long series of years many spellings, and hence pronunciations, which are known to be corrupted, have nevertheless become generally accepted, like Chippewa, for instance, which should be Ojibwa; or Sac, which should be Sauk, etc.; or incorrect names for tribes have come into general use, as Moqui for Hopi and Sioux for Dakota.

For some years the Bureau of American Ethnology has been trying to systematize its own spelling, and the Century Dictionary of Names, with the help of the Bureau, carried the matter along a little further, although in a new edition of that work many additions and changes will have to be made.

The Government Printing Office, which follows exactly the spelling promulgated by the Board of Geographic Names, asked this office to prepare for its use a similar list of names of Indian tribes to be published in its forthcoming Manual of Style Governing Composition and Proof Reading. After consultation with the Bureau of American Ethnology such a list was prepared, which both that Bureau and the Indian Bureau, as well as the Printing Office, propose to follow in the future as the "authorized version."

Attempt was made to spell all names phonetically, but it is not claimed that the spellings adopted are as scientific and consistent as might be desired. Necessarily it was somewhat a matter of compromise since it was found inexpedient to reject spellings which have long obtained in treaties and legislation and such as have been used in geographic terms or are of foreign origin. It is too late now to undertake much of a reform in the spelling of Indian names; but uniformity is still within reach, and it is believed will be secured by the adoption of this list, which has been sent out to all agencies and schools in the Indian service. It will be found on page 519 and is the same as that published by the Printing Office with a few additions. This revised spelling is followed throughout this report.

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COMMISSIONS.

Chippewa Commission.—In previous annual reports of the office, commencing with 1889, will be found accounts of the progress of the work of the Chippewa Commission in carrying out the provisions of the act of Congress of January 14, 1889 (25 Stats., 642), entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota." On April 9, 1900, the commission submitted a schedule showing allotments to 4,211 Indians on the White Earth Reservation, and on July 21, 1900, a supplemental schedule was submitted, showing allotments to 160 Indians on said reservation. June 20, 1900, the Secretary of the Interior directed that the work of the Chippewa Commission be suspended and that its final accounts be closed. July 21 the commission (D. S. Hall) reported to this office that it had on that date turned over to the United States Indian agent of the White Earth Agency all its books, records, papers, etc. This closed the work of the commission.

Crow, Flathead, etc., Commission.—The appropriation for the payment of the expenses of the Crow, Flathead, etc., Commission having become exhausted, that commission was suspended November 14, 1899, in compliance with Department instructions, and the members were directed to proceed to their homes not later than the 18th of that month and to incur no money liability after that date. It was proposed by the commissioners that a deficiency appropriation be secured to continue the commission to April 1, 1900, when the same would expire by limitation of law (act March 3, 1899, 30 Stat. L., p. 1235), and also that Congress be asked to authorize its continuance for another year from April 1, 1900. The office in its report of January 5, 1900, declined, however, to recommend any further appropriation for this commission, and in Department reply of January 8, 1900, this position was concurred in and the office was instructed to so advise the commissioners. The suspension of the commission continued until April 1, 1900, when under the law it ceased to exist.

The following provision, however, was made by Congress in the deficiency appropriation act approved June 6, 1900, for continuing this commission:

> For continuing after the passage of this act and during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and one 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, fifteen thousand dollars, and the members of said commission shall perform such duties as may be required of them by the Secretary of the Interior. (31 Stats., 302.)

In compliance with the above provision, Messrs. James H. McNeely, of Evansville, Ind.; Charles G. Hoyt, of Beatrice, Nebr., former commissioners, and B. J. McIntire, of Kalispell, Mont., were appointed on June 25, 1900, as the members of the commission, Mr. McNeely being designated chairman thereof, and Mr. Hoyt disbursing officer. There

remained of the tribes named in the act of June 10, 1896, which provided for the appointment of this commission, only the Yakima in Washington and the Flatheads in Montana with whom agreements had not been concluded. Instructions for the guidance of the commission in the conduct of negotiations with these two tribes were prepared by the office, and they were directed to proceed first to the Yakima Reservation and take up the work there.

It was stated in my last annual report that a total of $49,500 had been appropriated for this commission. Adding to this the $15,000 appropriated by the act above quoted makes a total of $64,500.

Five Civilized Tribes Commission.—Its work is referred to under the head of Indian Territory on page 103.

Puyallup Commission.—The Indian appropriation act approved May 31, 1900, contains the following clause relative to the Puyallup commission:

> For the compensation of the commissioner authorized by the Indian appropriation act approved June seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, 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. (31 Stats., p. 239.)

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 approved March 1, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 940). Clinton A. Snowden was appointed commissioner June 22, 1897. He is still in charge of the work, and is making satisfactory progress. It should be remarked, however, that the work of ascertaining and determining the legal heirs of deceased allottees is slow, and sometimes difficult, because the heirs are scattered, some living in other parts of Washington than the reservation, also in Oregon and elsewhere, even in Alaska. This makes it difficult to reach them and obtain proper evidence as to heirship. There are, however, only a few cases delayed on this account.

ALLOTMENTS AND PATENTS.

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

ALLOTMENTS ON RESERVATIONS.

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

Chippewa of Lake Superior on the Bad River Reservation, Wis.	135
Chippewa of Lake Superior on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, Wis	152
Chippewa of the Mississippi on Deer Creek Reservation, Minn.	4
Omaha in Nebraska	799
Santee Sioux in Nebraska	481
Sioux of the Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak.	3
Umatilla Reservation, Oreg.	887

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

Colville Reservation, Wash.	646
Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak.	940
Klamath Reservation, Oreg.	1,174
Otoe Reservation, Okla.	440
Sioux of the Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak. (including 469 previously approved which have been revised under act of March 3, 1899, 30 Stats., 1092)	3,107
Yakima Reservation, Wash. (approved September 13, 1899, but not included in last annual report)	589
Certificates issued to members of the Kiowa and Comanche tribes.	6

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

Chippewa of the Mississippi on White Earth Reservation, Minn.	4,367
Sioux of the Lower Brulé Reservation, S. Dak.	556
Sioux of the Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.	473

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

Cheyenne River Reservation, S. Dak. April 7, 1900, the President granted authority for making allotments on the Cheyenne River Reservation, and Special Allotting Agent John H. Knight, who had just completed the work of allotting the Indians of the Lower Brulé Reservation, was designated to make the same. Instructions were given him April 19, 1900, which were approved by the Department April 25, and shortly thereafter he entered upon the duty. August 20 he had made 127 allotments.

Kiowa and Comanche Reservation, Okla.—The agreement concluded with the Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache tribes of Indians October 21, 1892, was ratified by Congress June 6, 1900, the original agreement as incorporated in the act being materially changed and amended. As ratified, the agreement provides for the allotment of 160 acres of land to each member of said tribes, the allotments to be selected within ninety days from the ratification of the agreement.

Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, may extend the time for making such selection; and should any Indian entitled to allotments hereunder fail or refuse to make his or her selection of land in that time, then the allotting agent in charge of the work of making such allotments shall, within the next thirty days after said time, make allotments to such Indians, which shall have the same force and effect as if the selection were made by the Indian.

The act authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior to cause the allotment of said lands to be made by "any Indian inspector or special agent." It also provides that the time for making allotments shall in no event be extended beyond six months from the passage of the act. July 6, 1900, Inspector C. F. Nesler and Special Agents E. B. Reynolds and A. C. Hawley were designated to make the allotments. Instructions for their guidance were approved by the Department July 12, 1900. No appropriation for this work was made by Congress. The expenses will, therefore, have to be paid out of the regular appropriation for surveying and alloting Indian reservations for the current fiscal year, amounting to $20,000, from which appropriation are paid the per diem and expenses of the allotting agents on Cheyenne River and Rosebud reservations, as well as two special allotting agents on duty in connection with allotments on the public lands. The latter work will be arranged so as to allow as much as possible for the Kiowa allotments. No effort will be spared to complete this work by the 6th of December next.

Omaha and Winnebago Reservation, Nebr.—Special Allotting Agent John K. Rankin has completed the work of making the additional allotments on the Omaha Reservation under the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 612), so far as practicable, pending the final determination of certain suits for tribal rights instituted by mixed bloods. The 799 patents referred to above have been issued on allotments made by him, and have been transmitted to the agent for delivery.

He is now engaged on the Winnebago Reservation investigating the rights of parties to whom patents were issued under the act of February 21, 1863 (12 Stats., 658), preliminary to completing the allotments under the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 394).

Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.—Special Allotting Agent William A. Winder has completed the revision of allotments made on the Rosebud Reservation prior to March 3, 1899. By the act of that date (30 Stats., 1362) allotments of 320 acres previously made to the head of a family were to be divided equally between husband and wife. He reported September 30, 1900, that up to that date he had made a total of 4,149 allotments on the Rosebud Reservation, leaving some 700 allotments yet to be made.

Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.—Special Allotting Agent John T. Wertz, who was engaged in making allotments on the Shoshone Reservation, was suspended from duty by the Department May 15, 1900, pending an investigation of his work which was made by Inspector McConnell. Report upon the case was submitted to the Department June 26, 1900, with the recommendation that Allotting Agent Wertz be relieved from duty and ordered home. The Department concurred, and he was ordered home (Omaha, Nebr.) by telegram dated July 3, 1900. He reached there July 7, 1900. Before his suspension he had made 205 allotments.

His predecessor, John W. Clark, made 1,310 allotments on that reservation. The allotment work there has been suspended until a system of irrigation can be planned and approved. When this shall have been done the allotment work there will be resumed. George Butler is now engaged in the preparation of irrigation plans for this reservation.

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NONRESERVATION ALLOTMENTS.

Helena, Mont., land district.—Having concluded his work in Minnesota and Wisconsin, so far as was deemed practicable, Special Allotting Agent Keepers was instructed April 26, 1900, to proceed to the Helena, Mont., land district to investigate 52 applications for allotments of lands therein. He found that with the exception of a few cases the applicants or beneficiaries named in the applications were Indian women married to white men and their half-blood children, and that they were not therefore entitled to allotments under the rulings and decisions of the Department. He also found that in a number of instances the women and children are enrolled at the Blackfeet Agency, and are drawing annuities as Indians of that agency, although living on the public domain with their white husbands and fathers. Mr. Keepers recommended the cancellation of all such applications, and the same have been reported to the General Land Office with the request that steps be taken to effect their cancellation. Mr. Keepers completed this work about August 15, 1900.

On account of the reduced state of the appropriation for making allotments to Indians, upon the recommendation of this office the Department directed that Mr. Keepers be furloughed without pay on August 10, 1900, until such time as it may be deemed advisable to recall him to duty. He was ordered to his home, Beallsville, Ohio, August 13, 1900. As soon as the condition of the allotment funds will permit, the office expects to recommend his return to the field.

Washington.—Special Allotting Agent William E. Casson was engaged in allotment work on the north half of the Colville Reservation from July, 1899, until early in January of the present year. January 29, 1900, he was instructed to proceed to Wenatchee, Wash., for the purpose of making allotments to the Indians in that locality. Very little suitable vacant land for allotments was found there, and but 18 allotments were made. A detailed account of his work among those Indians will be found under the head of "Wenatchi Indians," page 174.

Case of Mike Williams.—June 23, 1900, the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department rendered an opinion in the matter of the application of Susan Williams, a Manache Indian, for an allotment for her minor child, Mike Williams, of certain unsurveyed public lands in T. 25 S., R. 27 E., Independence, California, land district, under section 4 of the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), as amended by act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stat., 794).

The opinion states that the Commissioner of the General Land Office had asked for instructions in this case, the facts being as follows: Susan Williams made application August 13, 1891, for her minor son, Mike Williams, 15 years of age. October 16, 1899, a special agent of the General Land Office reported that he had made an investigation of the facts connected with the application and found that Mike Williams was a half-breed, his father being a white man named Ham Williams and his mother a full-blood Manache Indian. Thereupon the Commissioner of the General Land Office submitted the application to this office for such action as it deemed necessary to determine the status of the minor. This office returned the application expressing the opinion that it should be allowed to stand, because until August 3, 1896, the Department had recognized the child of an Indian woman born of a marriage entered into prior to the act of August 9, 1888 (25 Stat., 392), as entitled to an allotment under said fourth section; since August 3, 1896, such applications have not been allowed. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, on the contrary, expressed the opinion that this minor, being the son of a white man, took the status of the father, which made him a citizen of the United States, and therefore not entitled to an allotment as an Indian.

The Assistant Attorney-General's opinion is that a child of a white man married to an Indian woman follows the status of the father as to citizenship, and that there is nothing to indicate that this applicant comes under any exception to the rule. Therefore, under the rulings of the Department (Black Tomahawk *v.* James E. Waldron, 13 L. D., 683, and 19 L. D., 311, and Ulin *v.* Colby, 24 L. D., 311), this application of Susan Williams for her minor child, Mike Williams, should not be allowed.

Department approval of this opinion, dated June 23, was forwarded to this office by the Commissioner of the General Land Office on July 18, 1900.

July 25, this office requested the Department to reconsider its approval of that opinion, basing the request upon the argument contained in its letter to the General Land Office of January 25, 1900.

The Department replied, July 27, that that argument had been fully considered by both the Department and the Assistant Attorney-General, and that there seemed to be no reason for a reconsideration of the case. The views of this office upon cases of this character having been fully set forth in the Annual Report for 1899, pages 46 to 50, it is not necessary to repeat them here.

Case of Stephen Gheen.—January 25, 1899, the application (No. 28, Duluth, Minn., series) by Stephen Gheen, a half-breed Chippewa Indian, for an allotment, under said section 4 of the general allotment act (supra), of certain surveyed lands was submitted to the Department by this office. The application was made by Gheen on October 2, 1888; the lands applied for were agricultural in character, and the applicant had made settlement and improvements thereon. The office referred to the fact that the Department did not decide until August 3, 1896, that the children of an Indian mother and white father, a citizen of the United States, are not entitled to allotments under said fourth

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section, and that prior to that date allotments made to mixed bloods as well as full bloods, had been approved by the Department; therefore it would appear that the decision should not be retroactive, and that it should apply to allotments made prior to that date. April 5, 1900, the office submitted an argument at length in favor of the Indian's claim, and asked that it be considered and finally determined. July 30, 1900, the Department replied that this case was similar to that of Mike Williams, and that the rule therein laid down would govern.

The office understands from these two rulings that all allotment applications made by the children of Indian women married to white men are to be rejected, and that all allotments to them not patented are to be canceled.

IRRIGATION.

The Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to employ not exceeding two superintendents of irrigation, who shall be skilled irrigation engineers. Under this authority George Butler is employed as superintendent of irrigation on the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming, and John D. Harper has recently been appointed such superintendent for the pueblos of New Mexico, several of these communities being in a distressing state of poverty from lack of water.

The amount of the appropriation available for irrigation purposes during the current fiscal year, aside from the funds of a few tribes, is $50,000.

Colorado River Reservation, Ariz.—The Indians have suffered for some years on account of insufficient irrigation. Out of 2,000 Indians belonging on the reservation only 300 were living there in 1898, some 1,500 having congregated in the vicinity of Needles, Cal., many of them subsisting by the charity of citizens and travelers.

Last year relief to some extent was afforded by the purchase of a steam engine and pump by which water was supplied to a small tract of land, enabling a few of those who had left the reservation to return.

There is an abundant water supply, said to be capable of irrigating some 300,000 acres of land, which will produce any of the fruits, vegetables, or grains that can be grown in southern California. To construct a system of irrigation for these lands will necessarily be an undertaking of considerable magnitude, but it will sooner or later become a necessity.

Pima Reservation, Ariz.—For a number of years the matter of a water supply for the Pima Indians on the Gila River Reservation in Arizona has received the attention of this office. Before the lands around the reservation were settled to any considerable extent these Indians were enabled to obtain a sufficient water supply to irrigate so much of the reservation as would enable them to raise crops enough for their support. As the country settled up, the supply in the Gila River was

appropriated by the settlers above the reservation, so that during the last few years the river has been almost dry on the reservation during the irrigation season.

The Department of Justice was asked to institute legal proceedings to stop the diversion of water from the Indians, but they are only entitled to so much of the waters of the river as they have been accustomed to use, which amount it has been found impossible to determine.

An investigation of the water supply was made under the direction of the Geological Survey. It showed that there was no method of obtaining a sufficient supply of water except by the construction of a dam and reservoir at some point on the river above the reservation. (Senate Doc. 27, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session.) Further investigation showed the best and most economical location for such a reservoir to be near San Carlos. (Senate Doc. 37, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session.)

During the last session of Congress a bill (H. R. 3733) "To authorize the construction of a reservoir near San Carlos, Ariz., to provide water for irrigating Sacaton Reservation, and for other purposes," was introduced and referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Arid Lands. This bill appropriates the sum of $1,000,000 for the purpose of sounding for bed rock at the foundations of the proposed San Carlos dam, for preparing detailed plans and estimates, and for beginning the construction of foundations and completion of said dam or dams, the money to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and the work to begin as early as possible and to be prosecuted to completion without delay.

The estimate of the Geological Survey for the entire work, including damages for right of way and diversion dam at the head of the Florence Canal, was $1,038,926. The reservoir is estimated to be of sufficient capacity to irrigate 100,000 acres in addition to the lands of the Indians. As the valuation of a perpetual water right is not less than $10 per acre in Arizona, the value of the lands reclaimed in addition to the Indian lands would be equal to the proposed appropriation.

April 24, 1900, this office made report upon the bill, in which it expressed the hope that it would be favorably considered by the committee and by Congress. The bill was not passed, but Congress appropriated the sum of $30,000 for the temporary support of the Indians of the Pima Agency.

It is understood to be the purpose of the Department to expend this $30,000 in the construction of ditches, with the view of having them available whenever the reservoir shall be constructed, Indians to be employed in the work. While the ditches may not be of use, it is certainly wise to require the Indians to perform labor in return for the appropriation, as otherwise they might be led to abandon their former habits of industry and become pauperized.

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With a sufficient water supply the Pima Indians can support themselves in comfort with no pecuniary assistance from the Government. Without this, appropriations must be continued indefinitely. I can not too strongly urge the passage of the bill for the construction of the proposed reservoir.

Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho.—December 5, 1899, a telegram from the Fort Hall Agency informed this office that the receiver of the Idaho Canal Company had reported that the canal from Blackfoot River to Ross Fork Creek would be completed by December 12, and it was urged that a competent man be sent to inspect the same. The telegram was submitted to the Department December 6, with recommendation that Inspector Graves be instructed to inspect the work and to accept it if it had been completed in accordance with the terms of the contract with the company.

January 26, 1900, Inspector Graves reported that the condition of the canal at that time was such that it could not be accepted as having been so constructed, and that the final payment of $22,500 ought not to be made.

June 29, 1900, the Department directed that no further payment be made so long as the work fails to meet the requirements of the contract, or so long as claims on account of the work remain unsatisfied which might be enforced to the injury of the Indians.

The report of Agent A. F. Caldwell, dated May 24, 1900, showed that the following liens had been filed on the dates indicated:

Aug. 1, 1896.	James Pratt	$24.00
Aug. 1, 1896.	Lee Warren	6.50
Aug. 1, 1896.	George Bozarth	17.00
Feb. 5, 1898.	Charles D. Chapin	157.50
Feb. 7, 1898.	Julian DeCoster	1,125.00
Feb. 7, 1898.	Fred Wilson	525.70
Feb. 9, 1898.	Joseph M. Johnson	88.50
Feb. 10, 1898.	Roy Davis	121.15
Feb. 11, 1898.	Joseph E. Hall	108.50
Feb. 11, 1898.	G. H. Nickerson	1,189.80
Feb. 14, 1898.	John A. Modine	1,805.30
Feb. 16, 1898.	Murdock & Cowles	229.85
Feb. 26, 1898.	George J. Wernett and William Dial	450.00
		5,848.80

The following is a list of all unsatisfied judgments, with the date of each:

Mar. 11, 1897.	Jacob Teeples	$437.34
Mar. 15, 1898.	J. H. Brady	6,633.12
Mar. 23, 1898.	E. T. Wilson	668.50
Mar. 29, 1898.	C. E. Thum, receiver	742.30
Oct. 1, 1898.	Grant H. Nickerson	1,290.40
Mar. 30, 1899.	John A. Modine	3,665.12
Mar. 30, 1899.	E. T. Wilson	324.50
		13,761.28

All of the foregoing are simple judgments, with the exception of that of E. T. Wilson, $668.50, and Grant H. Nickerson, $1,290.40, which are foreclosures of liens. The judgment of John A. Modine for $3,665.12 includes also the liens of several other parties, viz, Julien DeCoster, John A. Modine, Fred Wilson, and Wernett & Dial. The amount of the judgments, as shown in above list, includes the actual amounts of the various judgments with the costs added.

July 27, 1900, Samuel J. Rich, receiver of the Idaho Canal Company, was notified that the defective work must be remedied and the contract fully complied with, and that no further payment would be made until it should be satisfactorily shown that all claims that had or might become liens upon the property of said company to the injury or detriment of the Indians or the United States had been satisfied or discharged. On the same date each surety on the bond of the company, Messrs. James H. Brady, Daniel Swinehart, Frank W. Smith, and Charles W. Spalding, was notified that he would be held liable for any default of the company under its contract.

The letter addressed to Mr. Smith, at his last-known residence, has been returned to this office undelivered.

In a report dated August 3, 1900, Inspector Graves refers to the irrigation situation on the Fort Hall Reservation as follows:

> The ditch constructed by the receiver for the Idaho Canal Company last winter, extending from the Blackfoot River to Ross Fork Creek, is dry and useless. One or two unsuccessful attempts were made earlier in the season to flow water through it. At each attempt the water broke through the embankments and washed out unsightly gorges along the side of the mountain and deposited sand over the land below in such quantities as to ruin it for any purpose except as a sand bank.
>
> I had some misgivings as to the capability of this canal for carrying the amount of water required by the contract last winter when I examined it and reported upon the matter, and the experience of these attempts to flow water through it has confirmed my estimate of it. The difficulty arises from the fact that the ditch is not excavated sufficiently; it is a "built-up" channel rather than an excavated one. In order to make a cheap but showy ditch only the surface of the ground was excavated for most of the distance, and the material used in making the embankments was borrowed from the surface along the outside of the channel, as it was loose and required but little, if any, plowing and breaking; indeed, it was mostly sand, and when such material was placed in narrow steep-sloped embankments it is not at all surprising that it will not withstand the pressure and washing of the water when flowing through the ditch in any quantity. I do not believe the ditch in its present condition will carry one-fourth of the quantity of water it is expected to carry and that it will be necessary to carry if the contract is fulfilled. * * * *
>
> These Indians are so impressed with the idea that this irrigation undertaking is a deception and a fraud and pregnant with so much trouble and disaster for them when they attempt to farm and depend upon the ditch for their supply of water that they will not talk about it nor listen with patience to any explanations concerning the matter. It will take a long time to overcome the prejudice that they have acquired against this company and its ditch system.
>
> If it were possible for the Department to foreclose the business in some manner and acquire the right and contract of this canal from the head of it at Snake River

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down to the end, and eliminate the Idaho Canal Company altogether from the affairs of the reservation, it would be better for all concerned and would place the Government in position to advance and improve the condition of these Indians in some effective way.

As a matter of convenient reference the following history of the steps taken to secure a water supply for the Fort Hall Reservation is here given, being extracts from office letter of December 3, 1896:

July 1, 1891, the Acting Secretary of the Interior authorized this office to inform the Idaho Canal Company that the right of way into and across the Fort Hall Indian Reservation would be formally granted to said company when certain conditions had been complied with, and granted permission for the company to commence work on the reservation subject to these conditions and the intercourse laws.

Previously to this Commissioner Morgan had had considerable correspondence with Mr. Hall, the president of the Idaho Canal Company, concerning this right of way, and regarding terms and conditions upon which the company would furnish a supply of water for the Indians.

This action was based on the tenth section of the act of Congress of September 1, 1888 (25 Stat. L., 455), and that of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1011).

September 6, 1894, Agent Fisher, of the Fort Hall Agency, advised this office that he had been informed by Mr. L. E. Hall, president of the Idaho Canal Company, that the proposed irrigating canal across the reservation, for which right of way had been granted as above stated, could hardly be constructed for some time to come, as the company was composed of men of limited means, and it had been ascertained that the cost of construction would be more than double the amount anticipated.

June 2, 1892, Special Agent Leonard reported to this office that it would be necessary to provide a general system of water supply for irrigation and domestic purposes on the Fort Hall Reservation, in order to induce the Indians to establish homes, cultivate the soil, and properly care for their domestic animals, poultry, etc.; that the water in the Blackfoot River had already been appropriated by the whites; and that it was only a question of time until all the water in Snake River would be appropriated north of the reservation. He expressed the opinion that the Pocatello town-site fund would be best invested in establishing a system of irrigation.

October 15, 1892, Acting Commissioner Belt directed Agent Fisher to submit a report indicating what system or systems of irrigation it were possible to construct in order to afford an ample supply of water for the Indians for all purposes, and the estimated cost of the same. He was also directed, in case he was unable to do this without the aid of a surveyor, to submit an estimate of the cost involved in the employment of such surveyor.

October 27, 1892, Acting Commissioner Belt recommended that the Department authorize the Fort Hall agent to expend $200 for the purpose of preparing plans and estimates for a system of irrigation on this reservation. This recommendation was based on Agent Fisher's letter of October 20, 1892. July 12, 1893, the Department returned the above report for further consideration and report.

Acting Agent Van Orsdale having been called upon for a recommendation in the matter, he reported under date of August 10, 1893, that it was certainly advisable to decide soon upon some system of irrigation and to begin work. He also reported that the Idaho Canal Company proposed to guarantee a perpetual flow of water at $250 per cubic foot, the Government to take at least 300 cubic feet, which would bring the original cost up to $75,000, with annual maintenance tax of $7,500 to irrigate 24,000 acres.

August 18, 1893, I renewed the recommendation of my predecessor for the employment of a surveyor, and on August 21, 1893, the Department granted the necessary authority.

December 6, 1893, Captain Van Orsdale submitted his report. He estimated the cost of the construction of a canal from the Snake River, having a capacity of 600 cubic feet per second, including four or five laterals, at $145,000.

This amount being largely in excess of the appropriation available for irrigation purposes, no action was taken upon the report, but during the session of Congress Senator Dubois secured the passage of the clause in the act of August 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 280), authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to contract with responsible parties for the construction of irrigating canals and the purchase or securing of water supply on the Fort Hall Reservation, and providing that the cost of the same should be paid from the funds of the Indians.

November 24, 1894, Mr. Walter H. Graves, superintendent of the construction of a system of irrigation on the Crow Reservation, was instructed under authority from the Department to proceed to the Fort Hall Reservation and investigate the matter of furnishing a water supply thereon carefully and report the result thereof to this office.

April 27, 1895, he submitted his report in which he referred to several propositions submitted to this office and to him. Regarding the Idaho Canal Company he stated that it had commenced the construction of a canal for the purpose of supplying the lands on the reservation with water; had practically finished several miles of the heaviest and most expensive work upon it; had a good location for head works; and had in place a fairly substantial head gate, etc.

Regarding the proposals of Messrs. Cusick & Hower, Superintendent Graves stated that they did not reach him in time to enable him to indicate their proposed line upon the map; that the character of such works as they had constructed was superficial in every respect, and that he doubted their ability to perpetuate the undertaking. They submitted no estimate for the construction of a canal south of the Blackfoot River.

Superintendent Graves's report not being regarded as sufficiently explicit to enable this office to intelligently consider the matter he was summoned to this city for consultation, and Mr. Hall, president of the Idaho Canal Company, who was then in Chicago asking for an answer to this proposition, was advised of that fact.

After an extended conference with Superintendent Graves and Mr. Hall, Acting Commissioner Smith, on May 22, 1895, asked Mr. Hall to submit proposals for the delivery of 300 cubic feet of water to the Indians above Ross Fork Creek and an equal quantity below, on the basis of a perpetual right, and also the price for which his company would convey to the United States all its right, title, and interest in and to the irrigating canal known as the Idaho Canal Company's short line, including the franchises, rights of way and appurtenances, and the ditch and improvements already constructed on the reservation.

To this communication Mr. Hall replied specifically May 24, 1895. His proposals were submitted to Superintendent Graves, who reported thereon June 1, 1895, expressing the opinion that the proposition of the company to deliver 300 cubic feet of water between the Blackfoot River and Ross Fork Creek was the best one that had been offered for the consideration of the Department. He made certain suggestions as to the guaranties to be exacted and as to the terms of payment, etc. One of the advantages to be secured from this proposed agreement was a perpetual water right for the lands below Ross Fork Creek at a fixed price per acre, it being contemplated that these lands would eventually be sold for the benefit of the Indians. * * *

June 19, 1895, the draft of a contract with the Idaho Canal Company embodying the provisions approved by Superintendent Graves was prepared and submitted to the Secretary, with the recommendation that if it was satisfactory to him it be submitted to the company for its acceptance and proper execution. * * *

July 10, 1895, the Secretary of the Interior approved of the terms of the proposed contract, as prepared by this office, and authorized me to have the same executed on

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the part of the company, together with a bond for $50,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, the latter to be then forwarded for execution by the Department. The contract was executed by the company (L. E. Hall, president), July 30, 1895, and filed in this office August 7, 1895, by Frank W. Smith. By the informal direction of the Secretary the contract was not submitted to him, but retained in this office.

October 7, 1895, he [the secretary] advised me that after full consideration as to the interests involved in their relation to the future of the Indians, and in view of counter propositions offered by other parties prior and subsequent to July 10, 1895, which seemed to be more favorable to the Government and the Indians, and also in view of representations that had been made to him by alleged friends of the Idaho Canal Company, which were prejudicial to the character and ability of the persons who had also submitted propositions, which he afterwards found to be misleading, he had decided to reject all bids, and directed me to make the necessary inquiries as to the feasibility of obtaining a sufficient water supply, together with its probable cost, with the view to constructing the proper and necessary ditch, etc., by the Government.

October 7, 1895, Agent Teter, of the Fort Hall Agency, was advised of the foregoing action, and directed to obtain from the State engineer, or other officer having charge of such matters, a written statement over his official signature showing the minimum quantity of water in the Snake River available for irrigation, the quantity already appropriated, and the remaining quantity that could be acquired by the Government for irrigation purposes on the Fort Hall Reservation.

November 1, 1895, Agent Teter transmitted a statement furnished by F. J. Mills, State engineer, giving an approximate estimate of the flow of the waters of the Snake River, the records of the amount appropriated up to October 22, 1895, and the law governing the appropriation of the same for irrigation purposes. From this statement it appeared that water considerably in excess of the average flow of the river during the latter part of the irrigating season had been appropriated. It was therefore impracticable for the Government to obtain a sufficient water supply for the Indians independently of the parties who had secured control of the same.

Agent Teter reported that the only feasible place to get water for the purpose of irrigating the lands between the Blackfoot River and Ross Fork and between the latter stream and the Port Neuf was from Snake River. He estimated the area of these lands at 120,000 acres, and stated that the water should be taken out of Snake River at an elevation sufficient to cross the Blackfoot River by a flume and delivered on the reservation, the construction of this part of the canal and flume to be by contract to the lowest responsible bidder. From this point, he stated, the main canal, as well as other ditches and laterals, should be built by the Indians under Government supervision. November 11, 1895, I transmitted this report and statement to the Secretary for his information.

November 15, 1895, the Secretary authorized advertisement to be made for proposals for furnishing a water supply for this reservation. * * *

The papers selected were the Salt Lake Herald, semiweekly edition, and the Pocatello Herald, weekly. The advertisement was to run for three weeks, covering a period of twenty-one days, sealed bids to be received until 1 p. m. December 26, 1895, at which time they were opened and read in the presence of bidders and others attending. It appeared six times in the Salt Lake Herald, the first insertion being on November 27, 1895.

Specifications for the guidance of bidders and form of proposed contract were printed and copies forwarded to all persons who had previously indicated a desire for information in regard to this undertaking, or had manifested a wish to engage in it, and also to Agent Teter to be supplied to all persons asking for the same. Copies were also sent to all who, during the publication of the advertisement, applied to

this office for information regarding the proposed contract. Inquiries made of this office personally and by letter from various parts of the country, showed that knowledge of the proposed letting of a contract for a water supply on the Fort Hall Reservation was widely disseminated.

These proposals contemplated the construction of a canal heading in the Snake River at or above the town of Basalt, the water taken from Snake River to be carried across the Blackfoot by a flume, to be carried onto and across the reservation by the highest practicable route, said route to be indicated by a map of preliminary survey, and to receive the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. They also contemplated the extension of the canal beyond Ross Fork Creek to whatever point might be necessary to supply the main body of lands lying between Ross Fork Creek and the Port Neuf River.

Also that the successful bidder should deliver in perpetuity 300 cubic feet of water per second of time at such points as might be designated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs along the line of the canal to be constructed between the Blackfoot River and Ross Fork Creek, for a stipulated sum, and an annual maintenance charge not exceeding $15 per cubic foot, and contract to furnish, whenever the same might be needed, a sufficient water supply for the surplus lands lying under the canal between Ross Fork Creek and the Port Neuf, and to convey a perpetual water right at not to exceed $5 per acre for not exceeding 1 cubic foot of water per second for 80 acres, the annual maintenance charge not to exceed 75 cents per acre.

The terms of payment prescribed in the specifications were as follows:

One-half upon the delivery of 100 cubic feet of water at some point or points to be designated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and to be not more than 4 miles south from Blackfoot River, such delivery to be not later than the 1st day of June, 1896.

One-fourth of the entire amount upon the delivery of 100 cubic feet additional, at a point to be designated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, such designated point to be at or near the crossing of the proposed canal and Ross Fork Creek, which delivery was to be made at or before the beginning of the irrigation season next succeeding the date of the first payment, but such delivery not to be required earlier than three months and not later than one year from the date of the first payment.

The remaining one-fourth to be paid upon the delivery of the 100 cubic feet necessary to include the entire amount of 300 cubic feet, but not before the expiration of one year from the date of the second payment.

In case of failure to deliver the supply of water agreed upon for any twenty consecutive days during the irrigation season, the maintenance charges for the corresponding year were to be withheld and forfeited, and in case of failure to deliver the supply agreed upon for any ten consecutive days during June, July, and August, 50 per cent of the maintenance charges for that year was to be forfeited. In case of failure to deliver the specified quantity of water at the time or times specified, the contractor was to be liable to a penalty of $50 per day for such failure.

The date for the delivery of the first 100 cubic feet of water was fixed for June 1, 1896, as this was the latest date at which it would be available for the irrigating season of this year, and a failure to secure a water supply from this contract would necessitate the expenditure of $2,500 or $3,000 to procure a water supply for the Indians living under the small constructed canal of the Idaho Canal Company.

The following bids were received:

J. J. Cusick, Pocatello, Idaho, offered to construct a ditch for $74,500 and an annual maintenance charge of $14 per cubic foot, *provided* a reasonable time in which to do the work was allowed; did not deem it advisable to submit a certified check, as required of all bidders.

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Frank H. Murphy, Pocatello, Idaho, offered to construct a ditch for $65,000 and annual maintenance charge of $12 per cubic foot, but did not submit certified check, owing to the impractability of doing the work within the time specified.

George Winter, Pocatello, Idaho (bid by telegram of December 26, 1895), offered to construct a ditch for $60,000 and annual maintenance charge of $12 per cubic foot. Offered to give bonds and forward certified check for any required sum if given some assurance that a reasonable time would be allowed in which to complete the work.

J. A. Murray, Butte, Mont., offered to construct a ditch for $69,990 and annual maintenance charge of $15 per cubic foot, reserving the right to a length of time beyond December 26, 1895, as might with reasonable diligence be necessary to survey the route and indicate the same by map, and also the right to such a length of time beyond June 1, 1896, as might be necessary to perform a work of such magnitude. He inclosed certified check for $7,000.

Idaho Canal Company offered to construct a ditch according to specifications and form of contract for $90,000 and annual maintenance charge of $15 per cubic foot, and deposited certified check for $9,000. This company also submitted two other bids deviating from the specifications, the lowest price named being $67,500.

It may be remarked here that none of the bidders except the Idaho Canal Company appeared on the list of appropriators of water furnished by the State authorities.

All these bids I informally submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, who, after examining them, concluded that the contract with the Idaho Canal Company should be accepted as being the only one that complied with the terms of the advertisement. January 4, 1896, these bids were formally submitted to the Secretary, in accordance with his informal directions. I suggested certain minor modifications, assented to by Mr. Smith, the representative of the company, which seemed to me to be for the benefit of the Indians. On the same day (January 4, 1896) the Secretary approved the map of definite location of the Idaho Canal Company through the Fort Hall Reservation and granted it a right of way. January 25, 1896, he signed the contract, which had been executed by the company on the 13th, "in conformity with their proposition of December 26 last, to furnish water for the above-named reservation, which was accepted by the Department on the 4th instant."

March 30, 1896, Agent Teter addressed a communication to this office in which he recommended that the first 100 cubic feet of water be delivered through the Idaho Canal Company's "low-line" canal instead of the line required by the contract, and that the penalty for failure to deliver specified quantity of water by June 1 be waived. He was advised by telegraph April 7, 1896, that no modification would be made in the contract and that its terms would be strictly enforced. A similar telegram was sent to Mr. Smith, who had become the president of the company, on the same day.

May 17, 1896, Agent Teter transmitted to this office the recommendation of H. B. Mitchell, the engineer employed by him, that certain changes in the location of the Idaho Canal Company should be made, by which a great expense could be saved the Government. This recommendation was favorably indorsed by Agent Teter. Inspector John Lane also stated that he had carefully examined into the proposed changes and earnestly recommended that they be adopted. The president of the Idaho Canal Company, in reply to a letter of inquiry from this office, stated, under date of May 28, 1896, that as there would be no material difference in the cost of construction, he had no objection to the proposed changes.

June 4, 1896, I reported the matter to the Secretary with the remark that I was not disposed to favor any change from the strict terms of the contract, but as the recommendation of the engineer was strongly indorsed and approved by Agent Teter and Inspector Lane, I did not feel warranted in ignoring it, having no other information on the subject, and therefore submitted it for his consideration and decision.

June 25, 1896, the Acting Secretary returned the report of June 4, 1896, with the following conclusion:

Therefore, without additional expert testimony as to the advisability of the change recommended, and further information upon the points raised in this letter, I am of the opinion that the construction should proceed upon the lines laid down in the contract with the company named.

Agent Teter and Mr. Smith were advised accordingly by telegrams of June 26, 1896.

June 16, 1896, Agent Teter reported to this office that the Idaho Canal Company was ready on June 1, 1896, to deliver the first 100 cubic feet of water at the point designated by Engineer Mitchell, under the conditions of the contract with said company. June 29, 1896, Inspector McCormick, in accordance with the verbal instructions of the Secretary, was directed to carefully examine the canal from its head in Snake River to the point designated by Engineer Mitchell, and report whether it had been constructed in accordance with the contract and on the line laid down on the map of definite location.

July 9, 1896, Inspector McCormick submitted his report, in which he pointed out material variations in the construction of the canal from the terms of the contract, as follows:

From my instructions I infer that all I am expected or required to do is to report as to whether this canal has been constructed in accordance with the contract; am not expected to make any recommendations contrary to the letter of the contract. Therefore, proceeding upon this theory, I will state the canal is not constructed in accordance with the contract and on the line laid down on the map of definite location, and I will endeavor to show wherein it differs from the contract, viz:

The contract provides that a canal shall be constructed and completed from the Snake River, at or above the town of Basalt, to the Blackfoot River, and the water conveyed by a flume across the Blackfoot River to the Fort Hall Reservation, by the highest practicable route to Ross Fork Creek; said route to be shown by a map of definite location, and to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, etc.

Instead of conveying this water by flume, as per contract, across the Blackfoot River, the water is emptied into the *Blackfoot River*, and using the channel of the said Blackfoot for a distance of 10 to 12 miles, is carried to a point about 3 miles southeast of the town of Blackfoot, and then taken out of said Blackfoot River by a canal to a point, inside of a mile distant, on the Fort Hall Reservation, said point having been designated by Engineer Mitchell for the delivery of same. As will be seen from the above statement, this is not in accordance with the contract, in that the water, instead of being conveyed by flume across the Blackfoot to the line of definite location opposite the flume, and thence conveyed by canal on this line of definite location to a point to be designated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or his accredited agent, is emptied into the channel and mingled with the waters of the Blackfoot for a distance of 10 or 12 miles, and thence conveyed in the old canal bed, which has been enlarged, to the point designated by Engineer Mitchell.

It is true that the 100 cubic feet of water has been delivered at the time specified and at the point designated by the accredited agent of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but it has not been delivered on the line as defined on the map. The question at issue is as to the construction of the contract, the Idaho Canal Company insisting that the contract has been carried out to the letter and in spirit, as shown by letter dated the 7th instant, herewith inclosed, which position, however, I combat, as hereinbefore mentioned. This question is one of too much importance not to be settled immediately. The expenditure of $90,000 in constructing a canal which, after it is built, may not be worth 90 cents to anybody, should be settled before further expenditure. However, as I do not claim to be an "expert," nor have I been called upon for further testimony, I have a hesitancy about offering my opinion until it is called for; nevertheless, the question at issue is so plain that any man of practical common sense can see, after going over the ground, the immense benefits to be derived by the Government by reconsidering the contract.

July 20, 1896, I made report to the Department upon a communication from F. A. Smith, president of the Idaho Canal Company, in regard to the contract of said company, in which I stated the facts in the case up to that time, but made no recommendation in the premises.

September 4, 1896, the Acting Secretary addressed a communication to this office, in which he referred to the above report of July 20, 1896, inviting attention to accompanying reports from Inspector McCormick, dated August 13, 1896, and Mr. Arthur P. Davis, hydrographer of the Geological Survey, dated August 31, 1896, both of whom had been detailed under Department instructions to proceed to the reservation to

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inspect and compare the line as defined in the map of definite location with that recommended by Engineer Mitchell and Agent Teter, and desired an expression of the views of this office on the advantages or otherwise of the proposed changes, together with recommendation in the premises.

As it seemed to Acting Commissioner Smith that the cost of the construction of the canal, including the flume across the Blackfoot River on the line required by the contract, would not nearly be offset by the construction of two dams as proposed by Inspector McCormick, together with a drop suggested by Mr. Davis, and that the difference in cost should inure to the benefit of the Indians rather than that of the company, he asked Mr. Davis to make an estimate of the relative cost of the line as shown on the map of definite location, and on the lines recommended in his report and that of Inspector McCormick.

In response to this request he submitted the following estimate:

Saving to the company by abandoning the flume and 8 miles of canal	$20,000
Extra expense involved in new line suggested by Mr. Davis:	
Diverting dam	6,000
Drop of 17 feet	2,000
Land damages	6,000
Total	14,000
Or a saving to the company of $6,000.	
Extra expense involved in new line suggested by Inspector McCormick:	
Two diverting dams	12,000
Land damages	6,000
Total	18,000
Or a saving to the company of $2,000.	

He also stated that the company owned about 4 miles of canal on the reservation through which water had theretofore been delivered to the Indians; that practically all of this could be utilized and was then used by the Government as a part of the distributary system, and that it was what was wanted for the purpose. He suggested that if the company would agree to turn over this canal to the Indians in fee, it would partly compensate for the saving in construction effected by it under either plan. He estimated this canal to be worth $4,000.

September 9, 1896, Acting Commissioner Smith made report upon the reference of the Acting Secretary, in which, in view of the reports of Inspector McCormick and Mr. Davis and the above estimate of the latter, he recommended that the company be advised that its contract would be modified upon the lines suggested by Inspector McCormick, each of the diverting dams to be of masonry base with flush boards, unless other material should be indicated by the Government engineer, the company to permit the free and unrestricted use of the water in the small canal by the Indians during the winter season, for domestic purposes, which canal was to become the property of the Indians in fee; or it would be modified upon the lines suggested by Mr. Davis, the diverting dam and drop to be of masonry, unless otherwise directed by the Government engineer, the water power resulting from the drop, the right to construct mills, buildings, machinery, etc., necessary to the utilization of the same on the right of way of the company, and the right of ingress and egress to the same to be reserved to the Indians, the company to permit the free and unrestricted use of water through the drop during the winter season and to abate the sum of $4,000 of the contract price.

September 30, 1896, the Secretary returned the papers with the statement that he had decided to adopt the suggestions submitted by Inspector McCormick and those of Mr. Davis, numbered "5th," on pages 15 and 16 of his report, together with those of Acting Commissioner Smith, and that the following schedule of payments had been decided upon in lieu of those provided for in the contract of January 13, 1896, viz:

1st. Thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) immediately.

2nd. Thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars ($37,500) upon the completion of the two diverting dams herein provided for and the delivery of the second one hundred cubic feet of water per second of time additional at the point of delivery of the first one hundred cubic feet, designated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Civil Engineer H. B. Mitchell, which delivery is to be made at or before the irrigating season next succeeding the date of the first payment; provided that such delivery and payment shall not be required earlier than three months, and shall not be later than one year from the first payment.

3rd. Twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars upon the delivery of the one hundred cubic feet of water per second of time necessary to include the entire amount of three hundred cubic feet of water per second, but not before the expiration of one year from the date of the second payment, this one hundred cubic feet to be delivered at or near the point where the company's proposed main canal from the Blackfoot River to the town of Pocatello will cross Ross Fork Creek.

He also stated that certain additional stipulations had been decided upon, and said:

Adopting the McCormick plan of requiring the construction of two diverting dams and a reservoir, as stated, involves an apparent expenditure by the company of the sum of $18,000, which is within $2,000 of the amount shown by Mr. Davis as the saving to the company in the cost of construction by the change of the line of location. The taking of the 4 miles of canal owned by the company on the reservation, which is valued by Mr. Davis at $4,000, would be a complete offset to the above-named difference of $2,000 and make an apparent difference of $2,000 in the company's favor, but it is deemed just and equitable under the circumstances of the changes to be made, and it is understood that the modification is made only on the express condition that this 4 miles of canal shall become the property of the Indians in fee and that it shall be maintained by the company during the season of irrigation, as stated.

He also directed that a modified or supplemental contract in accordance with the specifications and directions noted be prepared by this office, and also a deed, to be executed by the company, conveying the 4 miles of canal to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in trust for the Indians of the Fort Hall Reservation. A contract was prepared accordingly and executed by the company, by its president, October 2, 1896, and by the Secretary of the Interior October 22, 1896. The deed was acknowledged October 12, 1896.

In accordance with this modified contract the company has been paid the sum of $30,000.

The principal reasons which influenced this office and the Department to contract with the Idaho Canal Company for a water supply, instead of constructing a system by the Government, appear to have been, first, the difficulty, if not impossibility, of obtaining a water supply, owing to prior appropriation, and second, unwillingness to construct, maintain, and operate a system of irrigation a considerable portion of which would be outside the reservation.

It now seems improbable that the Idaho Canal Company will ever be able to comply with its contract and furnish a reliable water supply for the Fort Hall Reservation. If some arrangement could be effected by compromise or otherwise whereby the delivery of a sufficient quantity of water at the reservation boundary could be guaranteed, the system within the reservation to be finished, maintained, and operated by the Government, it would probably be to the best interests of all concerned.

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It is understood that the matter of protecting the interest of the Indians and the Government will shortly be fully considered by the Assistant Attorney-General.

Crow Reservation, Mont.—The work of completing the system of irrigation on the Crow Reservation under the supervision of Supt. W. B. Hill is proceeding in a satisfactory manner, his efforts being directed mainly to the completion of the "Big Horn" ditch, although he has constructed a ditch of fair size on Pryor Creek that will water from 800 to 1,000 acres, which is now practically completed and carrying water to several farms that have been planted in grain this year for the first time. The "head gate" or the main regulating or controlling weir of the Big Horn ditch—said to be the most expensive and complete structure of the kind in the United States—has been practically completed. Superintendent Hall has expended some $66,000 of Crow funds during the year.

The construction of the extensive system of irrigation on the Crow Reservation, which has been in progress during the past eight years, has resulted in great improvement and advancement among the Indians aside from providing one of the best systems in the country. The money, which belongs to the Crows, has been paid out for the most part to the Indians themselves, and this money they expend much more judiciously than that which they receive as annuity payments and which comes to them without labor or effort on their part.

Wind River Reservation, Wyo.—Inspector Graves having reported that considerable money had been wasted on this reservation in the construction of useless and worthless ditches, Mr. George Butler was appointed, October 28, 1899, superintendent of irrigation, and on November 21, 1899, instructed to examine the reservation thoroughly with the view of ascertaining what irrigation is needed and what system will best supply the greatest number of Indians with least cost to the United States. He was also instructed to examine the ditch constructed while Colonel Ray was in charge of the agency to ascertain whether it could be placed in proper condition to deliver water upon the lands situated under it, and if so to submit a detailed estimate of the cost.

May 12, 1900, he submitted a preliminary report in which he stated that the "Ray Ditch" was the most poorly executed and valueless piece of work he had ever met. He recommended that a reconnoissance of certain tracts be made, preliminary lines run, and maps prepared showing the lines of ditches, and the allotments covered by the proposed ditches, as well as those impracticable to reach or unwise to cover owing to too great expense; also that the necessary structures be shown, and that estimates of cost of the several systems be prepared in detail.

June 28, 1900, the Department concurred in the suggestion of this

office that Superintendent Butler should proceed with his surveys, plans, and estimates for the various systems of irrigation, adapting them where practicable and where the cost would not be considerably increased to the allotments already made, with the understanding that when these systems shall have been located and their construction determined upon, and not before, the allotments shall be revised so as to give the Indians as far as practicable the lands covered by the ditches. Superintendent Butler was so advised July 9, 1900, and directed to proceed with the work of preparing plans and estimates for a system of irrigation which will be capable of irrigating a sufficient quantity of land for the use of all the Indians on the reservation.

LOGGING ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Chippewa Reservations, Minn.—The Indian appropriation act approved March 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924), authorized and directed the Secretary of the Interior—

> 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 of 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.

Acting under this authority of law the Department, March 30, 1899, directed this office to suspend all operations relative to the cutting or sale of timber from the diminished reserves of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota. Also by letter of the same date the Department directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office—

> to suspend all further operations touching the estimating, appraising, examining, and cutting of timber, as well as the letting of further logging contracts on the ceded Chippewa Indian lands in the State of Minnesota and the sales of lands in that reservation.

As these directions applied to all Chippewa reservations within the State of Minnesota, and as they have not been revoked or modified, no logging operations were conducted during the past year on any of the Chippewa reservations in the State of Minnesota.

La Pointe Agency, Wis.—Sixty-nine contracts for the sale of timber to J. H. Cushway & Co., from allotments on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, were approved under the authority granted in 1892. Under the authority granted Justus S. Stearns in 1893 to purchase timber from the allottees on the Bad River Reservation one contract was approved. The logging operations on these reservations have been satisfactorily conducted.

On July 28, 1897, the President granted authority for the sale of

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timber from allotments on the Red Cliff Reservation, and two contracts for the sale of timber to Frederick L. Gilbert, the authorized contractor for the Red Cliff Reservation, were approved January 12, 1900. The logging on this reservation has also been satisfactorily carried on.

Menominee Reservation, Wis.—August 12, 1899, 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 1899–1900, under the provisions of the act of June 12, 1890 (26 Stats., 146). They were to cut and bank on the rivers and tributaries of the reservation 15,000,000 feet of pine timber, or so much thereof as might be practicable, under the rules and regulations that governed similar operations the previous year.

Under this authority and under the direction of the agent they cut and banked 13,239,400 feet of logs on the Wolf River and tributaries and 1,750,600 feet of logs on the Oconto River, and on February 8, 1900, the agent was authorized to advertise the logs for sale. March 15 he submitted an abstract of bids received, and March 21 they were submitted to the Department with the recommendation that the bid of S. W. Hollister, of Oshkosh, Wis., for all the logs offered, 15,000,000 feet, at $16.25 per thousand, be accepted. The Department March 23 accepted that bid. This price, $16.25 per thousand feet, is an increase of $1.17 per thousand feet over the average price for the season of 1898–99.

November 20, 1899, the agent transmitted an authority of the chiefs and headmen of the Menominee tribe for entering into an agreement with the owner of the fee of NW. ¼ of NE. ¼, NE. ¼ of NW. ¼, SE. ¼ of NW. ¼, NE. ¼ of SW. ¼, NW. ¼ of SW. ¼, SW. ¼ of SW. ¼, SE. ¼ of SW. ¼, SW. ¼ of SE. ¼, SE. ¼ of SE. ¼, to remove therefrom a quantity of valuable pine timber, estimated at 1,200,000 feet, provided that the price to be paid for the cutting, hauling, and banking of the timber should not be less than $5.50 per thousand feet. He recommended the approval of such an agreement, as it would unquestionably be profitable to the Indians, and for the further reason that all of the pine timber on adjoining lands had been cut, and the timber on this section was badly exposed to fire. The fee to the above-described lands was claimed by Hollister, Amos & Co., of Oshkosh, Wis., having been purchased by that company from the State of Wisconsin.

December 9, 1899, Mr. E. G. Mullen, the agent of Hollister, Amos & Co., submitted a proposition for the cutting, hauling, and banking of the timber. February 14, 1900, 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 1,200,000 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 $5.50 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 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. February 14, Hollister, Amos & Co. filed a $15,000 bond and entered into a contract with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which was approved by the Department February 26. Authority was also granted to add to the existing rules for the cutting of timber on the Menominee Reservation such other rules as might be necessary to meet the requirements of the contract and of the service. The terms of the contract were fully carried out, and the sum of $9,687.70 was paid by Hollister, Amos & Co. to the United States Indian agent for the cutting, hauling, and banking of the timber.

INDIAN LANDS SET APART TO MISSIONARY SOCIETIES AND CHURCHES.

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

TABLE 19.—*Lands set apart on Indian reservations for the use of religious societies from August 31, 1899, to August 31, 1900.*

Church or society	Date.	Acres.	Reservation.
Roman Catholic Church	Oct. 12, 1899	[1]40	Rosebud, S. Dak.
Protestant Episcopal Church	Dec. 5, 1899	40	Do.
Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church.	Feb. 5, 1900	[2]160	Fort Hall, Idaho.
Mission to the Navaho Indians	Feb. 7, 1900	160	Hopi, Ariz.
Roman Catholic Church	Feb. 16, 1900	80	Rosebud, S. Dak.
Do.	do	20	Do.
Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society	Mar. 6, 1900	40	Standing Rock, S. Dak.
Mennonite Church	Mar. 26, 1900	18	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.
Indian Presbyterian Church	do	160	Fort Hall, Idaho.
Women's National Indian Association	do	2.50	Navaho, Ariz.
Christian Reformed Church of America	do	5.50	Do.
Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church	Apr. 6, 1900	80	Fort Peck, Mont.
American Missionary Association	Apr. 19, 1900	[3]40	Ponca, Nebr.
Roman Catholic Church	May 7, 1900	2.09	Fort Peck, Mont.
Massachusetts Indian Association	June 5, 1900	2	Walapai School, Ariz.

[1] In lieu of 40 acres set aside November 1, 1887, to said church.
[2] Set aside in 1890 to Connecticut Indian Association and surrendered in favor of Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society.
[3] In lieu of 160 acres patented in 1891 to American Missionary Association.

SALE 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 31, 1899, under the act of June 7, 1897 (30 Stats., p. 72), of 56 conveyances

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by the Peoria Indians, amounting to 4,547.18 acres, at a valuation of $43,568.90, or $9.58 per acre; also 25 conveyances by the Miami Indians, amounting to 2,097.80 acres, at a valuation of $19,432, or $9.26 per acre.

Between August 31, 1899, and August 1, 1900, there have been approved by the Department 12 conveyances by the Peoria Indians, amounting to 748.10 acres, at a valuation of $6,825, an average of $9.12 per acre, and 6 conveyances by the Miami Indians, amounting to 310 acres, at a valuation of $5,540.50, an average of $16.29 per acre.

The total sales of lands by these two tribes of Indians since the passage of the act of June 7, 1897, are 68 conveyances by the Peorias, amounting to 5,295.28 acres, at a valuation of $50,393.90, or $9.51 per acre, and 31 conveyances by the Miamis, amounting to 2,437.80 acres, at a valuation of $24,972.50, or $10.24 per acre, making 99 conveyances by both tribes, aggregating 7,733.08 acres of land, at a valuation of $75,366.40, an average of $9.74 per acre.

Citizen Potawatomi and Absentee Shawnee lands, Oklahoma.—The last annual report of this office reported the approval by the Department, up to August 31, 1899, under the act of August 15, 1894 (28 Stats., p. 295), of 509 conveyances of land by the Citizen Potawatomi and Absentee Shawnee Indians, amounting to 52,915.36 acres of land, at a valuation of $294,802.11, an average of $5.57 per acre.

Between August 31, 1899, and August 31, 1900, there have been approved 70 conveyances of land by the Citizen Potawatomi Indians, amounting to 7,107.31 acres of land, at a valuation of $32,744.32, an average of $4.61 per acre; also 21 conveyances of land by the Absentee Shawnee Indians, amounting to 1,713.93 acres of land, at a valuation of $12,290, an average of $7.04 per acre.

The total sales of land by these two tribes of Indians since the passage of the act of August 15, 1894, are 600, aggregating 61,766.60 acres of land, at a valuation of $339,836.43, an average of $5.50 per acre.

The last Congress, by the seventh section of the Indian appropriation act, enacted into law the suggestions made in the last annual report, viz: It allows Citizen Potawatomi and Absentee Shawnee Indians who held allotments under the act of May 23, 1872 (17 Stats., p. 159), or their heirs, and those holding such allotments by approved deeds, or their heirs, to sell the same to any person, with the provision that the deeds of conveyance shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior instead of, as formerly, by the President.

Congress also extended the provisions of the act of August 15, 1894 (28 Stats., p. 295), so as to permit the adult heirs of a deceased allottee of the Citizen Potawatomi or Absentee Shawnee Indians to sell and convey the land inherited from such decedent; and when there were both adult and minor owners of such inherited lands, then the minors might join in the sale thereof by a guardian, duly appointed by the proper court, upon an order of the court made upon petition filed by such guardian, all such conveyances to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. Where all the heirs of such decedent are minors, no authority is given to them by this act to sell their inherited land.

Lands inherited from allottees.—As construed by parties in Indian Territory, the restriction placed in the patents for allotted lands (under the general allotment act of 1887, as amended by the act of 1891), which made the allotment inalienable for twenty-five years, does not apply to the heirs of allottees, but only to allottees, and does not attach to the land. Wherever they could induce Indian heirs to sell their inherited lands they have purchased from them, and have defied the Department in the transaction, claiming that an approval of the deed by the Secretary of the Interior is not essential to pass a valid title to the land.

It is to be regretted that these parties have secured the action of the courts in support of this construction of the law by having the Indian execute a deed for the land, while the purchaser pays a small portion of the purchase money and gives a thirty days' note for the remainder, and at maturity he refuses to pay the note, so that the Indian may bring suit upon it in the proper court. When judgment thereon is obtained the judgment is promptly paid, and at the same time a quasi judicial determination of the issue involved has been secured. So far has this practice been carried that the courts have allowed purchasers of lands from Quapaw Indians to come into court by similar process, and have decreed that the Quapaw Indians have a perfect right to sell their lands and that the deeds executed by them pass a clear, valid title to the land, notwithstanding the stipulation placed in the patent that the land embraced therein shall be inalienable for the period of twenty-five years.

Late legislation has corrected this irregularity so far as it relates to conveyances of inherited land by Citizen Potawatomi, Absentee Shawnee, Peoria, or Miami Indians. A copy of that law may be found in this report under "Indian legislation," page 531.

LEASING OF INDIAN LANDS.

The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898 (30 Stats., 62), limits the term for which allotted lands may be leased for farming and grazing purposes to three years and for mining and business purposes to five years. The act approved May 31, 1900, however, increases to five years the term for which such lands may be leased for farming purposes only, except unimproved allotted lands on the Yakima Reservation, in the State of Washington, which may be leased for agricultural purposes for any term not exceeding ten years upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

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ALLOTTED LANDS.

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

Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Okla.—Six hundred and thirty-one farming and grazing leases and one business lease. The length of term is generally three years. The consideration paid the allottees at this agency ranges from 12½ cents per acre per annum for grazing lands to 81 cents for farming lands. The business lease covers 40 acres and is for the term of three years. The consideration is $75 per annum.

Colville Agency, Wash.—Seven farming and grazing leases. The terms are from one to three years. The consideration ranges from 43 cents per acre per annum to $3.12.

Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.—Six grazing leases for the term of one year. The consideration is 10 cents per acre per annum.

Green Bay Agency, Wis.—Thirteen farming and grazing leases. The term is three years. The consideration ranges from 50 cents to $2 per acre per annum. These leases were mentioned in the last annual report as being executed, but as yet awaiting action.

Nez Percé Agency, Idaho.—One hundred and twenty-two farming and grazing leases and seven business leases. The terms are from one to three years for farming and grazing leases and one to five years for business leases. The consideration for farming and grazing leases ranges from 37½ cents per acre per annum to $4.44. The business leases cover a fractional part of an acre each. The consideration ranges from $42 to $600 per annum.

Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr.—Five hundred and forty-three farming and grazing leases on the Omaha Reservation and 328 on the Winnebago Reservation. The terms are from one to three years. The consideration ranges from 25 cents per acre per annum for grazing lands to $2.50 for farming lands. One lease on the Winnebago Reservation, for school purposes, has been approved. The term is five years. The consideration is $5 per annum for 2 acres. One hundred and thirty-five leases on the Omaha and 52 on the Winnebago Reservation are pending before the Department.

Oneida Reservation, Wis.—One farming lease. The term is one year. The consideration is $120 for 40 acres. This tract is to be used for the purpose of teaching agriculture to the boys of the industrial school.

Ponca, Pawnee, etc., Agency, Okla.—One hundred and twenty-six farming and grazing leases and 3 business leases on the Ponca Reservation; 58 farming and grazing leases on the Pawnee Reservation; 29 farming and grazing leases on the Tonkawa Reservation, and 122 farming and grazing and 3 business leases on the Oto Reservation.

The farming and grazing leases are generally drawn for three years, but some are for one and two year periods. The consideration ranges from 20 cents per acre per annum for grazing lands to $2.50 for farming lands. The price paid for business leases ranges from $10 to $15 per acre per annum. The term is five years. Four farming and grazing leases on the Ponca and 4 on the Tonkawa Reservation are pending before the Department; 143 leases on the Ponca and 21 on the Pawnee Reservation have been executed upon which no action has been taken.

Potawatomi and Great Nemaha Agency, Kans.—Eighty-four farming and grazing leases. The term is generally three years. The consideration ranges from 50 cents per acre per annum to $3.

Puyallup Reservation, Wash.—Eleven farming and grazing leases. The term is generally two years. The consideration ranges from 40 cents per acre per annum to $10.50.

Round Valley Reservation, Cal. Thirteen farming and grazing leases. The term is from one to three years. The consideration ranges from $1 to $2 per acre per annum.

Sauk and Fox Agency, Okla.—Forty-five farming and grazing leases by the Sauk and Fox allottees, 25 by the Iowa, 25 by the Potawatomi, 47 by the Absentee Shawnee, and 8 by the Kickapoo; also one lease of 40 acres for business purposes on a Kickapoo allotment. The terms are from one to three years. The consideration ranges from 15 cents per acre per annum to $3.25 per annum for farming and grazing leases and $150 per annum for the business lease for the term of five years.

Siletz Reservation, Oreg. Three farming and grazing leases. The term is three years. The consideration ranges from 30 cents per acre per annum to $1.50.

Sisseton Agency, S. Dak. Two hundred and thirty-eight farming and grazing leases. The term is three years. The consideration ranges from 14 cents per acre per annum to 87½ cents. Eighty leases are pending before the Department. Forty-eight leases have been executed upon which no action has been taken.

Southern Ute Agency, Colo.—One farming and grazing lease. The term is three years. The consideration is $50 per annum for 120 acres.

Umatilla Agency, Oreg.—Nineteen farming and grazing leases. The terms are two and three years. The consideration ranges from $1.25 per acre per annum to $3.50; also two business leases for the term of five years, at a consideration of $25 per annum for 5 acres.

Yakima Agency, Wash.—Forty-five farming and grazing leases. The term is five years. The consideration ranges from 50 cents per acre per annum to $6.50.

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Yankton Agency, S. Dak.—Twenty-eight farming and grazing leases. The terms are from one to three years. The consideration is 10 cents per acre per annum. Forty-six grazing leases are pending before the Department; 183 leases have been executed upon which no action has been taken.

Improvements on leased lands.—At a majority of the agencies some of the leases provide for the erection of certain improvements on the premises leased, such as fences, barns, etc., and for the breaking of new land. July 16 last, the Department suggested to this office that future leases of Indian allotments should provide for some specific improvements, such as clearing the land, the breaking of new land, the erection of fences, barns, and other necessary permanent improvements, the character and value of which should be specifically stated in the lease, with a provision for keeping the same in first-class condition and repair. The Department regarded these substantial benefits as much more essential to the interests of the allottee, and for the future good and value of his property, than the temporary or present good an all money payment for rent would do him.

Instructions to that effect have been sent to all agencies where allotted lands are being leased.

Since the above-mentioned date farming and grazing leases for three-year periods that have no provision therein for placing some substantial improvements on the lands or for breaking new lands, but are for a money consideration only, have been approved for the term of only two years. Grazing leases that are for a money consideration only have been approved for only one year, regardless of the term for which they were drawn.

UNALLOTTED OR TRIBAL LANDS.

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

Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation, Okla.—Ten grazing leases and one mining permit (for red sandstone only, at 75 cents per cord), described as follows:

TABLE 20.—*Leases on Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache reservations.*

Lessee.	Acres.	Term.	Annual rent
Grazing leases:		Years.	
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Co	1,280	1	$128.00
Amos A. Hallowell	500	1	50.00
Nellie Jones	3,140	1	314.00
James Myers	5,000	3	400.00
Do	5,000	3	450.00
Poh a way	1,500	1	150.00
H. G. Williams	23,767	1	2,376.70
P. S. Witherspoon	10,000	11	800.00
Florence J. Hall	13,866	1	1,386.60
Mining lease:			
John W. Light, for red sandstone only, at 75 cents per cord mined		1	

Wichita Reservation, Okla.—Twenty-one grazing leases, each for the term of three years from April 1, 1900, described as follows:

TABLE 21.—*Leases on Wichita Reservation.*

Lessee.	Acres.	Annual rent.	Lessee.	Acres.	Annual rent.
Reuben M. Bourland	15,013	$1,501.30	Chas. H. Flato	20,261	$2,532.63
Burrell B. Bridges	1,562	156.20	Wm. B. Gray	5,000	600.00
Rube W. Burrus	5,000	505.00	Haley & Mowrer	2,816	354.82
Lyon K. Bingham	17,150	1,715.00	Lucas & Blackburn	5,000	400.00
Chas. H. Carswell	1,139	113.90	Lucy J. Pruner	2,500	312.50
Cox & Tuttle	54,658	5,465.80	Jay H. Stine	5,000	550.00
Robert Curtis	1,121	112.10	Thad Smith	10,139	1,013.90
Chas. B. Campbell	11,551	1,155.10	Wm. G. Williams	18,577	1,857.70
Doble & McLemore	70,088	10,513.10	Willis C. West	5,189	518.90
Margaret L. Downing	1,503	150.30	Walters & Longacre	1,709	170.90
Chas. H. Flato	8,700	870.00			

Omaha and Winnebago Reservations, Nebr.—Ten farming and grazing leases on the Omaha Reservation and sixty-eight on the Winnebago Reservation, each for the period of one year from March 1, 1900, described as follows:

TABLE 22.—*Leases on Omaha and Winnebago reservations.*

Lessee.	Acres.	Annual rent.	Lessee.	Acres.	Annual rent.
OMAHA RESERVATION.			WINNEBAGO RESERVATION—continued.		
Thos. R. Ashley	38.33	$11.48	Jos. A. Lamere	40	$22.00
Sam Baxter	24.36	17.10	Do	895.22	721.97
A. W. Craig	6.02	3.61	Gus. Lindstedt	40	101.00
Walter T. Diddock	160	150.00	Oliver Lamere	119.56	65.78
Frank Grant	12	6.00	Ashley Landrosh	160	181.20
Lewis P. Homan	7.08	7.08	Henry Lemen	80	104.00
A. G. Hurst	80	24.00	Do	111.84	366.96
Milton Levering	38.33	11.50	Do	131.15	329.85
Stewart Walker	10	10.00	Jno. F. Myers	160	61.00
E. B. Wilcox	329	111.00	Tim. Murphy	751.51	980.99
WINNEBAGO RESERVATION.			Chas. C. Maryott	80	24.00
			Timothy Murphy	10	17.20
John Ashford	40	15.60	S. E. Morgan	111.35	178.08
Do	110.73	57.99	A. M. Nixon	200	132.00
John Alam	20	6.00	Samuel Nixon	268	117.92
Jas. W. Boyd	250	226.00	T. J. O'Connor	80	35.20
Oscar Bring	160	217.60	Do	581.20	337.09
Garrison Blare	10	15.00	Do	1,633.52	1,014.76
Harmon Barber	12.57	7.54	St. P. Owen	80	25.20
Frank A. Beals	101.10	15.12	R. H. J. Osborn	120	96.80
Davis & Waggoner	200	222.00	S. R. Reninger	352.31	196.08
Jos. Doorak	80	100.00	Michael Regan	120	151.00
Robt. Dingwall	40	20.00	S. E. Renando	170	152.00
Gottfried Fuehser	110	261.00	August Renando	120	162.00
Do	80	120.00	H. G. Stark	160	312.00
Nick Fritz	1,117.12	116.85	Oscar Stephenson	180	158.30
Jos. S. Farrens	77.63	81.51	Do	120	48.00
Jno. Forrest	81.69	98.37	E. J. Smith	110	302.10
Wm. Frazier	27.01	59.71	E. E. Sandberg	80	114.00
C. C. Finn	80	40.00	J. W. Starkey	360	162.00
Chas. Frenchman	80	14.00	Craig L. Spencer	513.70	122.26
Gust. Grahn	10	102.00	Do	225.89	91.81
Geo. Harris	80	160.00	T. L. Sloan	71.95	115.56
Robt. J. Hamill	10	18.00	David St. Cyr	119.57	35.87
W. Holmquist	120	181.20	Henry Twyford	111.92	117.51
Chas. Haughton	20	10.60	Frank Tebo	10	12.00
Jno. Jordan	182.01	83.27	Phil. Van Cleve	320	176.00
Do	240.25	135.59	A. S. Wendell	1,139.95	760.38
Jno. J. Kellogg	222.02	151.15	Jno. McKeegan	140	140.00
Frank Kubik	40	61.10	Oscar Stephenson	140	81.00

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Osage Reservation, Okla.—Forty farming and grazing leases, each for the period of one year (except lease of L. Appleby, for two years) from April 1, 1900, described as follows:

TABLE 23.—*Leases on Osage Reservation.*

Lessee.	Acres.	Annual rent.	Lessee.	Acres.	Annual Rent.
Ben F. Avant	1,600	$100.00	Leahy & Mosier	10,321	$103.21
E. L. Barber	2,000	200.00	Morphis & Price	1,000	100.00
Elizabeth Bayls	1,360	136.00	Prudom, Denoya & McGuire	1,180	118.00
G. S. Chambers	1,420	142.00	R. H. Rowland	6,880	688.00
Geo. R. Carter	1,200	120.00	F. N. Revard	2,000	200.00
Jno. Collins	5,500	550.00	Alex. Revard	1,135	113.50
L. L. Denoya	9,300	930.00	S. J. Riddle	9,000	900.00
Jno. L. Ely	2,120	212.00	Louis Rogers	7,000	700.00
Do	3,290	329.00	J. C. Stribling, jr	9,500	950.00
Howa & Ferguson	1,500	150.00	D. C. Sager	2,500	250.00
J. H. Gilliland	2,681	268.10	S. J. Soldani	6,840	684.00
Virgil Herard	2,500	250.00	J. C. Stribling, jr	5,170	517.00
A. W. Hoots	970	97.00	C. N. Sloan	5,653	565.30
Eugene Hayes	1,000	100.00	Short & Brown	1,780	178.00
E. Hooper	5,000	500.00	Chas. M. Vadney	1,000	100.00
Chas. Jennings	3,137	313.70	N. O. Watkins	3,317	331.70
B. M. Kennedy	2,000	200.00	William W. Irons	8 000	800.00
Wm. Leahy	3,000	300.00	D. N. Wheeler	1,968	196.80
Wm. T. Leahy	3 000	300.00	L. Appleby	1,200	120.00
Do	7,730	573.00	L. Appleby (two years)	1,000	100.00

Crow Reservation, Mont.—One grazing lease, for the period of five years from July 1, 1900, as follows: Samuel H. Hardin, 371,000 acres, annual rent $7,420.

Shoshoni Reservation, Wyo.—Two grazing leases, for the period of four and one-half years from October 1, 1899, as follows: James Dickie, 283,000 acres, annual rent $5,660; John E. Landis, 100,000 acres, annual rent $2,000.

Uinta and White River Ute Reservation, Utah.—Three grazing leases, for the period of five years from April 1, 1900, as follows: Charles S. Carter, 280,000 acres, annual rent $7,000; James W. Clyde, 320,000 acres, annual rent $8,275; Murdock & Clyde, 100,000 acres, annual rent $3,205.

Ponca Reservation, Okla.—Eight farming and grazing leases, each for the period of three years from April 1, 1900, described as follows:

TABLE 24.—*Leases on Ponca Reservation.*

Lessee.	Acres.	Annual rent.
Geo. H. Brett	8,800	$1,881.00
Robt. M. Bressle	3,768	818.51
Jno. E. Carson	80	20.00
A. O. Denmark	1,067.11	813.12
Rush Elmore	160	112.00
Sylvester Flitch	160	18.00
Zack T. Miller	5,692	1,195.32
W. H. Vanselous	735	154.35

San Carlos Reservation, Ariz.—Four grazing permits, each for the period of one year from April 1, 1900, described as follows:

TABLE 25.—*Leases on San Carlos Reservation.*

Lessee.	Number of cattle.	Annual payment.
J. H. Hampson	5,000	$2,500
Jno. W. Mattice	200	100
J. H. Porter	500	250
B. E. Parks	1,000	500

TELEPHONE LINES ACROSS RESERVATIONS.

By act of Congress of June 6, 1900 (31 Stats., 658, and p. 533 of this report), the Seneca Telephone Company was authorized and empowered to construct and maintain telephone lines from Seneca, in the State of Missouri, to the Quapaw Agency, and to Wyandotte, Grand River, Fairland, Oseuma, Afton, and Vinita, in the Indian Territory, subject to the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and to be approved by him, provided that cities and towns into or through which such telephone lines may be constructed shall have the power to regulate the manner of construction therein, and the company shall be subject to such municipal and Territorial taxation as may be provided for by law.

RAILROADS ACROSS RESERVATIONS.

In the last annual report (page 63) the office spoke of the importance of the general right-of-way act approved March 2, 1899, which grants right of way for the construction of a railway, telegraph, and telephone line through any Indian reservation, or through lands held by any Indian tribes or nations in the Indian Territory, or through any lands reserved for an Indian agency, or for other purposes in connection with the Indian service, to any railroad company duly organized under the laws of the United States or of any State or Territory which shall comply with the provisions of the act and with such rules and regulations as may be prescribed thereunder (30 Stats., 990). The act provides that the right of way shall not 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 it shall not exceed 100 feet, and that companies may also acquire station grounds adjacent to the right of way not exceeding 100 feet in width by a length of 200 feet.

Under the provisions of this general act and subject to the regulations of the Department of April 18, 1899, authority has been granted, since the date of the last annual report, for railroad companies to locate and survey lines of road through Indian lands, as follows:

Arkansas and Oklahoma Railroad Company.—December 21, 1899, the Department accepted the proofs and papers in the application of the

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above-named company and tacitly granted authority for it to locate and survey a line of road through a portion of the Cherokee Nation, commencing at the Missouri State line near Southwest City, Mo., in sec. 27, T. 25 N., R. 25 E., in the Cherokee Nation, and extending thence in a general westerly direction to and across Grand River, in sec. 24, T. 25 N., R. 25 E., a distance of 14.87 miles. The map of definite location of said line of route was also approved by the Department on the same date.

January 13, 1900, the Department designated Special United States Indian Agent Samuel L. Taggart, to make the appraisement of damages for right of way of said company through the Cherokee Nation, as shown by the company's approved map of definite location; and also to assess and determine the compensation that should be paid to the individual members of the Cherokee tribe for right of way through their personal holdings. April 21, 1900, the Department approved the assessment of tribal damages for right of way of the road through the Cherokee Nation as made by Special Agent Taggart, and also approved the assessment of damages in behalf of eight of the individual occupants with whom amicable settlement had been effected. May 9, 1900, the Department authorized the collection of a draft for $919.54, the amount assessed as tribal damages. May 28, the Department accepted and approved receipts of twenty-four individual occupants showing settlement by the company for right of way through their lands.

May 29, 1900, the Department appointed Dew M. Wisdom, Robert B. Ross, and W. G. Nelms, a commission to assess damages for right of way through the lands of individual occupants with whom amicable settlement could not be effected under the negotiations by Special Agent Taggart. July 24, 1900, the board of referees submitted their report and findings in behalf of the Indian occupants. This report was submitted to the Department September 7, and September 10 the office was authorized to notify the parties in interest of their rights in the matter of appealing from the award and findings of the board of referees. The office was also authorized to collect the several amounts awarded and to pay the same to the allottees rightly entitled thereto in case an appeal was not taken. This notice was given to the interested parties on September 14.

Arkansas Western Railroad Company.—January 19, 1900, the Department tacitly granted authority for the above-named company to locate and survey a line of road from a point on the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad near Heavener, Choctaw Nation, extending thence eastwardly to the west line of Arkansas, a distance of 9.848 miles. On the same date the Department approved the map of definite location of the company's line of road.

January 27, 1900, the Department designated Special Agent Samuel L. Taggart to make the appraisement of damages for right of way of the company through the tribal lands, and also to act with and for the individual occupants of the Choctaw Nation in securing amicable settlements from the company for right of way through their personal holdings. March 28, 1900, the Department approved the schedule of appraisement of damages for right of way of the company through the Choctaw Nation as shown by its map of definite location. Special Agent Taggart's report shows that there were no lands of individual occupants crossed by the line of the road. The Department also authorized this office to call upon the company for the payment of tribal damages as assessed by Special Agent Taggart, amounting to $492.40. July 30, 1900, the company tendered a draft for $492.40, which was accepted by the Department August 14, and the office was authorized to collect the same and to pay the proceeds thereof to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations in the proportion of three-fourths to the Choctaws and one-fourth to the Chickasaws.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company.—January 22, 1900, the Department waived the formal proof of incorporation of said company and the further requirements of the rules and regulations of this Department under rules 3 and 4 relative to the filing of a copy of the State or Territorial laws under which the company was organized, and directed that the company be permitted at once to file its map of definite location through the Crow Indian Reservation, in Montana, from Toulca, on the main line of the road, extending thence in a southerly and southwesterly direction to the north boundary of the State of Wyoming. March 27, 1900, the Department accepted the proofs and papers and approved the maps of definite location and plats of station grounds of the company in the Crow Reservation.

The Department on the same date designated and appointed John E. Edwards, United States Indian agent of the Crow Agency, to assess the tribal damages for right of way of the company through the tribal or unallotted lands of the Crow Indians, and also to act with and for the individual allottees in determining the damages that should be paid to each by reason of the construction of the road through his land. June 16, 1900, the Department approved the schedule of appraisement of damages as made by him. The assessment of tribal damages amounted to $1,156.25. The assessment of individual damages amounted to $3,861. July 2, 1900, the company submitted a draft for $5,017.25 in payment of said damages. July 6, 1900, Agent Edwards was directed to collect the same and to deposit $1,156.25 of the proceeds to the credit of the Crow tribe of Indians, and to pay the remaining $3,861 to individual members of the Crow tribe rightly entitled thereto.

Columbia Valley Railroad Company.—December 21, 1899, the company submitted formal application for the location and survey of its road along the north bank of the Columbia River from a point opposite

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the town of Wallula, Wash., extending thence in a general westerly direction to Vancouver, in Clark County, said State. Owing to an apparent conflict between the company and the Columbia Railway and Navigation Company for right of way practically along the same route, the Department, on September 7, 1900, declined to approve map of section No. 6, of the line of road through T. 2 N., Rs. 13, 14, and 15 E., in Klickitat County, Wash.

Columbia and Klickitat Railway Company.—March 31, 1900, the Department granted permission for this company to file its maps of definite location and to make a showing as to the purposes, intent, and ability of the company in the matter of constructing its proposed line of railroad across certain Indian allotments between Lyle and Goldendale, in the State of Washington, and to submit proofs of service of copies of the maps of definite location upon the individual Indians whose lands are crossed by the proposed line of road, without making a relocation or resurvey of said line. It appeared that the company had made a survey of its line of road across certain Indian allotments without the knowledge that it was necessary, under the rules of the Department, first to secure specific authority therefor. On September 4, 1900, the Department accepted the proofs of service and approved the map of definite location over and across the lands of certain Indians in Klickitat County, Wash., said line of road as represented on the map commencing at the town of Lyle and extending in a general northeasterly direction a distance of 20 miles. On the same date Frank M. Conser, supervisor of Indian schools, was designated to act with and for the Indians in negotiating amicable settlements with the company for right of way through their respective lands. September 10, 1900, the office duly instructed Mr. Conser in the matter of conducting said negotiations.

Kiowa, Chickasha and Fort Smith Railway Company.—September 15, 1899, the Department temporarily suspended the regulations of April 18, 1899, and granted authority for the above-named company to locate and survey a portion of its line of road from the town of Chickasha, Chickasaw Nation, in a southeasterly direction to a point at or near Pauls Valley, in said nation; thence in an easterly and northeasterly direction through the Indian Territory to the east boundary thereof at or near the town of Fort Smith, in the State of Arkansas. October 9, 1899, the company filed its formal application to make survey in accordance with the previous authority, and inclosed the necessary proofs and papers required by the regulations of the Department. October 17 the Department accepted these proofs and papers as a complete fulfillment of the conditions under which the original authority was granted the company to make a preliminary survey of its line of road. November 17, 1900, the company filed for approval maps of sections Nos. 1 and 2 of its line of road, commencing at a

point on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway near Chickasha, in the Chickasaw Nation, and extending in a general southeasterly direction a distance of 40 miles; also four plats of station grounds along that portion of road. December 26, 1899, the Department approved said maps and plats subject to all the conditions, limitations, and provisions contained in the act of March 2, 1899, and subject also to all vested rights. June 22, 1900, the Department accepted and approved the relinquishment of said company to the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of all its right, title, interest, and claim in and to the right of way of its projected line of railway in the Indian Territory between a point in sec. 27, T. 7 N., R. 7 W., Indian meridian, which is 1,222 feet north of the south line and 1,256 feet east of the west line of said section, and the west line of sec. 10, in T. 4 N., R. 4 W., of the Indian meridian, all in the Chickasaw Nation, as evidenced by certain maps of definite location theretofore approved by the Department.

The Kansas Southwestern Railroad Company.—October 14, 1899, the Department granted authority for said company to locate and survey a line of railroad through the Kansas and Osage Indian reservations, in Oklahoma, as provided in the company's charter, upon condition that if the proposed location be parallel to and within 10 miles of a railroad already constructed or in course of construction at the date of location, it must be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior, before the maps of definite location will be approved, that the public interests will be promoted by the construction of the road. No maps of definite location of the company's line of road have yet been submitted for approval.

The Kansas Southeastern Railroad Company.—December 27, 1899, the Department granted authority for the above-named company to locate and survey a line of railroad along the route mentioned in its charter, namely, commencing at or near Dawson, on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, in T. 20 N., R. 13 E., and extending thence in a southerly direction about 5 miles, and thence in a southeasterly direction to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway near Wagoner, in the Indian Territory. No maps of definite location of the company's line of road have yet been submitted for approval.

North Arkansas and Western Railroad Company.—July 2, 1900, the Department granted authority for the above-named company to locate and survey a line of road, as mentioned in the company's application, commencing on the eastern line of the Indian Territory, in T. 13 N., R. 33 W., fifth principal meridian, and extending thence in a general westerly direction to a point on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway between a point just north of Wagoner and a point just south of Muscogee, Ind. T. No maps of definite location of the company's line of road have yet been submitted for approval.

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Oklahoma, Okmulgee and Southern Railway Company.—August 16, 1899, the above-named company submitted formal application for the location and survey of a line of railroad through lands in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, from Arkansas City, in the State of Kansas, through Kay, Noble, and Pawnee counties and the Osage Indian Reservation, in Oklahoma, and thence through the Indian Territory to a point on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway near Red Fork, in the Creek Nation, and extending thence in a southerly direction, by way of Twin Mounds and Okmulgee, in the Creek Nation, to McAlester, in the Choctaw Nation. September 6, 1899, the Department returned the application and all the papers inclosed unapproved, and directed this office to allow the company an opportunity to show cause why its said application should not be rejected because of a conflict with other located lines of railroad. The company was allowed thirty days to show cause why its application should not be rejected, and to serve upon the proper officers of the St. Louis, Oklahoma and Southern Railway Company its arguments and statements in behalf of the location and construction of its line of road. So far as known, no further action was taken by the company.

Oklahoma City and Western Railway Company.—October 21, 1899, the Department granted authority for the above-named company to locate and survey a line of railroad through Indian lands in Oklahoma and Indian Territories, commencing at or near the southwest corner of Oklahoma City, Okla., and extending thence in a southwesterly direction to South Canadian River; thence crossing said river about 14 miles southwest of Oklahoma City at or near what is commonly known as Rock Crossing; thence in a southwesterly direction by the most practicable route through the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, crossing the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad at Chickasha; continuing thence in a southwesterly direction by way of the Keechi Hills, in the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation; thence southwesterly to a point at or near Fort Sill; thence southerly and westerly near the foot of the Wichita Mountains to the North Fork of the Red River, crossing said river about 13 miles due east of Altus, in Greer County; thence by the way of Altus in a southwesterly direction through Greer County and crossing the Red River at a point about 12 miles northeast of Acme, Tex. January 10, 1900, the Department approved the maps of definite location of the company through the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation and through the Chickasaw Nation; also the general map showing the entire line of the company's road from Oklahoma City to Acme.

Shawnee, Oklahoma and Missouri Coal and Railway Company.—November 9, 1899, the Department granted authority for the above-named company to locate and survey a line of railroad, commencing at Shawnee, Okla., and extending thence in a northeasterly direction to the west line of the Indian Territory, and on November 10 authority was granted for the company to locate and survey its line of road from the west line of Indian Territory, at or near the town of Keokuk Falls, Okla., and extending thence in a northeasterly direction through the Seminole, Creek, and Cherokee nations, in the Indian Territory, to the east line thereof, near the town of Seneca, Mo. June 2, 1900, the Department granted further authority for the location and survey of an extension of said company's line of road, commencing at a point on the main line at or near the township corner between Tps. 13 and 14 N., Rs. 15 and 16 E., in the Creek Nation, near the post-office of Lee, and extending thence in a southeasterly direction over and along the most feasible and practicable route to the city of Fort Smith, Ark.; such authority, however, being coupled with the express proviso that if the maps of definite location of said extension shall show that the line of road lies within 10 miles of an already constructed line, or a line in actual course of construction, the company will be required to show how the public interest will be promoted by the location and construction of its said extension before maps of definite location of the same will be approved. September 5, 1900, the Department accepted the proofs of service and approved the maps (in duplicate) of definite location of sections Nos. 1, 3, and 5, and also approved one part of each of the sectional maps of sections Nos. 2 and 4. The Department declined to approve the other parts of said sectional maps Nos. 2 and 4 because the certificates attached thereto were incorrect. These maps were returned to the company on September 8 for amendment and correction.

Seattle-Tacoma Railway Company.—November 8, 1899, the Department granted authority for said company to locate and survey a line of railroad across the Puyallup Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington, along the line of route mentioned in its application, namely, beginning at or near the northerly line of the Puyallup Indian Reservation, intersecting said line between secs. 31 and 32, T. 21 N., R. 4 E., Willamette meridian; extending thence in a general southerly direction to the subdivisional line between the NE. ¼ of the SE. ¼ and the SE. ¼ of the SE. ¼ of sec. 6, T. 21 N., R. 4 E., Willamette meridian; thence following the said subdivisional line westward to a point where the same intersects with the western boundary line of the Puyallup Indian Reservation in sec. 3, T. 20 N., R. 2 E., Willamette meridian. May 2, 1900, the Department accepted the proofs of service of copies of the map of definite location upon the Indian allottees of the Puyallup Reservation whose lands are crossed by the line of the road and approved the company's map of definite location of the line of road through the Puyallup Indian Reservation.

The Department on the same date designated Clinton A. Snowden, Puyallup commissioner, to assess the tribal damages for right of way of the company through the unallotted lands of the reservation,

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and also to act with and for the individual allottees in negotiating amicable settlements with the company for right of way through the allotted tracts. Mr. Snowden's report of appraisement of damages has not yet been received.

Wichita and Southern Railway Company.—February 3, 1900, the Department granted authority for the above-named company to locate and survey a line of railroad commencing at a point on the south line of the State of Kansas at a point at or near 15 minutes west of the ninety-sixth degree of west longitude, and running thence by the most feasible and practicable route in a southerly direction to the south line of the Osage country; thence in a southerly and southeasterly direction through the Creek Nation, by or near Okmulgee, to or near McAlester or South McAlester, in the Choctaw Nation; thence in a southeasterly direction through the Choctaw Nation to a point on the southeasterly boundary thereof near Texarkana, Tex. No maps of definite location of the company's line of road have yet been submitted for approval.

Gulf, Chickasaw and Kansas Railroad Company.—August 21, 1900, the Acting Secretary granted authority for the above-named company to make a preliminary survey for a line of railroad through the Indian Territory, commencing on the south line of the State of Kansas, directly south of the town of Peru, in Chautauqua County, and running thence in a southerly direction through Oklahoma and the Indian Territory to a point on the north line of Grayson County, State of Texas; also to locate and survey a branch line running westerly from a point on the main line at or near Colgate to a point near Washita; also a branch line, according to an amended charter of said company, extending southeasterly from Woodville, in the Indian Territory, to the Red River.

Eastern Railway Company of Minnesota (formerly the Duluth, Superior and Western Railway Company).—September 12, 1900, the Department approved the map showing the definite location of a portion of the Stony Brook branch of the company's proposed line of railroad from a junction with the constructed line of road in lot 5, sec. 28, T. 51 N., R. 18 W., on the Fond du Lac Reservation, Minn., extending thence northeasterly to the middle of the channel of the St. Louis River on the northern line of lot 8 in said section 28, a distance of 0.82 miles. The Department also designated and appointed S. W. Campbell, United States Indian agent of the La Pointe Agency, to assess the tribal damages for right of way of the company through the unallotted lands, and also to act with and for the allottees in negotiating amicable settlements with the company for right of way through the allotted tracts. September 15 the company was advised of the action of the Department and Agent Campbell was given instructions for making the assessments.

Minnesota and Manitoba Railroad Company (Special Legislation.)—By act of April 17, 1900 (31 Stats., 134, and p. 522 of this report), the above named company was granted right of way for the construction of a railway, telegraph, and telephone line through the ceded lands of what was formerly the Red Lake Indian Reservation, commencing at a point at or near the terminus of the Manitoba and Southeastern Railway, on the boundary line between the State of Minnesota and the Province of Manitoba; thence in a southeasterly direction through townships 164, 163, 162, 161, and 160 to a point on Rainy River, forming the northeastern boundary of the State of Minnesota, at or near the mouth of Baudette River.

GRANTS REFERRED TO IN PREVIOUS ANNUAL REPORTS.

Indian and Oklahoma Territories.—*Arkansas Valley and Gulf Railroad Company.*—Mention is made in the last annual report of the granting of authority on March 7, 1899, for the above-named company to locate and survey a line of road through Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. On November 21, 1899, the company submitted a map of the preliminary survey of the line of road through the Kansas Indian Reservation, Oklahoma, a distance of about 22 miles. Certain defects appeared in the execution of the map and the same was returned to the company on December 5, 1899, the defects being pointed out. No further action has been taken.

Eastern Oklahoma Railroad Company.—November 15, 1899, the Department approved the maps of definite location of sections 1 and 2 of the company's line of road, commencing on the line of road of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway opposite the northern end of the passenger depot of the company at Guthrie, Okla., and extending in a general easterly direction a distance of 44.33 miles. The Department on the same date designated Special United States Indian Agent Taggart to assess the tribal damages for right of way through the unallotted lands of the Indians and also to act with and for the allottees in negotiating amicable settlements with the company for right of way through their lands. December 27, 1899, the Department approved the schedule of damages as assessed by Special Agent Taggart for right of way of the company through the allotted lands of the Sac and Fox and Iowa tribes. No tribal lands were crossed by the line of the road. The entire assessment through the lands of allottees was $1,405.44. This amount was tendered by the company in settlement of said damages, and the Department on the same date authorized the payment of the same to the Indian allottees rightly entitled thereto.

January 27, 1900, the Department approved the maps of definite location of sections Nos. 1 and 2 of line No. 3 of the company's line of road from a connection with line No. 1 south of Cimarron River in the SW. ¼ of sec. 20, T. 18 N., R. 4 E., and extending in a general northerly and

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northeasterly direction to a point on the subdivisional line between the NE. ¼ and SE. ¼ of sec. 32, T. 22 N., R. 5 E., a total distance of 34.71 miles; also one plat of station grounds located on the NE. ¼ of sec. 31, T. 22 N., R. 5 E., on the allotment of Big Bear near the town of Pawnee, Okla. February 7, 1900, the Department designated Special Agent Taggart to act with and for the allottees of the former Pawnee Indian Reservation, Okla., in negotiating amicable settlements with the company for right of way through their respective allotments. March 26, 1900, the Department approved his schedule of appraisements, amounting to $717.90. This amount was tendered by the company, and the Department, on the same date, authorized the distribution of the same to the Pawnee allottees rightly entitled thereto. May 2 Special Agent Taggart submitted a schedule of receipts showing the payment to the several allottees.

Fort Smith and Western Railroad Company.—The above-named company, by act of Congress approved March 3, 1899 (30 Stats., 1368), was granted right of way for the construction of a railway, telegraph, and telephone line through the Choctaw and Creek Nations. By act approved May 24, 1900 (31 Stats., 182, and p. 524 of this report), section 8 of the above act granting the company right of way was so amended as to permit the company to commence the construction of its road upon the filing and approval of its maps of definite location from Fort Smith, Ark., to a crossing of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. June 8, 1900, the Department approved the company's maps of definite location from a point on the eastern boundary of the Choctaw Nation, near Fort Smith, Ark., extending thence in a general westerly direction to a crossing of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, in the eastern part of sec. 14, T. 7 N., R. 35 E., I. M., a distance of 80.49 miles. June 14 the Department designated Special Agent Elisha B. Reynolds to act with and for the individual occupants of land in the Choctaw Nation in negotiating amicable settlements with the company for right of way through their individual holdings. July 16, 1900, Special Agent Reynolds was relieved from further duty in connection with making these appraisements and was directed to turn over all maps, papers, and letters of instruction to Agent Shoenfelt, of the Union Agency, Ind. T., and the latter was instructed, either in person or by some competent and trustworthy employee, to continue the work of negotiating with the company for right of way through the lands of the Indians.

Gulf and Northern Railroad Company.—The last annual report, at page 63, speaks of the granting of authority for the above-named company to make a preliminary survey for the location of its road through the Osage, Ponca, and Oto and Missouri reservations in Oklahoma, and also through the lands of the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory. September 30, 1899, the company filed for

approval a map of definite location of its line of road from a point on the Arkansas River, in sec. 36, T. 25 N., R. 3 E., I. M., and extending in a southeasterly direction crossing the southwestern portion of the Osage Reservation, a distance of 13.76 miles. A number of errors occurred in the execution of the map, and on October 12, 1899, it was returned to the company for amendment and correction, the defects being specifically pointed out. The map has not yet been refiled for approval.

Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company.—September 28, 1899, the Department approved a plat showing the definite location of station grounds along the line of the company's road in the Choctaw Nation, designated "Howe," from survey station 316 + 28 to station 346 + 28; also the plat showing the definite location of station grounds along the line of the road in the Choctaw Nation, designated "Monroe," from survey station 360 to station 390. The plat designated "Howe" was approved in lieu of and as a substitute for the station grounds theretofore designated "Choctaw Junction," the plat of which was approved by the Department on February 24, 1898, and said plat was canceled and annulled.

October 9, 1899, the Department accepted audit voucher No. 408 of the company for $112.50, tendered in payment of the annual tax of $15 per mile for 11.17 miles of the road from Howe to the east line of the Indian Territory, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and also the full annual tax at the rate of $15 per mile for 6.57 miles of road from Wister to Howe, in the Choctaw Nation, for the like period. October 10, 1899, the Department accepted voucher No. 26 of the company for $32 and voucher No. 27 for $55. Voucher No. 26 was tendered as additional payment for 0.61 mile of road, commencing on the main line at or near Hartshorn and extending to Gowen or Shaft No. 3, the total mileage of that branch line being 3.67 miles. Voucher No. 27 was tendered in payment of the annual tax at the rate of $15 per mile on that branch line for the total mileage of 3.67 miles for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

February 17, 1900, the Department approved the map of definite location of the branch or spur line of the company's road from survey station 255-+92 on the main line, near Howe, in the Choctaw Nation, extending in a southeasterly direction to the mines of the Mexican Gulf and Transportation Company in the NW. ¼ of sec. 2, T. 5 N., R. 25 E., a distance of 0.92 miles. March 26, 1900, the Department approved the map of definite location of the company's branch line of road from survey station 1620+80 on the main line, near Wilberton, Choctaw Nation, extending thence in a northwesterly direction through sections 8, 7, and 6, in T. 5 N., R. 18 E., a distance of 3.08 miles. June 21, 1900, the Department approved the map of definite location of the company's line of road through the Wichita Reservation west

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from Bridgeport from survey station 1420+42.7 to station 2422+00, a distance of 18.9 miles; also plat of station grounds at Bridgeport from survey station 1349 to 1379 and plat of station grounds at Caddo, on said reservation, from survey station 1890 to 1920.

June 27, 1900, the Department accepted the company's voucher No. 2383, for $154, and voucher No. 2384, for $46, tendered in payment of right of way for the Wilberton Branch, a distance of 3.08 miles, and for the "Mexican Gulf Branch," a distance of 0.92 mile. July 10, 1900, the Department accepted the company's voucher No. 4, January, 1899, for $890.50, tendered in payment of right of way for 17.80 miles of road through the Wichita Reservation, Okla.; also voucher No. 2950, May, 1900, for $2,357.85, tendered in payment of the annual tax of the company's line of road through the Indian Territory, between Arkansas-Indian Territory State line and Oklahoma-Indian Territory State line. September 4, 1900, the Department accepted the company's vouchers Nos. 3877, 3878, and 3879, for $52.62, $16.14, and $1.80, respectively, tendered in payment of the annual tax to June 30, 1900, upon the "Wilberton Branch" and "Mexican Gulf Branch" and as additional tax on the main line of the road.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company.—July 15, 1899, the Department approved three sectional maps of 25 miles each of the second southwestern branch line of the company's road from a point in the NE. ¼ of sec. 13, T. 13 N., R. 8 W., Indian meridian, on the main line of the road, to a point in the SW. ¼ of sec. 8, T. 2 N., R. 31 W., Indian meridian, in the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation, Okla.

July 19, 1899, the Department approved the plat of additional station grounds desired by the company on the main line of the road near Chickasha, Ind. T., situated in the NW. ¼ of sec. 34, T. 7 N., R. 7 W., of the Indian meridian, embracing 7.57 acres. As the governor of the Chickasaw Nation declined, on behalf of the nation, to accept the statutory amount of $25 per acre for said additional station grounds, the company, on August 19, 1899, asked for the appointment of a board of referees to determine the tribal damages that should be paid the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations for said additional station grounds. March 28, 1900, the Department appointed Dew M. Wisdom, of Muscogee, Ind. T., Ed Burney, of Chickasha, Ind. T., and D. N. Robb, of Atoka, Ind. T., a commission to make the appraisal. June 25, 1900, the board reported, placing the damages at $25 per acre, amounting in the aggregate to $189.25. July 7 their report was accepted and approved by the Department. July 30 and 31, respectively, the governor of the Chickasaw Nation and the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation signified the willingness of their respective nations to accept the amount of the award of the board of referees. August 30 report of the matter was made to the Department, with which was submitted a draft for $189.25, tendered by the company in payment of said damages. September 4 the Department accepted the draft and authorized this office to collect the same, and to pay the proceeds thereof to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

November 25, 1899, the acting agent of the Kiowa Agency, Okla., submitted certain vouchers of the company showing that payment had been made by the company for right of way of its road through the lands of the individual occupants of the Kiowa and Wichita reservations whose lands were crossed by the first southwestern branch line of the company's road. March 9, 1900, the Department approved the map showing the definite location of the fourth 25-mile section of the first southwestern branch line of the road from a point in the NW. ¼ of sec. 12, T. 6 N., R. 19 W., on the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation, to a point in the NE. ¼ of sec. 24, T. 6 N., R. 23 W., in Greer County, Okla.

July 7, 1900, the company tendered a draft for $1,712.50 in payment of right of way of the company, at the rate of $50 per mile, for the remainder of the southwestern branch line of road through the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation, aggregating 34.25 miles. July 18 the Department accepted said draft and authorized this office to collect the same and to pay the proceeds thereof to the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians. July 12, 1900, the Department accepted the company's draft for $2,438.39, tendered in payment of the annual tax for each mile of road constructed by the company through Indian lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

August 29, 1900, the Department approved the plat of station grounds on the ninth 10-mile section of the company's southwestern branch line of road; situated in the SE. ¼ of sec. 4, T. 6 N., R. 18 W. September 4, 1900, the Department approved the plat of station grounds filed on April 5, 1890, by the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company (the above-named company being the successor of said company), situated along the main line of the company's road in the E. ½ of sec. 28, T. 10 N., R. 7 W., Indian meridian, in the Indian Territory. September 6, 1900, the Department approved three plats of station grounds on the southwestern branch of the company's line of road through the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation, situated on the 7th, 8th, and 10th 10-mile sections of said branch line of road, in the NE. ¼ of sec. 22, T. 7 N., R. 16 W., the SW. ¼ of sec. 27 and the SE. ¼ of sec. 28, T. 7 N., R. 17 W., and the SW. ¼ of sec. 18, T. 6 N., R. 19 W., respectively.

Denison and Washita Valley Railway Company.—July 12, 1900, the Department accepted the company's draft for $150, 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, 1900.

Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad Company.—June 25, 1900, said company tendered audit voucher No. 14607, in the nature of a

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draft on Hutchings, Sealy & Co., of Galveston, Tex., 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, 1900.

Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway Company.—June 29, 1900, the company submitted a draft for $2,444.55, which was tendered in payment of the annual tax of $15 per mile for each mile of road constructed by the company through Indian lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company (now Kansas City Southern Railway Company).—May 24, 1900, 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, 1900.

Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railway Company.—October 26, 1899, the Department declined to approve the company's map of section 1 of the main line of the road filed in lieu of a former map of said section which had theretofore been approved, and also declined to approve the company's maps of definite location of the southern branch line of sections Nos. 1 and 2, filed in lieu of former maps of said sections which had theretofore been approved. The Department declined to approve the maps on account of certain defects in their execution. July 19, 1900, the Department approved maps of definite location of sections 1 and 2 of the southern branch filed in lieu of maps of those sections which had theretofore been approved. The line of road as shown upon said sectional maps differed slightly from the line as shown upon the original maps. The company, however, relinquished to the United States and to the Cherokee Indians all of its rights, title, and interest in and to the former right of way acquired by it by reason of the approval of the first-mentioned maps of definite location. July 25, 1900, the company tendered drafts aggregating $3,588.08 in payment for right of way of 57.79 miles of road and annual tax thereon up to June 30, 1900.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.—July 13, 1900, the Department declined to approve the map of additional station grounds desired by the company at Muscogee, in the Creek Nation, for reservoir and stock-yard purposes, the approval being asked for under the provisions of the act of Congress of July 25, 1866 (14 Stats., 236). The Department held that if the company desired to secure additional station grounds at said place application should be made under the provisions of the act of April 25, 1896 (29 Stats., 109). After a careful review of the above decision the Department, December 5, 1899, adhered to its former ruling.

March 17, 1900, the Department approved the map of definite location of the company's branch line of road known as the "Atoka Branch," commencing on the main line of the road near Atoka, in the Choctaw Nation, and extending in a general northwesterly direction to a connection with the Denison and Washita Valley Railway in Sec. 14, T. 1 S., R. 10 E., a distance of about 10 miles. On the same date the Department designated Special United States Indian Agent Taggart to assess damages for right of way of the company through the tribal lands crossed by the line of the road and also to act with and for the individual members of the Choctaw Nation in negotiating amicable settlements with the company for right of way through their individual holdings.

May 5, 1900, the Department declined to approve four plats showing additional grounds desired by the company adjacent to its line of road in the Creek and Choctaw nations for reservoir purposes, designated "Lilianetta Reservoir Reserve," "Turkey Creek Reservoir Reserve," "McAlester Reservoir Reserve," and "Limestone Gap Reservoir Reserve," the approval of said plats having been asked for under the provisions of the act of Congress of July 25, 1866 (14 Stats., 236). As in the case of the application for additional station grounds at Muscogee for reservoir and stock-yard purposes, the Department held that if the company desired to secure additional grounds for railway purposes, application therefor must be made under the provisions of the act of Congress of April 25, 1896 (29 Stats., 109).

May 25, 1900, the Department approved the map of definite location of the Krebs and Edwards branches of the company's lines of road, the Krebs branch commencing at a point on the main line at McAlester station reserve in the Choctaw Nation, designated as survey station 25351+84.5, and extending in a general easterly and southeasterly direction, with numerous spurs and branches extending from the main branch line to the company's coal mines; and the Edwards branch, commencing at a point on the main line of the company's road a little south of the McAlester station reserve and extending in a general westerly and southwesterly direction a distance of 1.20 miles, both of said branches, with their spurs, aggregating a total distance of about 11.20 miles. The Secretary, on the same date, designated Special United States Indian Agent Taggart to appraise the damages for right of way of the company through the tribal lands and also to act with and for the individual allottees of the Choctaw Nation in negotiating amicable settlements with the company for right of way through their individual holdings.

June 18, 1900, the Department approved the schedule of appraisements for right of way of the Atoka branch as submitted by Special Agent Taggart. The total amount of the appraisement for right of way and for station grounds at Lehigh was $1,185.50. July 7, 1900, the company tendered a draft for $1,185.50 in payment of the damages for said Atoka branch and Lehigh station grounds.

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Southern Kansas Railroad Company (leased to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company).—June 29, 1900, the company submitted a voucher in the nature of a check, payable at the Mechanics National Bank of 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, 1900.

St. Louis and Oklahoma City Railroad Company.—June 21, 1900, the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, lessee of the above-mentioned company, tendered a draft for $558.75 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, 1900.

St. Louis, Oklahoma and Southern Railway Company.—September 13, 1899, the Department approved a map in eight parts showing the preliminary survey for the definite location of the company's line of road from Sapulpa, in the Creek Nation, extending thence in a general southerly and southwesterly direction through the Creek, Seminole, and Chickasaw nations to Red River, near the town of Willis, a distance of 185.18 miles. April 13, 1900, the Department approved the maps of definite location of the first and second sections of 25 miles each of the company's line of road from its connection with the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, near Sapulpa, in the Creek Nation, extending thence in a general southerly and southwesterly direction a distance of 50 miles. These maps were approved in lieu of the maps of definite location of the first 50 miles of the line of road which were approved on September 13, 1899. April 25, 1900, the Department designated Special United States Indian Agent Taggart to act with and for the individual allottees of the Creek Nation in negotiating amicable settlements with the company for right of way through their individual holdings for the first 50 miles of the road.

May 24, 1900, the Department accepted the relinquishment by the company to the Creek Indians of all rights acquired or claimed by it under the original map of definite location of the first 50 miles of its line of road through the Creek Nation as approved September 13, 1899; and also accepted and approved the relinquishment of the company to the United States and to the Creek, Seminole, and Choctaw Indians of all rights acquired or claimed by it under the original map of its line of road through said nations, also approved September 13, 1899.

On the same date the Department approved the company's maps of definite location showing the entire line of the road through the Indian Territory from Sapulpa, in the Creek Nation, extending in a general southerly and southwesterly direction through the Creek, Seminole, and Chickasaw nations, to a point on Red River at or near the crossing of the same by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. These maps of definite location were approved in lieu of the former maps of preliminary survey which were approved by the Department on September 13, 1899. May 29, 1900, the Department designated Special Agent Taggart to conduct negotiations with the company for right of way through the individual holdings of the Indians of said nations for the entire line of the road. July 5, 1900, the Department accepted a draft for $4,638.50, tendered by the company as payment in full for right of way through the Creek Nation, covering a distance of 92.77 miles.

St. Louis, Tecumseh and Lexington Railway Company.—Reference is made in the last annual report to the fact that on March 9, 1899, the Department granted authority for the above-named company to locate and survey its line of railroad over and across Indian lands and reservations lying between the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway at or near the town of Stroud, in Oklahoma, and extending thence in a southwesterly direction, by way of Tecumseh, to the town of Lexington, Okla. Such authority was granted, with the express provision that formal application for the location and survey of the road would thereafter be made and that the proofs and papers required by the regulations of the Department would thereafter be submitted for approval. December 5, 1899, the Department accepted the proofs and papers submitted by the company as a full compliance with Department regulations and as a fulfillment of the conditions under which the original authority was granted the company to make a survey of its line of road.

Shawnee, Oklahoma and Indian Territory Railway Company.—In addition to the authority previously granted the above-named company for the location and survey of a line of road as mentioned in the last annual report (p. 64), on September 22 the Department granted authority for the location and survey of a line of road commencing at the termination of the line, for which authority had already been granted, at or near Stroud, in Lincoln County, Okla., and extending thence by the most feasible and practicable route in a northerly and northwesterly direction through Lincoln, Payne, and Pawnee counties and the Osage and Kaw Indian reservations to the southern boundary of Kansas. No maps of definite location of the line of road have yet been submitted for approval.

Tecumseh and Shawnee Railroad Company.—For data respecting the granting of authority for said company to locate and survey a line of railroad through Indian lands in Oklahoma, see annual report of this office for 1899, page 64. No maps of definite location of the line of road have yet been submitted for approval.

Nez Percé Indian lands.—*Clearwater Valley Railroad Company.*—July 31, 1899, the Department approved four maps showing the definite location of the line of road of the above-named company through the former Nez Percé Indian Reservation and one plat of station grounds along the line of the road situated in lot 5 and the SW. ¼ of the NE. ¼ of sec. 3, T. 36 N., R. 1 W., Boise meridian. March 17,

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1900, the Department approved the schedule of damages for right of way of the company as assessed by Inspector Beede through the allotments of thirty-five allottees. The total amount of the award to the allottees was $3,848.65. This amount was tendered by the company, and on the date of the approval of the schedule was accepted by the Department as payment in full. Inspector Beede's report also showed that seventeen allottees refused to consent to the awards made in their behalf. Upon the recommendation of this office the Attorney-General has directed the United States district attorney for Idaho to bring suits in the proper courts of that State for the settlement of damages in behalf of the dissenting allottees.

Clearwater Short Line Railway Company.—July 31, 1899, the Department approved the map of definite location of the company through the former Nez Percé Indian Reservation, Idaho, from mile 62.819 at a point in the south line of sec. 20, T. 32 N., R. 4 E., Boise meridian, to the southeastern boundary of the reservation, at mile 76.14. October 7, 1899, the Department approved a plat of station grounds along the Lapwai branch of the company's road in secs. 14 and 25, T. 35 N., R. 4 W., Boise meridian. November 20, 1899, the Department accepted the relinquishment of the company to the original right of way shown upon the map of definite location between mile 58.578 and mile 61.801 eastward from the mouth of Big Potlatch Creek, and approved the amended map showing the relocation of the company's line of road between said points. The map was approved as follows:

> Approved in lieu of and as a substitute for that portion of the line of road between mile 58.578 and mile 61.801 eastward from the mouth of Big Potlatch Creek, which original map of definite location was approved June 9, 1899, said amended location being approved only so far as the line of road shown herein lies on and within Indian lands, subject to all the requirements and limitations contained in the act of Congress approved March 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 918), and subject also to all valid existing rights.

January 19, 1900, the Department approved the plat showing the definite location of station grounds selected by the company in Indian allotment No. 1833, in sec. 35, T. 37 N., R. 2 W., Boise meridian, located on the 10-mile section between the seventh and seventeenth mileposts; also the plat showing the definite location of station grounds desired by the company upon the Lapwai branch in Indian allotments Nos. 674 and 679, in secs. 14 and 15, T. 35 N., R. 3 W., Boise meridian, located on the 10-mile section between the tenth and twentieth mileposts of said branch line.

March 6, 1900, the Department referred to this office an opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Department, dated March 3, 1900, in which the Department concurred, wherein it was held that the company may erect or permit others to erect upon its right of way and depot grounds suitable structures or buildings, such as warehouses and elevators to facilitate the convenient receipt and delivery of freight, so long as the full exercise of the franchise granted is not interfered with and a free and safe passage is left for the carriage of freight and passengers.

March 31, 1900, the Department approved the plat showing the lands selected by the company for station purposes in the N. ½ of sec. 1, T. 33 N., R. 3 E., Boise meridian, said station grounds being located on the 10-mile section between the forty-second and fifty-second mileposts of the main line of the road. April 3, 1900, the Department approved the map of definite location of a portion of the Lapwai branch from mile 12 to mile 17.923. April 23, 1900, the Department approved the map of definite location of a portion of the Lapwai branch of the company's road from mile 17.923 to mile 28.651. June 6, 1900, the Department approved the plat showing the definite location of station grounds selected by the company upon the 10-mile section between the twenty-seventh and thirty-seventh mileposts located in secs. 6 and 7, T. 36 N., R. 2 E., Boise meridian; also the plat showing the definite location of station grounds selected by the company upon the 10-mile section between the seventeenth and twenty-seventh mileposts located in secs. 33 and 34, T. 37 N., R. 1 E., Boise meridian. June 19, 1900, the Department accepted the relinquishment of the company of all its right, title, and interest acquired by reason of the approval on July 31, 1899, of a certain map of definite location of its line of road from mile 62.819 to the southeastern boundary of the reservation at mile 76.14, and approved an amended and corrected map of definite location showing the company's line of road through that portion of the former Nez Percé Reservation from mile 62.819 to the southeastern boundary of the reservation, at mile 75.884, the line of definite location shown upon the latter map lying along the south fork of the Clearwater River and up Three Mile Creek to the south boundary line of the reservation. The Department canceled and annulled the first-mentioned map and approved the latter map in lieu thereof.

June 22, 1900, the Department approved the schedule of damages for right of way of the company through the allotments of 79 allottees and the lands of two institutions—the Presbyterian Church at Spalding and the Presbyterian Church at Kamiah—as assessed by Inspector Beede, the total amount of the assessment being $14,068.95. The negotiations, however, represented by said schedule did not include the entire line of the road through the former Nez Perce Reservation, but covered only the main line from the mouth of Big Potlatch Creek to the end of construction up to May 29, 1900 (date of the report), and also only the first 12 miles of the Lapwai branch. This left the remainder of the main line and the remainder of the Lapwai branch to be covered by subsequent negotiations.

July 9, 1900, the company, through its local attorneys, submitted to the office a draft for $14,068.95. July 13 this draft was indorsed

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payable to the order of Agent Stranahan, of the Nez Percé Agency, and he was directed to collect the same and to pay the proceeds thereof to the Indian allottees rightly entitled thereto.

Inspector Beede's report also showed that there were 17 allottees with whom amicable settlement could not be effected. Upon the recommendation of this office, the Attorney-General directed the United States attorney for the district of Idaho to bring actions in the proper courts of Idaho for the settlement of damages in behalf of the dissenting allottees.

August 14, 1900, Agent Stranahan, who had been designated to conduct the further negotiations between the Indians and the company, requested that authority be granted him to prepare a supplemental schedule of damages in behalf of these allottees and to allow them to sign a schedule of awards in case satisfactory terms could now be agreed upon. He stated that in his judgment there was an inclination on the part of some of the dissenting allottees to treat with the company for right of way through the lands rather than to risk the results of a suit in the courts of Idaho for the determination of the damages. September 6, the Department granted such authority, and on September 10 the office fully instructed him.

Southern Ute Indian Lands, Colorado.—*Rio Grande, Pagosa and Northern Railway Company.*—August 3, 1899, Agent Knackstedt was directed to assess tribal damages, if any, for right of way of the company through the former Ute Indian Reservation, and also to act with and for the individual allottees in negotiating amicable settlements with the company for right of way through their respective allotments. January 15, 1900, the Department approved the schedule of appraisement of damages for right of way of the company through the lands of the Southern Ute allottees. The total amount of the assessment was $375.76. The report showed that no tribal lands were crossed by the line of the road. Agent Knackstedt's report also showed that the company had already paid certain of the allottees $150 as an advance payment for said right of way. January 29, 1900, the company submitted New York exchange for $225.76 in payment of the remainder of the damages. February 6 this draft was indorsed, payable to the order of Agent Knackstedt, and he was directed to collect the same and to pay the proceeds to the allottees rightly entitled thereto. March 24 Agent Knackstedt submitted a schedule of receipts showing the payment of the amounts assessed to the allottees whose lands are crossed by the line of the road.

Yankton Sioux Indian Lands, South Dakota.—*Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company.*—October 17, 1899, the Department approved the company's map of definite location of its line of road through the allotted lands of the Indians of the former Yankton Reservation, S. Dak. September 8, preceding the approval of the map, the Department designated Agent Harding of the Yankton Agency

to act with and for the allottees in negotiating amicable settlements with the company for right of way through their respective allotments. November 28, 1899, the Department approved the schedule of damages for right of way through the lands of the Indians as assessed by Agent Harding. The total amount of the assessment was $1,720.86. December 1 the company tendered a draft in said amount as payment in full of the damages assessed. December 6 the draft was indorsed, payable to the order of Agent Harding, and he was directed to collect the same and to pay the proceeds to the allottees rightly entitled thereto. February 5, 1900, Agent Harding submitted a schedule of receipts showing the payment of damages to the allottees.

Leech Lake Reservation, Minn.—*Brainerd and Northern Minnesota Railway Company.*—October 10, 1899, the Department approved the schedule of appraisement of damages for right of way of the above-named company through the Leech Lake Reservation, Minn. The price per acre for both tribal and allotted lands was placed at $7. The tribal damages amount to $39.76. The total damages were $241.90. October 14 the company was called upon to make payment of this amount to this office. The amount assessed in behalf of the individual Indians was paid direct to Acting Agent Mercer, of the Leech Lake Agency, and by him was distributed among the Indians entitled thereto. October 17, 1899, the company submitted a draft for $39.76 in payment of the tribal damages. November 27 Acting Agent Mercer submitted a schedule of receipts showing the payment of damages to the individual Indians.

Colville Reservation, Wash.—*Washington Improvement and Development Company.*—Mention is made in the last annual report of the approval by the Department of 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. November 27, 1899, the Department approved two maps of definite location showing the remainder of the line of the road through the Colville Reservation. The line of road as shown upon said maps commences at the southerly end of Curlew Lake and extends in a general northerly and northwesterly direction to the international boundary line between the United States and British Columbia, a distance of 30.98 miles. No action has been taken in the matter of settlement of damages for right of way of the company through the reservation.

SEMINOLES IN FLORIDA.

Under the several annual appropriations for that purpose, the following lands have been purchased for the use of the Seminole Indians in Florida:

From the Plant Investment Company: Sec. 25, T. 47 S., R. 32 E.; secs. 23, 25, and 35, T. 48 S., R. 32 E., 2,560 acres, for $1,600.

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From Frank Q. Brown, trustee: Sec. 36, T. 48 S., R. 32 E.; secs. 12, 18, and 24, T. 48 S., R. 33 E.; secs. 12, 14, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36, T. 48 S., R. 34 E., 10,240 acres, for $5,760.

From the Disston Land Company: Secs. 7, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, and 35, T. 48 S., R. 34 E., 8,341.72 acres, for $4,267.52.

From the Florida Commercial Company: Sec. 32, T. 47 S., R. 33 E., 640 acres, for $448.

From the Florida Southern Railroad Company: Secs. 24 and 26, T. 48 S., R. 32 E., 1,280 acres, for $1,280.

A total of 23,061.72 acres, for $13,355.52.

THE CHAMBERLAIN FAMILY.

In my last annual report I referred to the matter of the removal of the Chamberlain family from the Coeur d'Alène Reservation, Idaho, and stated that they had returned thereto and instituted action in the United States court to determine their rights. The United States Indian agent of the Colville Agency, Wash., transmitted to this office on January 27, 1900, a certified copy of an amended complaint filed in the United States circuit court for the district of Idaho in the case of Bartholomew Chamberlain et al. against himself. The agent was directed, January 31, to give the amended petition his attention, in connection with the United States district attorney for Idaho, under instructions theretofore given relative to the case, taking any steps necessary to dismiss, demur, or plead to the amended bill; also to keep this office fully advised of any other action taken in the case.

April 27 the agent forwarded to this office copy of his answer to the amended complaint, and stated that the case would be tried during the May term of the United States court for the district of Idaho, which would convene at Moscow, Idaho, on May 14, 1900. The office has not been advised of the action taken upon the case at that term of the court.

RATIFICATION OF FORT HALL AGREEMENT.

June 6, 1900 (31 Stats., 672), Congress ratified the agreement entered into with the Indians of the Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho, by the Crow, Flathead, etc., Commission, on February 5, 1898. By the terms of that agreement about 400,000 acres of land are ceded to the United States, in consideration for which the Indians are to receive $600,000, of which $75,000 is to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior in the erection of a modern school plant, and the balance is to be paid to them in ten annual installments—the first one to be $100,000, the next eight $50,000 each, and the last $25,000. The first installment of $100,000 is now being paid to the Indians, the agent being assisted in making the same by Special Agent Samuel L. Taggart.

Article 3 of the agreement provided that the Indians who reside on the lands ceded might remain thereon and receive allotments of the lands occupied and improved by them, or remove to the diminished reservation, as they might elect. Section 4 of the act ratifying the agreement provides that before any of the lands ceded shall be thrown open to settlement the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall cause allotments to be made to the Indians who may desire them. Where Indians prefer to remove within the limits of the reduced reservation, it provides that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall cause a schedule of the lands abandoned to be prepared, giving a description of the improvements and the names of the Indian occupants, and before any entry shall be allowed of the lands so scheduled the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the improvements thereon to be appraised and sold to the highest bidder, no sale to be for less than the appraised value. The purchaser of such improvements is to have a preference right of thirty days within which to make an entry of the lands upon which the improvements purchased are located.

The work of making the allotments has been assigned to the United States Indian agent for the Fort Hall Agency, A. F. Caldwell, and he is now engaged in making them in compliance with instructions dated July 11, 1900, and August 15, 1900. United States Indian Inspector W. J. McConnell has been detailed to make the appraisement of the improvements on the ceded lands of the Indians who elect to remove to the diminished reservation.

INDIAN TERRITORY UNDER THE CURTIS ACT AND SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

In my annual reports for the years 1898 and 1899, the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495), "For the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," generally known as "the Curtis Act," were fully discussed.

Section 27 of the Curtis Act is as follows:

> That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to locate one Indian inspector in Indian Territory, who may, under his authority and direction, perform any duties required of the Secretary of the Interior by law, relating to affairs therein.

Acting under this authority, the Secretary of the Interior, August 17, 1898, assigned United States Indian Inspector J. George Wright to the Indian Territory, who reports to the Department through this office on matters coming within his jurisdiction.

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The following table gives the estimated population of the several nations and the areas of their reservations as shown by the tract books in this office:

TABLE 26.—*Population and area of reservations, Five Civilized Tribes in Indian Territory.*

Tribe or nation.	Population.	Number of acres of land.
Cherokee:		
Indians	30,000	
Freedmen	4,000	
Delawares	1,000	
Total Cherokee	35,000	4,420,070.75
Creek:		
Indians	10,000	
Freedmen	6,000	
Total Creek	16,000	3,079,086.46
Choctaw:		
Indians	16,000	
Freedmen	4,250	
Total Choctaw	20,250	[1]6,957,460.90
Chickasaw:		
Indians	6,000	
Freedmen	4,500	
Total Chickasaw	10,500	[1]4,653,145.90
Seminole:		
Indians	1,500	
Freedmen	1,500	
Total Seminole	3,000	365,851.57

[1] The recent establishment of the true meridian by the resurvey of the ninety-eighth meridian west, will add to the Choctaw and Chickasaw lands 58,765.65 acres not included in these figures.

As in last year's report, the discussion of affairs in the Indian Territory will be divided, for convenience, into three parts, the first being matters over which the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory and the United States Indian agent for the Union Agency have supervision, and this subject may properly be divided into four general subdivisions, to wit:

1. Educational matters.
2. Mineral leases.
3. Collection of revenues.
4. Timber.

The second division includes matters coming within the province of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, and the third relates to the surveying, platting, appraising, and selling of town sites in the different nations, and is followed by some miscellaneous subjects.

EDUCATION.

The provisions of the nineteenth section of the Curtis act are as follows:

> 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. * * *

It was construed as conferring authority upon the Secretary of the Interior to assume such charge of the several schools and orphan asylums as would insure better management and more economical administration of these institutions.

An agreement with the Seminole, approved July 1, 1899, contained this provision:

> 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 school of the Seminole people, * * *

By its terms this provision did not seem to contemplate present control by the Department of the schools.

The agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, embodied in the Curtis law as section 29 thereof, contained these provisions:

> 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.

This section conferred ample authority upon the Department to assume control of the schools in the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations wherever they should be supported out of the coal and asphalt royalties. The governor of the Choctaw Nation early expressed his desire that the Secretary should assume control of their schools, and the legislature of the nation, carrying out these wishes, made no appropriations for their support. Therefore immediate direction was undertaken through proper Federal machinery.

The Chickasaw Nation, however, made appropriations and attempted to conduct their own schools out of their own funds, which has resulted in lamentable financial embarrassment.

The national authorities of the Creek and Cherokee nations continued to make their own appropriations for the schools of the respective nations, and the Department has only assumed supervisory control of them.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, regulations concerning education in the Indian Territory were prepared, approved by the Department, and promulgated for the conduct of these schools. They provided for an executive head, known as the "superintendent of schools in Indian Territory," to which John D. Benedict, of Illinois,

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was appointed. His reports are transmitted to this Bureau through the United States Indian inspector stationed in Indian Territory. Under his direction are four supervisors of schools for the several nations (with the exception of the Seminoles), as follows: Benjamin S. Coppock, of Oregon, for the Cherokee Nation; John M. Simpson, of Wisconsin, for the Chickasaw Nation; Calvin Ballard, of Illinois, for the Choctaw Nation, vice E. T. McArthur, transferred July 9, 1900, to the regular Indian service, and Miss Alice M. Robertson, of Indian Territory, for the Creek Nation, the last-named appointed July 23, 1900, vice Calvin Ballard. Headquarters for the several supervisors were established as follows: Vinita, Cherokee Nation; Muscogee, Creek Nation; South McAlester, Choctaw Nation, and Ardmore, Chickasaw Nation.

These nations early in their history were charged with their own government, and schools were established, and full corps of teachers and employees were appointed under the different laws of the respective nations. As set out in the last annual report of this Bureau, all branches of their public service were tainted with favoritism, nepotism, a reckless mismanagement of finances, and in many cases corruption was rampant. These flagrant breaches of good government were no more severely felt than in educational matters. The schools under the control of various missionary bodies were efficient agents of civilization; but in those entirely placed under tribal authority deterioration, if nothing worse, was everywhere felt. Possessing ample means for maintaining an adequate system of public schools in those places where the greatest need existed, the money was expended on large academies, seminaries, and colleges, where the ornamental curriculum of a white fashionable boarding school was given to the favored few, leaving the full bloods and poorer classes of mixed bloods to depend upon poorly equipped, miserable little schools, usually erected by subscriptions or donations. It is said that fully 90 per cent of these small neighborhood schoolhouses have no furniture except the old-fashioned wooden benches.

Owing to limited powers, the Department has been unable to make as radical changes as the conditions warranted, yet numberless improvements have been inaugurated. The superintendent of schools in his report says:

> As a result of our past year's work we can already note some improvements. When we entered upon our duties here more than a year ago it was openly charged that various native school boards were selling teachers' positions at from $10 to $25 each. No such charges have been made during the past year. With but few exceptions the Indian school boards have cooperated with us heartily. Teachers are manifesting a livelier degree of interest in their work and are endeavoring to improve their qualifications. Some of the poorest teachers have been dropped, not having been able to pass reasonable examinations.

In his last annual report Superintendent Benedict called attention to the necessity and desire upon the part of a great majority of teachers for better normal training. They expressed themselves as anxious to become better prepared for instructing their pupils by the more modern methods adopted in white schools and in other Indian schools. The normal schools heretofore held by some of the superintendents, being little more than farces or sources of revenue for officials, fell so much into disrepute as to be valueless. This has been changed under the new order, and Superintendent Benedict says:

> Several months ago I applied to the authorities at Washington for an appropriation with which to conduct summer normal schools for the teachers of the Territory, but owing to the uncertain condition of the numerous bills then pending in Congress relating to Territorial affairs we were unable to secure any financial aid. Knowing something of the great value of normals and institutes to the teachers and to the schools, and knowing that the teachers of the Territory were specially in need of some normal training, we determined to accomplish something along that line. After consultation with the school supervisors and some of the tribal school officials, it was agreed that such normals should be held during the month of June in the Cherokee, Creek, and Choctaw nations. These normals were held in the large academies and a fee of $12 was collected from each teacher in attendance for board, room, and tuition for the term of four weeks. After paying actual cost of board the balance of the funds received was distributed among the instructors who were employed to conduct the recitations. The plan of boarding the teachers, of keeping them together in isolated academies for a month, was a new one, and it was not without some feelings of doubt and anxiety that we undertook this task. We succeeded, however, beyond our expectations. The teachers realized the need of improvement and were eager for the normals. Supervisors Coppock, Ballard, and McArthur spent the entire month of June in the normals of their respective nations and rendered valuable aid to the instructors who were employed during the term. Each of these supervisors taught some classes daily and were ever ready with valuable suggestions concerning school methods and management.

As educational conditions vary with the several tribes, there being no uniformity of laws, customs, or methods, the work among the different nations will be treated separately.

Choctaw Nation.—As the control of the schools of this nation has been assumed by the Department under its construction of the Curtis law, "Rules and regulations concerning education in Indian Territory" were directly applicable to this nation. These regulations provided for opening and maintaining the day schools, academies, and orphan asylums of the nation. As soon after the 1st of July, 1899, as possible necessary steps were taken for opening all schools. Teachers and other employees were provided and contracts made for the maintenance of the boarding schools. While the contract system of running the boarding schools and orphan asylums was open to many objections, yet for various reasons no change has been deemed advisable in the method.

The schools were promptly opened in the early portion of the school

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year, when the first murmurs of discontent with the plan were heard. The Hon. Green McCurtin, principal chief of the nation, under date of October 27, 1899, in a letter to the Department, questioned the authority of the Secretary of the Interior in assuming control of their schools under the Curtis law. A resolution of similar tenor was also passed by the Choctaw Council. These actions were undoubtedly due to certain influential persons whose personal interests had been antagonized by the new regulations, especially those relating to appointments being made solely on merit. In a letter of April 6, 1899, addressed by Governor McCurtin to the inspector, he used the following language:

Mr. Benedict (superintendent) showed me recent rules prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior concerning the education and management of schools in the Choctaw Nation. He also gave the board of education a brief outline of his plans and policy regarding the school work in this section which were satisfactory to me.

The inspector conferred with the governor and a special committee of the council, and apparently reached a satisfactory conclusion, as the original plans of education have been followed during the year. In a special report of February 5, 1900, the superintendent of schools gave the following succinct account of the friction which had unavoidably arisen:

I was sent to the Territory about a year ago, and found that vast sums were being expended for schools, but with very poor results. It was not unusual to find a boarding school of 100 pupils in charge of an ignorant Indian as superintendent, with his wife (who in some instances could not speak the English language) as matron.

No effort has been made in any of the schools of the Territory to give the boys or girls any training in manual labor or domestic economy of any kind. The academic training has been exceedingly poor.

Some years ago the Choctaw schools became so poor that their council appropriated $12,000 per year for the education of 40 Choctaw children in State colleges. Scarcely any of their citizens are fairly well educated, except those who were thus sent away to State colleges.

Under instructions of the Secretary of the Interior, based upon the Curtis Act of June, 1898, I took entire charge of the schools of the Choctaw Nation, their board of education, headed by their principal chief, voluntarily turning their schools over to me in April last.

With their consent, I held examinations of teachers at seven different places in their nation, and, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, I appointed all teachers and superintendents for the year beginning September 1, 1899. In making appointments I have given preference to all Choctaw citizens who were at all competent.

Our examinations were very reasonable, yet a good many citizens who had been trying to teach realized their incompetency and made no effort to pass the examination. During all the spring and summer my relations with the members of the Choctaw school board were very cordial, and I was in constant communication with them, they supporting my work very heartily.

We opened the boarding schools and day schools of that nation on September 1,

with bright prospects and with a corps of superintendents and teachers at least 50 per cent better than had been employed in previous years.

The school work moved along nicely and harmoniously until the Choctaw council met in October last, when the politicians, who had heretofore manipulated the schools in their own personal interests, protested against Government control of their schools. Notwithstanding this protest and the threats of their politicians to break down our schools, the schools are progressing nicely, and I have received many letters from Choctaw parents expressing the hope that we may not relinquish control of their schools.

I desire to emphasize the fact that the attendance of pupils in all the Choctaw academies is better, the educational training is better, while the cost of maintaining these schools is less than when they were controlled by their own authorities.

In the natural course of events these children must soon be thrown upon their own resources, will soon become American citizens, and it is imperatively necessary that they be given that thorough educational training that is necessary to prepare them for this new life and prospective citizenship. Under Choctaw management it is impossible for the children to receive thorough training, and the interests of these children demand that the Government retain control of their schools.

Inspector Wright says that both he and Superintendent Benedict have received many expressions of approval of the action of the Government in assuming charge of these schools, and none except interested politicians have given contrary opinions. Continuing, he says:

If submitted to a vote of the people, I have no hesitancy in expressing the belief that a large majority would be in favor of the Government control.

After the adjournment of the council above referred to, school matters became comparatively quiet. The academies have had a larger attendance during the year, and more competent employees, while the cost of maintenance has been materially reduced.

In regard to industrial training Superintendent Benedict says:

We introduced some work along the line of manual training and domestic science, although we were hampered by the lack of the necessary tools and appliances. At first the pupils were not inclined to look with favor upon this departure from their accustomed routine, and declared that they did not come to school to work. Before the year closed, however, many of the boys were proud of the various articles of furniture made by their own hands, such as tables, picture frames, stools, etc., while the girls at the close of school made a very creditable exhibit of their fine needlework.

There were conducted 6 boarding schools and 110 neighborhood schools in the Choctaw Nation. They were opened on September 1, 1899, and closed May 31, 1900. Sickness, inclement weather, indifference of parents, and distance from the day schools interfered with the attendance, but, considering these difficulties, as good progress was made as could be expected.

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The following table shows the enrollment, average attendance, etc., of these schools for the year:

TABLE 27.—*Enrollment, average attendance, etc., of schools in Choctaw Nation, Ind. T.*

School.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Months of school	Annual cost.	Average cost per pupil.	Number of employees.
Jones Academy (male)	110	81	9	$12,771.51	$157.67	11
Spencer Academy (male)	103	81	9	12,343.48	152.41	11
Tushkahomma Academy (female)	111	78	9	12,656.99	129.15	9
Armstrong Orphan Academy (male)	78	78	9	10,060.96	129.11	7
Wheelock Orphan Academy (female)	87	74	9	9,573.97	120.18	7
Atoka Baptist Academy	58	55	9	5,569.10	101.25	8
Total	549	471	.....	63,019.01	133.78	.....
126 neighborhood schools	2,170	1,812	9	27,570.94	12 70	.....
Total	2,719	2,283	.....	90,581.95	.....	.....

The Government officials are working zealously to avoid all friction in these schools, to promote kind feelings on the part of the tribe, and eventually to accomplish reforms which will meet the hearty approval of those who now oppose their efforts through a misunderstanding of the actuating motives.

Chickasaw Nation.—Owing to the hostility of the governing portion of the tribe to the control of the schools by the Department, the Chickasaw council has undertaken to conduct these institutions as formerly, supporting them by appropriations from their own revenues. As the coal and asphalt royalties were not to be used, the "Regulations for education in Indian Territory" did not apply to this nation, which attempts out of its common funds to manage the scholastic interests of its people. Its legislature appoints a superintendent of schools, who in turn selects a local trustee for each school, which superintendent and trustees constitute the school board of the nation. The local trustees being the creatures of the national superintendent are removed by him at will. The present superintendent is a half-blood of some education, but is said to have little force of character. The trustees generally are full-bloods, the majority of whom are members of the nation's legislature. The neighborhood schools are located in isolated communities, patronized principally by full-bloods when patronized at all. The children, in many instances, and teachers also, use the Chickasaw vernacular to the almost total exclusion of English.

The supervisor of schools for that nation, in his report on conditions, says that the schoolhouses are mostly small frame buildings, furnished with a few rough board benches, with rarely a desk, blackboard, or writing materials. Many of the houses are "too filthy for swine to occupy, never having been cleansed since they were built; many of the children in squalor and rags." Teachers are not chosen for merit, but by favoritism, preference being given to Chickasaws "when the local trustee does not have a noncitizen friend who wishes the appointment." Antiquated books are furnished by the superintendent at $25 per annum to each school. The approximate cost of the neighborhood schools is $36,115, or an average cost of $93.54 per pupil, children attending these schools being allowed $8 per month for board. As an illustration of the financial methods adopted, it is reported that this $8 is paid in duebills or scrip on the nation. The owner of the scrip, if poor, is compelled to discount it at the stores for the necessaries of life at from 25 to 50 per cent. These evidences of indebtedness are subsequently presented to the auditing committee of the nation's legislature at its next assembling, to be passed upon; if allowed, a warrant is issued therefor, which, unless held by a favored one, is subject to further discount at the pleasure of the banks or money lenders.

There were seventeen of these neighborhood schools operated during the year.

Five boarding schools, with an enrollment of 346 pupils, cost the nation $57,115. These are supported under five-year contracts with the superintendents, and the supervisor for the nation says: "Of the five superintendents only two are competent to teach the common school branches." Under the terms of the contract the superintendent receives a stipulated sum per annum for the board, tuition, medical attention, and maintenance of pupils, based upon a specified number, without regard to the average attendance. This opens wide the door for fraud and malfeasance on the part of those so inclined. The authority of the superintendent is paramount in all appointments of his employees, and frequently nepotism prevails to an alarming extent. Sanitary conditions are entirely neglected, but it is remarked that some of these superintendents are well-meaning men who do the best they can for the children, while others are unfit morally and educationally for the positions they hold.

Supervisor Simpson reports that, while he is unable to get accurate data concerning expenditures for schools, yet he is informed that the outstanding warrant indebtedness of this nation is between $95,000 and $110,000; that the Chickasaw superintendent has issued certificates during the year to 175 Chickasaw children to attend noncitizen schools in the nation, each of which would be entitled to $8 to $14 per month, approximating $16,800; for support of 5 academies, $57,115; for 17 neighborhood schools, $36,115; or a total expense for schools for the year of $110,030, which it has since been discovered will exceed their revenues available.

In consequence, this nation has already inaugurated steps looking to securing a portion if not all of the coal and asphalt royalties now in the Treasury of the United States for the purpose of liquidating this outstanding indebtedness for schools. They are seeking in this indi-

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rect way to control the expenditure of a fund placed solely under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and placed under his control for the express purpose of having it applied to the legitimate purposes of education, and eliminating that control which has heretofore been represented as inimical to the best interests of the rising generation of the nation. To accede to their desires would be a perpetuation of the folly of years, and would rob the children of the benefit of funds held sacred for their use.

The enrollment, average attendance, etc., of the schools in the Chickasaw Nation are given in the following table:

TABLE 28.—*Enrollment, average attendance, etc., of schools in Chickasaw Nation, Ind. T.*

School.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Months of school.	Annual cost.	Average cost per pupil.	Number of employees
Chickasaw Orphan Home	59	17	10	$8,500	$187	7
Wapanucka Institute (male)	79	60	10	13,000	216	10
Collins Institute (female)	38	38	10	6,660	173	5
Harley Institute (male)	80	75	10	13,200	176	12
Bloomfield Seminary (female)	92	86	10	15,180	176	12
Total	348	306	.....	56,480	184	49
Seventeen neighborhood schools	489	386	10	36,115	93	17
Total	837	692	.....	92,595	.....	66

Cherokee Nation.—Over the schools of this nation the Department exercises only a supervisory direction, the direct control being vested in a board of education, the members of which are elected by the national council, the council reserving the authority to determine the number of schools and make appropriations for their support, fixing all salaries of teachers. The board of education conducts examinations for employees and teachers and issues requisitions upon the principal chief for warrants in favor of the teachers and other parties to whom payments are due. This board appoints three school directors in each neighborhood, who are to provide suitable buildings, furnishings, etc. Teachers are required to report at the close of each session the enrollment, average attendance, and other statistical information as to the schools, which reports are used as bases of requisitions upon which warrants for their salaries are made.

There are 124 ungraded schools, 28 of which are denominated full-blood, and 15 freedmen, the latter separate from the others. The male seminary and female seminary at Tallequah, the colored high school near Tallequah, and an orphan asylum near Pryor Creek are the four boarding institutions of the nation. The Cherokees are considered the most enlightened and progressive of the Five Civilized Tribes, and for fifty years have maintained schools, their seminaries being founded in 1846 and opened in 1850. They are magnificent buildings of the old classic style of school architecture.

The educational life of this nation has had its ebb and flow through the past half century. At times progress and wise policy were the rule, when their institutions of learning flourished, only to languish after awhile by neglect and inefficiency of management. Prior to the passage of the Curtis law the schools of the nation were declining; incompetency, inefficiency, favoritism, and fraud at times marked the official control of educational matters. The action of the Secretary of the Interior in establishing a directing control of their system has awakened the nation to a realization of the low state into which this great branch of their work had fallen. A new school board has been formed, whose character and standing are the antitheses of their predecessors. They seem willing and anxious to correct abuses and improve methods. A higher standard of ability and morality among teachers has been set and the supervisor of the nation has cooperated with the tribal authorities in securing employees on meritorious qualifications.

Under orders of the Department, all school warrants for this nation are registered and indorsed by the United States supervisor as having been regularly issued for legitimate purposes before payment, and in his report he says:

> I have looked carefully into the character and quality of service rendered or goods furnished and have generally found the money has been prudently expended.

It is also said the officers and teachers are willing to cooperate for the benefit of the service, and appreciate advice, suggestions, and guidance.

The 124 neighborhood schools are in session twelve weeks in the fall and sixteen weeks in the spring, making seven months' term for the year. The seminaries are in session nine months in the year. An important change has been made in the system, which is the abolition of a winter vacation, which formerly extended through the months of January and February.

The following table shows the enrollment, average attendance, etc., at the schools of the Cherokee Nation for the past year:

TABLE 29.—*Enrollment, average attendance, etc., of schools in Cherokee Nation, Ind. T.*

School.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Months of school.	Annual cost.	Average cost per pupil.	Number of employees.
Male Seminary	120	80	9	$11,220	$131.75	7
Female Seminary	135	105	9	15,840	150.84	8
Orphan Home	138	124	9	15,125	121.96	8
Colored High School	45	28	9	3,400	147.78	3
Total	438	332	.....	45,755	137.81	26
124 neighborhood schools	3,290	2,195	7	30,380	13.98	.....
Total	4,358	2,527	.....	76,135	.....	.....

Creek Nation.—The status of the schools of this nation so far as Federal control is concerned is similar to that of the Cherokees.

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These schools are managed by the Creek superintendent of education, who is appointed by the principal chief. The superintendent appoints teachers and superintendents of boarding schools. This nation has been lavish in its appropriations for schools without commensurate results. An objectionable feature of their laws is the making of superintendents of boarding schools officials of the nation, and consequently they are required to be citizens. Under their old régime educational qualifications were not considered essential for a man holding such a position, hence it became necessary for the United States superintendent of schools to insist that only educated men should be appointed. Through his influence a better tone has been given the service and he has succeeded in effecting the removal of some of the superintendents who were charged with drunkenness and incompetency. This nation has 9 boarding schools, the largest number in the Territory. It also maintains 55 neighborhood schools. All of these schools except seven of the latter were in session from September 4, 1899, to May 11, 1900.

Seven schools were discontinued on April 10 by reason of the prevalence of smallpox. Unsettled and conflicting conditions operated during the early part of the session in preventing full attendance. Rumors that the nation would fail to appropriate for schools and would soon close them were partial reasons for the decrease. As the session progressed confidence was restored, the national superintendent cooperated, and a comparatively successful year was had.

The United States school supervisor is required to investigate and approve all school warrants before payment, and as a result of his careful oversight there has been a material reduction in expenditures, to an amount of $5,000, with an increase of efficiency.

The following table gives the enrollment, average attendance, etc., at the schools of the Creek Nation for the past year:

TABLE 30.—*Enrollment, average attendance, etc., of schools in Creek Nation, Ind. T.*

School.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Months of school.	Annual cost.	Average cost per pupil.	Number of employees.
Eufaula	100	80	9	$7,784.76	$101.81	10
Creek Orphan Home	60	55	9	6,662.16	130.22	8
Euchie	80	58	9	5,668.15	123.76	10
Wetumka	100	82	9	8,614.76	112.37	11
Wealaka	50	38	9	4,483.65	131.15	8
Tallahassee (colored)	50	39	9	3,999.48	115.37	9
Pecan Creek (colored)	100	80	9	8,057.88	108.22	7
Colored Orphan Home	65	50	9	4,262.73	95.25	6
	55	21	9	2,000.18	104.13	6
Total	610	306	.....	52,133.65	103.62	78
55 neighborhood schools	1,745	1,042	9	13,223.42	12.68	55
Total	2,385	1,548	.....	65,657.07	.....	133

Comparative cost.—As previously stated, only the schools in the Choctaw Nation have been directly under the control of this Department,

while in the Creek and Cherokee nations the control has been merely supervisory. The Chickasaws have operated their own schools and resented governmental assistance. Under these conditions it is interesting to compare results of the past year with previous years, and with the several nations themselves, as will appear in the following table:

TABLE 31.—*Enrollment and average attendance during the fiscal years 1899 and 1900, showing increase in 1900; also average annual cost per pupil each year.*

School.	Enrollment.			Average attendance.			Average cost per capita, 1899.	Average cost per capita, 1900.	Increase (+) or decrease (−) in cost.
	1899.	1900.	Increase.	1899.	1900.	Increase.			
Cherokee Nation:									
Male Seminary	90	120	30	78	80	2	$119.00	$131.75	−$17.25
Female Seminary	125	135	10	105	105	.....	176.00	150.84	− 25.16
Orphan Home	129	138	9	110	121	11	136.00	121.95	− 14.05
Colored High School	25	45	20	20	23	3	175.00	147.78	− 27.22
Total	369	438	69	313	332	19	159.00	137.81	− 21.19
Choctaw Nation:									
Jones Academy	85	110	25	75	81	6	200.00	167.67	− 12.33
Spencer Academy	81	105	24	70	81	11	211.00	182.11	− 61.50
Tuskahoma Female Institute	90	111	21	75	98	23	.....	129.15	.....
Armstrong Orphan Academy	65	78	13	62	78	16	145.00	129.41	− 15.59
Wheelock Orphan Academy	60	87	27	50	78	28	160.00	120.18	− 39.82
Total	384	491	107	332	416	84	180.00	133.78	− 46.22
Creek Nation:									
Eufaula	100	100	.....	71	80	9	135.00	104.81	− 30.19
Creek Orphan Home	60	60	.....	52	55	3	140.00	130.22	− 9.78
Euchie	70	80	10	65	58	− 7	118.00	123.76	− 5.76
Wetumka	100	100	.....	85	82	− 3	110.00	112.37	− 2.37
Coweta	50	50	.....	37	38	1	135.00	131.15	− 3.85
Wealaka	50	50	.....	45	39	− 6	118.00	115.37	− 2.63
Tallahassee	80	100	20	66	80	14	141.00	108.22	− 33.78
Colored Orphan Home	35	35	.....	21	21	.....	138.00	104.13	− 33.87
Pecan Creek	60	65	5	62	60	−2	100.00	95.25	− 4.75
Nuyaka	100	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	100.00	.....	.....
Total	705	640	65	586	506	80	124.00	103.62	− 20.38
Chickasaw Nation:									
Chickasaw Orphan Home	60	59	− 1	.....	47	.....	150.00	180.00	+ 30.00
Wapanucka Institute	60	79	19	.....	60	.....	160.00	216.00	+ 56.00
Collins Institute	40	38	− 2	.....	38	.....	150.00	173.00	+ 23.00
Harley Institute	60	80	20	.....	75	.....	166.00	176.00	+ 10.00
Bloomfield Seminary	80	92	12	.....	86	.....	156.25	176.00	+ 21.00
Total	300	348	48	.....	306	.....	157.00	184.00	+ 27.00
Seminole Nation:									
Mekusukey Academy	100	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	160.00	.....	.....
Emahaka Academy	100	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	131.00	.....	.....
Total	200	.....	.....	145	.....	.....	291.00	.....	.....

An inspection of the above table shows that the average cost per capita for education in the boarding institutions of the Cherokee Nation was $137.81 in 1900 and $159 in 1899, a decrease of $21.19; in Creek Nation $102.62, as against $124, a decrease of $20.38; in the Choctaw Nation $133.78, as against $180, a decrease of $46.22; in Chickasaw Nation $184, as against $157, an increase of $27. These figures are pregnant with suggestions which can not fail to impress the intelligent, disinterested citizen. In the nation completely under governmental con-

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trol there was a very marked reduction in cost and an equally marked increase in efficiency. While the Cherokee and Creek nations have a less per capita expenditure, it was due to the watchful care of the Government in supervising the same. That the Chickasaws are incompetent guardians of their own educational funds is fully apparent from the above figures and the reports of the deterioration of their schools.

No comparisons with reference to the Seminoles can be made for want of sufficient data.

White children without schools.—No accurate census of the white people living in Indian Territory is available, but the number, approximately, is 200,000. These people are scattered all over the country, in towns, villages, and fields, engaged in all occupations, from that of loafing or something worse, up to banking, merchandising, etc. This section was in the early days a haven for persons whose presence was undesirable in the civilized portions of the country. Many have left orphans with no homes, no known kindred, who are dependent upon a charity which is not always sufficient to keep them from want and vice. These children are growing up in ignorance, as in the present order public schools are unknown. There are, however, a great many white people of culture and wealth who appreciate the necessity of educating their children, and therefore about a dozen of the cities and villages of the Territory have attempted to establish schools, but unless they live in incorporated towns they can not levy a tax for maintenance or issue bonds for putting up school buildings, hence their efforts have not met with much success. The title to all lands being vested in the Indians no lands can be appropriated for school purposes, hence outside the incorporated cities and towns there is no legal way by which public school districts can be organized. There are therefore thousands of children of white parents who are thus deprived of education, growing up in vice and ignorance, already feeding the United States jails at Muscogee and other points with youthful criminals. The cost of education will not be excessive compared with results of permitting this class to continue in their present unhappy and unavoidable course. Congress should take some steps to remedy this great evil, and give schools to the 50,000 white children of this Territory.

Freedmen.—There are 4,250 freedmen in the Choctaw Nation and 4,500 in the Chickasaw. These people are excluded from the benefits of the coal and asphalt royalties, and are therefore without adequate or even inadequate school facilities. The majority are poor and ignorant, and therefore unable to bear the expense of educating their children. Debarred alike from white and red schools, Congress should provide some means by which they may be given the benefit of schools. Provision is made for the freedmen in other nations.

Population.—The population of Indian Territory may be subdivided into full bloods, mixed bloods, freedmen, intermarried whites, whites, and negroes.

The superintendent of schools and his assistants, not having the necessary facilities for securing an accurate school census of the Territory, have, however, been able with the assistance of the teachers to compile an estimate of the number of children between the ages of 6 and 18 years in the several nations, as shown in the following table;

TABLE 32.—*Scholastic population in Indian Territory.*

Nation.	Indians.	Negroes.	Whites.	Total.
Cherokee	8,340	950	10,000	19,290
Creek	1,850	1,300	3,500	6,650
Choctaw	4,000	1,000	16,000	21,000
Chickasaw	1,500	1,000	25,000	27,500
Seminole	400	400	100	900
Total	16,090	4,650	54,600	75,340

From this estimate it appears that there are 75,340 children of school age in Indian Territory, of whom 16,090 are Indians, 4,650 negroes, and 54,600 whites.

Suggestion.—A survey of the work of education among these four civilized tribes indicates that it has been more satisfactory than in the past. In the Choctaw Nation under Department control there has been marked progress in methods and reduction of expenses, while in the Cherokee and Creek the watchful eye of the Government has seen that methods have been improved and a more economical system adopted. The dual control is, however, unsatisfactory, in that there is a constant tendency to shift responsibility, and attribute to one or the other the mistakes of the others The unsatisfactory conditions in the Chickasaw Nation indicate that the sooner the Government assumes control of their schools the earlier will results of good service be apparent.

MINERAL LEASES.

The leasing of lands for mineral purposes must be treated in two parts, one relating to leasing under the Choctaw and Chickasaw agreement, and the other to leasing under section 13 of the Curtis Act.

Choctaw and Chickasaw leases.—The Department, October 7, 1898, prescribed regulations governing the leasing of mineral lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in accordance with the provisions of the agreement.

Coal and asphalt.—By the agreement the leasing of mineral lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations is under the supervision and control of two trustees appointed by the President, one, a Choctaw by blood, appointed on the recommendation of the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation, and the other, a Chickasaw by blood, appointed on the recommendation of the governor of the Chickasaw Nation. The principal chief of the Choctaw Nation nominated Mr. Napoleon B.

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Ainsworth, and the governor of the Chickasaw Nation nominated Mr. Lemuel C. Burris. These gentlemen were appointed by the President and their commissions were issued October 8, 1898, but they did not enter regularly on their duties until about the 1st of December, 1898. All official acts of these mining trustees are subject to the approval of the Department.

By the regulations prescribed October 7, 1898, the royalty on coal was fixed at 15 cents per ton for each ton of coal produced weighing 2,000 pounds, and at 60 cents per ton for each ton of asphalt produced weighing 2,000 pounds. In November of 1898 the coal producers in the Indian Territory petitioned the Department to give them a hearing relative to reducing the rate of royalty on coal produced. The Department, by letter of January 6, 1899, reduced the rate of royalty to 10 cents per ton on each ton of coal produced weighing 2,000 pounds after it had been passed over a screen the meshes of which were one inch square. Considerable difficulty was experienced in having the coal properly screened, and much of the coal was shipped mine run, and the coal operators, in February of 1900, petitioned the Department to reduce the rate of royalty to 6¾ cents per ton, mine run, and the rate was fixed by the Department, at 8 cents per ton, mine run, to take effect March 1, 1900.

The regulations prescribed October 7, 1898, having been modified in many particulars, the Department, May 22, 1900, caused them to be reprinted, embodying the modifications subsequent to the date of their original promulgation. The revised regulations provide for royalties for the different classes of minerals as follows:

On coal, 8 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds on mine run; or coal as it is taken from the mines, including that which is commonly called "slack," which rate went into force and effect on and after March 1, 1900.

On asphalt, 60 cents per ton for each and every ton produced weighing 2,000 pounds of refined, and 10 cents per ton on crude asphalt.

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.

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.

The regulations were also modified so as to require the applicants for leases to make applications under oath to the United States Indian inspector located in the Indian Territory instead of, as previously, to the mining trustees. Parties who secure mineral leases in the Indian Territory must show that they are experienced miners, and that they have capital sufficient to develop mines properly. This has had the effect of reducing speculative applications to the minimum.

Since my last annual report coal leases in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations have been submitted by this office and approved by the Department as follows:

1. One lease with Messrs. Edmund McKenna and Charles H. and Eldridge C. Amos, submitted October 18, 1899, and approved October 24, 1899.

2. Two leases with the McAlester Coal Mining Company, submitted February 16, 1900, and approved February 19, 1900.

3. Six leases with the Choctaw Coal and Mining Company were submitted April 10, 1900, and the Department on May 4, 1900, approved three, known as leases Nos. 3, 4, and 5, and disapproved the others.

4. Six leases with the Sans Bois Coal Company, submitted June 22, 1900, and approved June 25, 1900.

5. One lease with the Central Coal and Coke Company, submitted August 13, 1900, and approved August 27, 1900.

6. One lease with William Busby, of Parsons, Kans., submitted August 15, 1900, and approved September 6, 1900.

March 1, 1899, the Department approved 30 leases with the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company; April 27, 1899, 8 leases with John F. McMurray, and August 22, 1899, 3 leases with Messrs. D. Edwards & Son. This makes in all 55 coal leases approved by the Department since the passage of the Curtis Act.

The applications of several other companies for coal-mining leases are pending before the Department, but have not yet, so far as the office is advised, been acted upon. During the year numerous applications were refused by the Department, for the reason that the parties applying were not able to make a satisfactory financial showing, or because they were not experienced coal miners.

Asphalt leases have also been approved as follows:

1. One lease with the Brunswick Asphalt Company, submitted March 15, 1900, and approved March 20, 1900.

2. One lease with the Caddo Asphalt Mining Company, submitted April 18, 1900, and approved April 21, 1900.

3. One lease in favor of the Elk Asphalt Company, submitted April 23, 1900, and approved May 3, 1900.

This makes in all three asphalt leases that have been approved since the passage of the Curtis Act.

Contested coal and asphalt leases.—In my last annual report mention

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was made of the application of the Sans Bois Coal Company for twenty-eight leases, and of the contest existing between that company and the Kansas and Indian Territory Coal Mining Company, represented by Mr. W. S. Nelson, as to certain tracts embraced within some of the applications, the matter being then pending before the Department. Subsequently the subject was referred by the Department to the Assistant Attorney-General for an opinion, and October 18, 1899, he rendered an opinion, which was approved by the Department the same day, in which he held that—

> neither of said companies is, as a matter of law, entitled to a preference right to a lease of these lands, and that in instances of such rival applications the Secretary of the Interior must, in the exercise of a sound discretion, determine to which application a lease will be given. The Kansas and Indian Territory Coal Company having the only improvements on these lands, and having made a prior application for a lease, seems to me to be in a position to reasonably argue that its application be first considered.

Subsequently, George Hayden, attorney for the Sans Bois Coal Company, requested the Department to refer the matter to the Assistant Attorney-General for an opinion as to whether or not the San Bois Coal Company "has not, by fair interpretation, legally earned its right to the leases asked for." The leases involved in the contest, however, were not included in those which Mr. Hayden desired to have submitted. The Assistant Attorney-General rendered an opinion December 14, 1899, which was approved by the Department the same day, in which he held "that the applicant is not in position to demand as a matter of right the approval of the leases in question." Subsequently six leases were granted to the San Bois Coal Company, and the Kansas and Indian Territory Coal Company was advised that it could submit an application for one lease.

Another contest mentioned in my last annual report was that generally known as "The Davis Mining Company contest." This controversy arose over asphalt lands in the Chickasaw Nation. The Davis Mining Company had been granted a charter or license by the Chickasaw Nation to mine asphalt on a certain tract. A lease was made by that company to other parties, who sublet to the Rock Creek Natural Asphalt Company, which company made a lease to other parties, who in turn sublet their right to the Gilsonite Roofing and Paving Company.

The Assistant Attorney-General, March 10, 1900, rendered an opinion in this case, which was approved the same day by the Department, in which he held that none of the parties had acquired any legal right to have the land and that the granting of a lease rested in the discretion of the mineral trustees subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. The opinion says:

> As pointed out by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations are joint owners of the lands occupied by them, respectively, the Choctaws holding a three-fourths interest in the lands occupied by the Chickasaws and the Chickasaws holding a one-fourth interest in those occupied by the Choctaws. Because of this joint interest it was held that both nations should join in the agreement ratified by the act of June 28, 1898, by which a change in the tenure of their lands was to be effected. The leases or contracts ratified and confirmed by said agreement were those made by the "National agents of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations," and not those made by the representative of one nation alone. It was not intended by that agreement to recognize any contract or lease made by one of these nations alone through its representatives.
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> As said by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, it is not shown or claimed that the Choctaw Nation ever gave its assent to the Chickasaw act under which the Davis Mining Company claims existence. I am of opinion that no claim based upon that act is entitled to recognition under the agreement. If a charter or license granted under that act is affected by said agreement, it is not by way of ratification or confirmation, and hence no claim to a preference right to a lease of ground covered by a charter issued under said Chickasaw law can be successfully asserted by virtue of any provision of said agreement. The matter of leasing mineral lands is fully covered by the provisions of said agreement and unless an applicant claiming a preference right to a lease can bring himself within its provisions and the regulations issued thereunder his claim must fail. The Davis Mining Company, not having a lease that comes within the confirmatory provisions of said agreement, has no preference right to a lease for the land in question.
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> Neither of the other applicants claims to hold under a contract made directly with the national agents of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, or either of them, and hence neither has any claim falling within the confirmatory provisions of the agreement ratified in 1898. They, in each instance, went upon the land in pursuance of and under the authority of the license to the Davis Mining Company. That license, being given without authority, conferred no right upon the Davis Mining Company, and that company could not grant any right which it never had.
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> Even if it be admitted that parties who are in possession of lands under such license, lease, or contract as those presented here may have a right that should be recognized, the fact still remains that neither of these parties is entitled under these instruments to exclusive possession of the lands in question. The license to the Davis Mining Company was to mine "all minerals, gases, oils, coal, and asphaltum, or all minerals known to the law." The lease to Dennis, transferred by him to the Rock Creek Natural Asphalt Company, was of "all the asphaltum and petroleum" under and upon the same land, and the lease to Baxter, transferred to the Gilsonite Roofing and Paving Company, was of "all the lime-rock asphaltum under and upon said land." In this instrument a right was reserved to the Rock Creek Company "to use any and all lime asphalt rock for its own use and to do its own mining." If these instruments are to be consulted to determine the rights of these applicants the conclusion would be that neither is entitled to a preference right as against the other to a lease by reason of possession, because neither has a right to the exclusive possession of the tract in controversy between them. In no phase of the case can either of these applicants successfully assert a preference right to a lease of said lands by reason of the instruments under which they went upon it. I concur in the conclusion reached by the Indian Office that these parties are upon the land in question without any right to be there recognized by the law, and that neither of them can, as a matter of legal right, demand a lease thereof.
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> In paragraph 9 of the regulations governing mineral leases in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations it is provided that persons or corporations who have, under the customs and laws of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, made leases with the national agents for mining coal, asphalt, or other minerals, and who, prior to April 23, 1897, had taken possession of and were operating any such mine in good faith,

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should be protected in the right to continue the operation thereof and have the right to renew the same. A further provision of said paragraph is as follows:

* * * And all corporations which, under charters obtained in accordance with the laws of the Chickasaw Nation, had entered upon and improved and were occupying and operating any mine of coal, asphalt, or other mineral within said Chickasaw Nation shall have a preference right to lease the mines occupied and operated by such corporations, subject to all the general provisions of said agreement and of these regulations: *Provided*, That should there arise a controversy between two or more of such corporations, the respective rights of each shall be determined after an investigation by the inspector located in the Indian Territory, subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and from him to the Secretary of the Interior.

In paragraph 10 of said regulations it is pointed out that all leases made prior to April 23, 1897, by individual members of said nations were, by the agreement, declared void, and hence that no preference right could be asserted by reason of such a lease, and then it is said:

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.

While these provisions of the regulations as to claims not based upon a lease ratified by said agreement are not specifically authorized by any provision of the law, yet the Department having charge of the matter of mineral leases had authority to adopt the plan to the end that parties who had in good faith expended money in the development of mining claims might secure the benefit of such expenditures. These applicants not having any claim to the land which is confirmed and ratified by said agreement, the granting of a lease rests in the sound discretion of the mineral trustees, acting under and in conformity with the regulations and subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. There being a controversy as to a part of the land, the right to a lease of the tract thus in controversy, or to the different subdivisions thereof, should be considered and determined in the mode prescribed by the regulations, and in accordance therewith. If, upon the investigation by the inspector, as provided in the regulations, no reason is disclosed for refusing a lease to either of these parties for land not claimed by the other, the application should be allowed to that extent, and as to the land about which there is a controversy, the facts as to possession and improvements should be ascertained, to determine the equities of the parties, to the end that each may be given a lease to cover, if possible, the ground upon which he has in good faith made improvements.

Another contest arose in the application of the Brunswick Asphalt Company for a lease to certain lands in the Chickasaw Nation. W. S. Nelson, of Kansas City, Mo., protested against the lease being granted to said company. He represented that the lease, if granted at all, should be made in the name of the Hays, Turner & Cooper Mining Company, in which company he claimed an interest, and of which company it appears the Brunswick Asphalt Company is the successor. From the papers submitted by Mr. Nelson it appeared that he entered into a contract with H. A. Kemble & Co., the owners of the stock of the Hays, Turner & Cooper Mining Company, to sell the stock of that concern, and that he went to New York for that purpose; that he was about to make a sale of said stock, and so advised H. A. Kemble & Co.; that one Mr. D. J. Calkins, who was a member of the firm of Kemble & Co., went to New York and agreed with Mr. Nelson that if he would surrender his contract with H. A. Kemble & Co. for the sale of the stock of the Hays, Turner & Cooper Mining Company, the

owners of the stock would give him $20,000 worth of fully paid up nonassessable capital stock of said company; and that he accepted that proposition, but that the stock was never delivered to him. Therefore he urged that the lease should not be granted, for the reason that the Brunswick Asphalt Company was organized for the purpose of defrauding him (Nelson) out of his share of the capital stock of said Hays, Turner & Cooper Mining Company.

In office report dated November 22, 1899, it was stated:

Concerning Mr. Nelson's protest, the office is of the opinion that if H. A. Kemble & Co., who were, it seems, the sole owners of the stock of the Hays, Turner & Cooper Mining Company, owes him anything by reason of his contract to sell the stock of said company, that he (Nelson) would still have a right of action against said Kemble & Co., if he ever had any such right, and that their stock in the Brunswick Asphalt Company would be liable for any judgment obtained against them by reason of said contract, and that the same is also true as to any judgment he might obtain against said Kemble & Co. by reason of the agreement entered into by the provisions of which it appears that in consideration of his surrendering said contract to sell the stock of the Hays, Turner & Cooper Mining Company, that said Kemble & Co. agreed to give him $20,000 worth of the full paid up nonassessable capital stock of said Hays, Turner & Cooper Mining Company.

The office further stated that it doubted whether the lease should be granted at that time, for the reason that the Department was then considering the rate of royalty that should be paid on asphalt, and for the further reason that while the law undoubtedly vested power in the Department to increase or decrease the rate of royalty to be paid under any mineral lease whenever it was deemed "for the best interests of the Choctaws and Chickasaws to do so," it was doubtful whether such authority was reserved in the form of lease then in use.

By Department letter of December 18, 1899, the office was advised as follows:

While the Department adheres to the opinion that the lessee is under obligation to pay the rate of royalty that may be prescribed by the Secretary at any time during the term of the lease, even if the rate be increased over that expressly stated therein, yet out of abundant caution so that there may not be a possibility of a doubt as to the true intent and meaning of the lease, it is considered advisable that the form of lease prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior on October 7, 1898, under the provisions of section 29 of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 495), be amended so that the last paragraph on page 10 shall read:

And the part— of the second part agree— that this indenture of lease shall be subject in all respects to the rules and regulations heretofore, or that may be hereafter prescribed, under the said act of June 28, 1898, by the Secretary of the Interior relative to mineral leases in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations; and said part— of the second part expressly agrees to pay to said United States Indian agent any additional rate of royalty that may be required by the Secretary of the Interior during the term this lease shall be in force and effect; and further, that should the part— of the second part, —— executors, administrators, or assigns, violate any of the covenants, stipulations, or provisions of this lease, or fail for the period of thirty days to pay the stipulated monthly royalties provided for herein, then the Secretary of the Interior shall be at liberty, in his discretion, to avoid this indenture of lease, and cause the same to be annulled, when all the rights, franchises, and privileges of the part— of the second part, —— executors, administrators, or assigns, hereunder shall cease and end, without further proceedings.

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The Department held that it would be necessary to have the lease and bond reexecuted. The lease was subsequently granted to the Brunswick Asphalt Company.

The inspector, April 9, 1900, submitted ten applications of the Southwestern Coal and Improvement Company for leases of certain lands in the Choctaw Nation, and also filed applications of the Milby & Dow Coal and Mining Company for leases of certain lands in that nation; and some of the tracts described were included in both applications.

Office report of April 14, 1900, stated that—

It appears that neither of the companies has made any improvements upon the lands in controversy, and the question raised by Inspector Wright as to whether or not the Southwestern Coal and Improvement Company has the right to commence operations on any of the tracts of land in controversy, at any time prior to the expiration of its national contract, seems to come within the provisions of the agreement above quoted.

It appears that this company was, on April 23, 1897, operating upon the territory covered by its national contract. The contract entered into by this company with the national representatives of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations July 1, 1889, and renewed November 2, 1895, described certain tracts of land by indicating the names by which they were known, and these tracts seem to be embraced within the area applied for by this company.

It is the opinion of this office that the Southwestern Coal and Improvement Company's contract with the national authorities was approved by the Choctaw and Chickasaw agreement; that said company has the right to begin operations on any of the tracts covered by said national contract at any time prior to the expiration thereof; that the company may at any time, up to and including the date of its national contract, make application for leases for the tracts covered by its national contract; and that the Milby & Dow Coal and Mining Company has not in any particular established its right to leases to the lands in controversy, as against the rights of the Southwestern Coal and Improvement Company.

It was therefore recommended that the inspector be instructed to advise the Southwestern Coal and Improvement Company to have its leases prepared and forwarded for consideration.

The Department, however, in a letter of June 14, 1900, advised the inspector that as soon as the Attorney-General should render an opinion on the subject he would be informed. So far as this office is advised, the opinion has not yet been rendered.

Other minerals.—October 3, 1899, the inspector requested to be advised relative to the leasing of minerals in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations other than coal and asphalt. His report was submitted to the Department with office report of October 11, 1899, in which attention was called to the following recommendation contained in the annual report of the inspector:

It appears by treaty that all mineral land, other than coal and asphalt, is not reserved from allotment in the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations. Therefore, to avoid complications later, it would appear desirable that no leases, other than coal and asphalt, be made in such nations, though the treaty provides leases shall include all minerals.

In this recommendation the office heartily concurred, for the reason that while the language of the agreement as construed by the Department provides for the leasing of lands for the mining of all minerals, it is the belief of the office that such was not the intention of the contracting parties.

The Department replying to the inspector October 18, 1899, quoted from office report of October 11, and said:

It was scarcely necessary for the Acting Commissioner to reiterate its concurrence in said quotation from your annual report. The Department had supposed that the proper construction of that portion of the agreement set out in section 29 of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 495), was fully adjudicated by the repeated rulings of the Department which, under the provisions of sections 441 and 463 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the Secretary is authorized to make. And said rulings are binding upon all subordinate officers of this Department, notwithstanding said rulings may be contrary to the individual opinions of said officers.

In a letter dated September 7 last, the Department acknowledged the receipt of your annual report, and called your attention to the fact that "it would appear from some statements therein that you have overlooked the rulings of the Department upon the question whether leases for mineral lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations may include other minerals than coal and asphalt," under said agreement in said act of June 28, 1898. Reference was made in said letter to the rulings of the Department in its letters of February 27 last, wherein the Department concurred in the opinion expressed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that the clause in said agreement, namely, "All leases under this agreement shall include the coal or asphaltum, *or other mineral*, as the case may be, in or under nine hundred and sixty acres," warranted the construction contained in departmental regulations dated October 7, 1898.

Reference was also made in said letter to the subsequent departmental ruling of April 4 last, and you were told that in said letter of April last—

the provisions of said agreement relating to said question were again more fully and elaborately considered by the Department, and it was held, both upon principle and authority, the regulations governing mineral leases in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations and expressly authorizing the leasing of lands containing other mineral than coal and asphalt, were duly issued and should stand until changed by "legislative enactment."

A copy of said letter of April 4 was sent to you, and you were advised that "said rulings have been uniformly adhered to," and you were again instructed to "advise the mineral trustees of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations that they must receive applications in accordance with said regulations, and report the same to you as prescribed by paragraph 3 thereof."

This you report has been done. Said letter was inclosed in a letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on September 8 last, with directions to forward the same to you, which appears to have been done.

It thus appears that the effect of said agreement has been repeatedly adjudicated by the highest authority in this Department, and in technical language has passed "in rem judicatam." It may not be amiss, however, to call your attention to the fact that in the original agreement made on April 23, 1897, as set out in the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1897 (p. 413), the language is:

All leases under this agreement shall include nine hundred and sixty acres, which shall be in a square as nearly as possible, and shall be for thirty years. The royalty on coal shall be 15 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds on all coal mined. * * * Royalty on asphalt shall be 60 cents per ton.

And the words "or other mineral" are omitted. But said paragraph in the agreement contained in said section 29 was materially modified by Congress. The proviso in the former paragraph authorized the legislatures of the Chickasaw and Choctaw

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nations to reduce the royalties whenever they deem it for their best interests to do so, but the paragraph in the agreement which became a law reads:

"All leases under this agreement shall include the coal or asphalt or other minerals," and the proviso was changed so as to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to "reduce or advance royalties on coal and asphalt when he deems it for the best interests of the Choctaws and Chickasaws to do so."

This agreement, containing said amendments, was ratified by said nations on August 24 last, and the changes made fully confirm the Department in the construction heretofore placed upon said agreement. Besides, there is no good reason why other minerals in the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations than coal and asphalt should not be reserved for the benefit of the tribes in like manner as the coal and asphalt therein contained.

The Department, therefore, does not approve the recommendation quoted by the Acting Commissioner and concurred in by him.

April 9, 1900, the inspector transmitted the application of S. B. Bradford and others for a zinc and lead mining lease in the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory. Office report of April 10, 1900, quoted the following from Department letter above quoted—

Besides there is no good reason why other minerals in the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations than coal and asphalt should not be reserved for the benefit of the tribes in like manner as the coal and asphalt therein contained.

and referred to previous communications from this office which expressed the opinion that there was no authority for the leasing of any minerals other than coal and asphalt.

April 27, 1900, the Department requested of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department an opinion "whether the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to issue" the regulations prescribed by the Department on October 7, 1898, "authorizing the leasing of other minerals than coal or asphalt."

May 11, 1900, the Assistant Attorney-General rendered an opinion, which was approved by the Department on the same date, in which he held that there is no authority under the agreement for giving leases to mine anything but coal and asphalt. The opinion says:

The agreement then fixes the royalty to be paid on coal and asphalt, with the proviso that the Secretary of the Interior may reduce or advance the royalties on "coal and asphalt" when he deems it to the best interest of the Indians to do so.

The fact that no substance except coal and asphalt is mentioned in connection with the allotment of lands to individuals, and the patent to the allottee, shows clearly that it was not intended to retain as the property of the tribe, or to except from the conveyance to the allottee, any substance other than coal and asphalt that might be in or under the land allotted. The care exercised to specifically mention "coal and asphalt" in every declaration as to reservations for the common benefit of the members of the tribes, and to omit therefrom the mention, specifically or generally by the use of the phrase "other mineral," of any other substance is significant, and clearly demonstrates an intention to limit such reservations to the substances specifically mentioned—that is, coal and asphalt.

To make productive the property or things thus declared to be, and reserved from allotment as, the common property of the members of the tribes, provision was made for granting privileges or leases for mining these substances. All these provisions, except two, mention specifically and only "coal and asphalt." Nothing in said

agreement was to impair "the rights of any holder or owner of a leasehold interest in any oil, coal rights, asphalt, or mineral which have been assented to by act of Congress," and such interests were to be "assured by new leases from such trustees of coal or asphalt claims described therein." This provision does not apply generally, but is limited to the class of leases described; that is, those which had been assented to by act of Congress, so that there is yet no general provision as to any substance other than coal and asphalt. Immediately following the provision last referred to is the statement:

All leases under this agreement shall include the coal or asphaltum or other mineral, as the case may be, in or under nine hundred and sixty acres, which shall be in a square form as nearly as possible, and shall be for thirty years.

This is the first and only time the word "mineral" appears in said agreement in connection with any general provision relating to leases for mining purposes, and if there is any authority for giving a lease for mining any substance other than coal and asphalt, except as an assurance of rights under a lease of oil or other mineral assented to by act of Congress, it rests upon the phrase "other mineral," injected into this clause defining the extent of the territory to be covered by a lease for mining purposes. It being possible that some leasehold interests had been theretofore assented to by Congress involving the right to mine other mineral, and it being deemed advisable to avoid any misunderstanding as to claims of that class, the phrase "other mineral" was inserted where it is found. It was certainly never intended by the insertion of this phrase in the sentence defining the extent of leases to enlarge all the provisions preceding it, and to authorize leases for mining substances which it is clearly intended shall go with the title to the land to the respective allottees.

After a careful consideration of this matter I am of opinion and advise you that there is no authority under the provisions of said agreement for giving leases for the purpose of mining any substance other than coal and asphalt, except as an assurance of rights under a lease of oil or other mineral, assented to by act of Congress.

Creek and Cherokee leases.—The Department, November 4, 1898, promulgated regulations governing the leasing of mineral lands in the Creek and Cherokee nations in accordance with the provisions of section 13 of the act approved June 28, 1898. No leases for the mining of minerals of any character in either of said nations have been approved by the Department; but the inspector reported, December 1, 1899, that he had given Mr. John Bullette, a Delaware Indian, temporary permission to mine coal in a certain locality in the Cherokee Nation and that similar permission had been granted to W. S. Edwards, a Cherokee citizen, who desired to supply coal to a railroad that was in the course of construction, and the inspector requested that his action be approved. Under this temporary permission said parties were to pay the rate of royalty prescribed by the regulations of November 4, 1898, and the permits were subject to cancellation at any time the Department deemed it advisable. Office report of December 7, 1899, recommended that the inspector's action be approved, and the Department, December 12, authorized him to issue the permits "upon the conditions stated, namely, that they may be revoked at any time in the discretion of the Secretary, and that each party shall pay a royalty of 10 cents per ton as prescribed in the general regulations."

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The inspector reported February 17, 1900, that he had also given H. E. Brown temporary permission to mine and ship coal in the Creek Nation and that permission of the same character had been given to Mrs. Texanna Wooley to mine coal on the land she proposed to take as her allotment in the Cherokee Nation, and requested that his action in these cases be approved. In accordance with office recommendation of March 13, 1900, the Department, March 16, approved the action of the inspector.

It was afterwards found that the temporary permission granted Mr. Edwards was in reality permission for the Horse Pen Coal and Mining Company, of which Mr. Edwards was president, to mine coal in the Cherokee Nation. In his report of January 13, 1900 (referred to this office by the Department February 21), the inspector stated that the temporary permission granted through him to Mr. Edwards or the Horse Pen Coal and Mining Company by the Department December 12, 1899, had been revoked by him, for the reason that Mr. S. M. Porter, of Caney, Kans., who was acting as attorney for the coal and mining company, was at the same time attorney for a Mr. Morris, who was interested in laying out the "town site" of Collinsville, and also for the Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railroad Company, to which said coal company was furnishing coal; also that Mr. Porter, as the representative of Mr. Edwards, complained to the inspector that one Mr. French was laying out a town site on land on which Edwards desired to mine coal. The inspector therefore suggested that the "Horse Pen Mining Company not be permitted to mine coal further in the Cherokee Nation other than to take coal which they had already stripped."

Office report of March 9, 1900, recommended approval of Inspector Wright's recommendation as follows:

In view of the fact that Mr. Porter is attorney for, and a partner of, Mr. Morris in the town-site transaction, attorney for the coal company, and also for the railway company, and that he did not advise Inspector Wright of the business relations existing between him and Mr. Morris when he complained of Mr. French's action, it would seem that he has acted in bad faith. Therefore this office concurs in Inspector Wright's suggestion, and recommends that the temporary permission heretofore granted Mr. Edwards, or the Horse Pen Coal and Mining Company, to take coal from certain Cherokee lands be revoked.

March 30, 1900, the Department approved the inspector's action.

In my last annual report the status was given of the applications of the Cudahy Oil Company, the Cherokee Oil and Gas Company, and Benjamin D. Pennington, for oil leases covering a large number of tracts of 640 acres each, aggregating altogether about 183,000 acres of land in the Cherokee and Creek nations. These companies have since applied to the Department for a rehearing of their applications, which was granted; but this office is unadvised as to what action has been taken thereon by the Department.

Certain Cherokee and Creek citizens opposed the granting of those leases, as did also the Delaware Indians, through their local representative, Mr. Richard C. Adams, a Delaware Indian.

Article XV of the treaty between the United States and the Cherokee Nation, concluded July 19, 1866, provides in part that—

The United States may settle any civilized Indians, friendly with the Cherokees and adjacent tribes, within the Cherokee country, on unoccupied lands east of 96°, on such terms as may be agreed upon by any such tribe and the Cherokees, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, which shall be consistent with the following provisions, etc.

The fourth article of the treaty concluded July 4, 1866, between the United States and the Delaware tribe provides that—

The United States agree to sell to the said Delaware Indians a tract of land ceded to the Government by the Choctaws and Chickasaws, the Creeks, or the Seminoles, or which may be ceded by the Cherokees in the Indian country, to be selected by the Delawares in one body in as compact a form as practicable, so as to contain timber, water, and agricultural lands, to contain in the aggregate, if the said Delaware Indians shall so desire, a quantity equal to one hundred and sixty (160) acres for each man, woman, and child who shall remove to said country, at the price per acre paid by the United States for the said lands, to be paid for by the Delawares out of the proceeds of sales of lands in Kansas heretofore provided for. The said tract of country shall be set off with clearly and permanently marked boundaries by the United States; and also surveyed as public lands are surveyed, when the Delaware council shall so request, when the same may, in whole or in part, be allotted by said council to each member of said tribe residing in said country, said allotment being subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

The fifth article of said treaty declares that—

The United States guarantee to the said Delawares peaceable possession of their new home herein provided to be selected for them in the Indian country, etc.

Pursuant to the provisions of these two treaties, the Cherokee and Delaware Indians entered into an agreement on April 8, 1867, which was approved by the President April 11, 1867. Said agreement provides that the Cherokee tribe—

Agree to sell to the Delawares, for their occupancy, a quantity of land east of the line of the 96° west longitude, in the aggregate equal to 160 acres of land for each individual of the Delaware tribe who has been enrolled upon a certain register made February 18, 1867, by the Delaware agent, and on file in the office of Indian Affairs, being the list of the Delawares who elect to remove to the "Indian country," to which list may be added, only with the consent of the Delaware council, the names of such other Delawares as may, within one month after the signing of this agreement, desire to be added thereto; and the selections of the lands to be purchased by the Delawares may be made by said Delawares in any part of the Cherokee Reservation east of said line of 96°, not already selected and in possession of other parties; and in case the Cherokee lands shall hereafter be allotted among the members of said nation, it is agreed that the aggregate amount of land herein provided for the Delawares, to include their improvements according to the legal subdivisions, when surveys are made (that is to say, 160 acres for each individual), shall be guaranteed to each Delaware incorporated by these articles into the Cherokee Nation.

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Section 25 of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898, provides—

That before any allotment shall be made of lands in the Cherokee Nation, there shall be segregated therefrom by the commission heretofore mentioned, in separate allotments or otherwise, the one hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred acres purchased by the Delaware tribe of Indians from the Cherokee Nation under agreement of April eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, subject to the judicial determination of the rights of said descendants and the Cherokee Nation under said agreement.

It also authorized and empowered the Delaware Indians to bring a suit in the Court of Claims within sixty days from the passage of the act against the Cherokee Nation "for the purpose of determining the rights of said Delaware Indians in and to the lands and funds of said nation" under the agreement quoted above. The Delaware Indians began suit accordingly against the Cherokee Nation, and that suit is yet pending, and was pending at the time of the hearing before the Department on the applications of the companies above mentioned for oil leases. The Delaware Indians, through their representative, took the ground that the Department ought not to grant leases of oil or other mineral substances in the Cherokee Nation until such time as the courts had fully adjudicated the rights of the Delawares under their agreement of April 8, 1867, with the Cherokee Nation.

COLLECTION OF REVENUES.

As stated in my last annual report, the agent for the Union Agency, July 23, 1898, was given preliminary instructions relative to the collection of revenues, royalties, etc., arising under contracts, leases, and laws in the several nations in accordance with the provisions of the Curtis Act. The agent has continued to collect the revenues and taxes of all kinds for the Creek and Cherokee nations. In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations the only revenues thus far collected by the officers of the Department are those arising from coal and asphalt mined.

Merchandise and cattle tax.—August 4, 1899, the inspector for the Indian Territory submitted a report on the following subjects:

(1) The enforcement of the tax imposed by the laws of the Cherokee Nation on merchants within that nation; and

(2) The enforcement of a tax under the laws of the Cherokee Nation on the introduction of cattle into that nation and the grazing of the same by citizens.

After quoting from the Cherokee laws, he suggested that he be authorized to close the places of business of any citizen of the Cherokee Nation who refused to pay the tribal tax prescribed by the laws of that nation, and that, after proper notice had been given such citizen, he be removed from the Territory in accordance with the provisions of section 2149 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

As to the second point, the inspector requested to be advised whether

he should "seize and hold all cattle held and grazed in the Cherokee Nation by citizens thereof upon which the payment of the tax levied is refused, after due notice, until the tax is paid, or remand such cases to the United States court for the enforcement of the penalty provided by section 2117 supra, or whether the citizens of that nation could be removed therefrom who persist in refusing to comply with their own tribal laws."

In its report of September 20, 1899, the office concurred in the inspector's suggestions on the first point, and recommended that the authority requested by him be granted.

As to the second, the office stated—

There is no doubt that the tax due to the nation should be paid, and I do not see that anything satisfactory would result by the seizure of the cattle unless there be authority to sell the same in satisfaction of the tax. The law of the nation on this subject does not contemplate the sale of cattle to satisfy a debt to the nation in taxes, and the office has very great doubt whether this Department could authorize a sale for the purpose.

There is no question, however, that it would be advisable to remand all cases of the introduction of cattle or the grazing of cattle in the Cherokee Nation, over which the United States courts would have jurisdiction under section 2117 of the Revised Statutes, to those courts for the imposition of the penalty provided in the statute; and I doubt very much whether the introduction of cattle by a citizen of the Cherokee Nation, although in violation of the laws of that nation, would be in violation of section 2117 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and constitute an offense over which the courts of the United States would have jurisdiction.

As to this, therefore, it is recommended that the inspector be advised that, on account of the limitation as to his force of Indian policemen, it is not deemed expedient to attempt to enforce the cattle-tax law against citizens of the Cherokee Nation by attempting their removal as a punishment for their failure to comply with the law, but that it is the desire that he shall exercise every authority reasonable to effect the collection of these taxes; also that he be instructed to report to the United States attorney for the northern district of the Indian Territory all actual cases which amount to a violation of section 2117 of the Revised Statutes, and request him to bring suit under that statute for the enforcement of the penalty provided.

By Department letter of September 22, 1899, the inspector was advised as follows:

There can be no doubt of the correctness of the conclusion expressed by you, and concurred in by the Indian Office, relative to the enforcement of the tax laws of the Cherokee Nation. Said taxes are required to be collected under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of section 16 of said act of June 28, 1898, and departmental regulations thereunder of July 21 and 26, same year.

You are therefore authorized to close the place of business of any citizen of said nation who refuses to pay the tax due under said regulations, after due notice shall have been given, and, if necessary, to use the Indian police for such purpose; and the persons refusing to pay said tax should also be notified in writing that in case said tax is not paid on or before a certain day named in said notice they will be recommended for removal under the provisions of said sections 2147 and 2149 of the Revised Statutes.

With reference to the tax due under said laws of the Cherokee Nation on the intro-

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duction of cattle, there does not appear to be any good reason why all persons owing said taxes should not pay the same when they become due. The taxes are lawfully imposed, and persons refusing to pay the same are unquestionably liable to be removed under the provisions of said sections 2147 and 2149, and also the cattle which are illegally within said nation.

On July 1 last the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department rendered an opinion relative to the application of the Arkansas Valley Telephone Company to extend its lines through the Otoe, Missouria, and Ponca Indian reservations, and it appearing that two telephone lines had already been built across Indian reservations it was held that the opinion of Assistant Attorney-General Shields for the Interior Department, rendered October 19, 1889, construing said sections 2147 and 2149, was correct, in which he held that—

> Whether a person is in an Indian country without authority of law or whether his presence within the limits of the reservation is detrimental to the peace and welfare of the Indians, must be determined primarily by the enlightened judgment of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. But, if so found, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the offending person or persons may be summarily removed from any tribal reservation.

It was also stated that said opinion of Assistant Attorney-General Shields "has received the approvals of several Secretaries of the Interior." It was further stated in said opinion:

> While authority is thus explicitly given to remove persons from tribal reservations, I am not aware of any express statutory authority for the removal therefrom of the property of trespassers. I think, however, that such express authority is not necessary. The authority to remove property brought upon a reservation without authority of law, or the presence of which upon a reservation is detrimental to the peace and welfare of the Indians, seems necessarily to follow from the authority to remove persons under like circumstances, and from the general power of management of Indian affairs with which the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, acting under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, is clothed.

This opinion was approved by the Secretary on the same day.

Under the rulings of the courts and the Department there is no question as to the authority for the removal of any person and his property who may be in the Cherokee Nation contrary to law, or whose presence is detrimental to the best interests and welfare of the Indians.

You are therefore authorized to give a like notice to the citizens of said nation who refuse to pay taxes levied for the introduction of cattle in said nation in accordance with said Cherokee laws and said regulations.

The recommendation of the Acting Commissioner, that you "be instructed to report to the United States attorney for the northern district of the Indian Territory all actual cases which amount to a violation of section 2117 of the Revised Statutes," is approved, and you will act accordingly.

June 21, 1900, the inspector reported relative to the collection of the tribal merchandise tax and of the royalty on hay in the Cherokee Nation. He stated that, if the Department should be found to have full authority to make regulations relative to the payment of the tribal taxes and to remove parties and their effects from the Cherokee Nation and Indian Territory, he would recommend that he be authorized, with the aid of the United States Indian police or such other assistance as it might be necessary to employ, to proceed to remove any cattle in the possession of citizens or noncitizens within the limits of the Cherokee Nation upon which taxes had not been paid.

The inspector also stated that one W. C. Rogers, a mixed-blood citizen of the Cherokee Nation, was the proprietor of stores at Talala and other places in the Indian Territory and persistently refused to pay the merchandise tax in accordance with the Cherokee law. Accordingly the inspector, acting under Department instructions of September 22, 1899, instructed Revenue Inspector Churchill to direct Indian Policeman West to close Mr. Rogers's merchandise establishment at Talala. June 8, 1900, Judge Joseph A. Gill, one of the Federal judges for the northern district of the Indian Territory, on the application of Mr. Rogers, issued a temporary injunction enjoining and restraining Revenue Inspector Churchill, Agent Shoenfelt, and the inspector from the collection of said tribal merchandise tax from Rogers, and the case was set for hearing on July 7, 1900.

The inspector suggested that, on account of the importance of the case, the Department of Justice be requested to direct the United States district attorney for the northern district of Indian Territory to have it taken up and disposed of at the earliest practicable date, and that he be further advised as to the desire of the Department in the matter of the collection of the tribal taxes of the Cherokee Nation. Office report of June 22, 1900, recommended that the case be taken up at an early date and suggested that Department letter of September 22, quoted above, covered fully the subject of the collection of tribal taxes.

The Department, by letter of July 5, 1900, advised the inspector that—

> The Department knows of no good reason why the taxes due the Cherokee Nation should not be collected in accordance with the instructions heretofore given; and if parties owning cattle refuse to pay the tribal tax thereon, then you are authorized to remove said cattle with the United States Indian police; but if it shall be found impossible to remove said cattle, in case the parties liable therefor refuse to pay the tribal taxes, you will make special report to the Department in order that appropriate action may be taken relative to the employment of additional and sufficient force to carry out the orders of the Department. Parties should be duly advised of the action proposed to be taken by the Department, in order that summary proceedings may not be taken in the premises if the same can be avoided.
>
> On the 3d instant you were instructed with reference to collection of royalty on hay as follows:
>
> In event of attempted shipment of hay over the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad or any other railroad which may be placing obstacles in the way of collecting royalty, the agent should not make a constructive seizure of the hay, which in fact leaves it in the cars on the tracks and in the possession of the company, but should literally take the hay into his possession.
>
> It is earnestly desired by the Department that the tribal taxes shall be collected promptly and efficiently, and to use summary measures only when the same become imperatively necessary.

July 12, 1900, the inspector telegraphed the Department as follows:

> Before taking action removing cattle, Cherokee Nation, per Department letter 5th, please carefully consider section 16, Curtis Act, whether tax is due on cattle held on citizens' shares land, or if on all cattle in nation, regardless where located, etc.

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To this the Department replied July 16, 1900, and, after reviewing the instructions contained in former letters, said:

> The modification of the regulations of the Department of July 21 and 26, 1898, in said departmental decision of May 18, 1899, only extended to the case of the Creek Indians where they had entered into leases under the rules and regulations of October 7, 1898, and this modification was made for the reason that the tax of $2 required by section 334 of the Creek laws was in effect prohibitory and ought not to be enforced so as to prevent the individual Indian from reaping the benefit intended to be secured to him on account of the leasing of his pro rata share for grazing purposes.
>
> Upon a careful consideration of the whole matter the Department sees no reason for modifying the former instructions given to you, and you are accordingly advised that the tax on cattle imposed by the laws of the Cherokee Nation should be collected impartially from everyone owing said tax. There is an additional reason why said tax ought to be collected, in this, that by section 577 of said article and chapter "forty per cent of all revenue arising under the operation of this act shall be placed to the credit of the school fund and the remainder to the general fund."

The efforts of the Government to collect the cattle tax have met with reasonable success, and there have been collected from this source during the year $1,956.

The injunction case of Rogers *v.* Churchill and others, above mentioned, was recently decided by Judge Gill in favor of Rogers, and the injunction was made permanent. The opinion of the court in this case will be found on page 501. The matter is now pending on appeal.

Hay tax.—The laws of the Cherokee Nation impose a tax of 20 cents per ton in the form of royalty on all hay shipped out of the nation. This was discussed and much correspondence on the subject was given in my last annual report. September 23, 1899, the inspector reported to the Department the difficulties that were being experienced in the collection of royalties on hay shipped out of the Creek and Cherokee nations, and stated that these difficulties were increased by reason of the fact that the management of the different railroad companies passing through said nations had first instructed their agents not to receive any hay for shipment until they were satisfied that all royalties due thereon had been paid, and had afterwards revoked said instructions and directed their agents to accept all hay offered for shipment. The inspector cited the second article of the Cherokee treaty of July 15, 1866 (14 Stats., 799), and suggested that it might be possible, under the provisions of that treaty, to compel the railroad companies passing through the Creek and Cherokee nations to refuse to accept hay for shipment on which the royalties had not been paid.

In its report of October 10, 1899, this office said:

> It is not seen how a revenue law of any of the Five Civilized Tribes could be held to be a part of the Indian intercourse laws, and the refusal of a railroad company to assist in the collection of these revenues would not be, in the opinion of this office, a violation of the Indian intercourse laws.
>
> This office has also been unable to find anything in the statutes granting the various railroad companies rights of way through the Indian Territory, or in the general laws of the United States which would warrant the Government in undertaking to compel said companies to refuse to receive hay for shipment until the royalties required by the laws of the nations have been paid. It is thought, however, that if the Secretary of the Interior would instruct Inspector Wright to communicate with the managers of the companies, laying the whole situation before them, and request the issuance of such instructions as were first issued by them, this request would be complied with. * * *
>
> As to the matter of extreme measures, the Department has already authorized the inspector to remove two parties who persisted in ignoring his authority and in shipping hay without the payment of the royalty. This authority of the Department was telegraphed to Inspector Wright on September 27, 1899.

October 13, 1899, the Department advised the inspector as follows:

> The Department is not prepared to concur in the statement made by the Acting Commissioner relative to the lack of legal authority to require said railroad companies to refuse to remove hay from the Cherokee Nation upon which the tax has not been paid. If the Department is required to collect said taxes, as seems to be the case under the provisions of section 16 of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., 495), then it is authorized to take such measures as may be necessary to insure the collection of said taxes, and there does not seem to be any good reason why the railroad companies should be permitted to take hay out of the Territory upon which the taxes have not been paid, any more than would be applicable to individuals seeking to carry away hay cut from the domain of the Cherokee Nation upon which the tax had not been paid; but it is not necessary at this time to pass upon that question. It is sufficient for the present to have the whole matter presented to the several railroad companies by you with a request that they issue instructions to their agents not to receive hay for shipment until proper evidence is produced that said tax has been paid. The Department concurs in the belief expressed by the Acting Commissioner that the railroad companies will comply with said request, and in case any of them refuse so to do you will report the matter at once for further action by the Department.

July 10, 1900, the inspector submitted correspondence between himself and Mr. Clifford L. Jackson, general attorney for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, wherein Mr. Jackson stated that for a long time, acting upon the suggestion and request of the inspector, the company had refused to receive for shipment hay cut from Cherokee lands until it was shown that the royalty on the hay offered for shipment had been paid, and that by reason of this action the competing lines were transporting nearly all of the hay that was shipped beyond the limits of the Cherokee Nation. He therefore asked the inspector to withdraw his request that the company require parties offering hay for shipment to produce satisfactory evidence that the royalty had been paid. The inspector stated that July 9, 1900, he had replied to Mr. Jackson as follows:

> The request heretofore made of your road is hereby withdrawn until such time as other roads in the Indian Territory shall take action in reference to the request heretofore made of them not to ship hay until the royalty thereon had been paid,

and he recommended that the Department communicate with the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company with a view to getting them

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to agree not to accept any hay for shipment until royalty had been paid thereon.

In office report of July 16, 1900, it was stated—

If the Department adheres to the opinion expressed in its letter of July 22, 1899, to Inspector Wright, that royalty should be paid on all hay shipped from the Cherokee Nation, whether cut from lands in the possession of a prospective allottee or not, then I respectfully recommend that Inspector Wright's request that a letter be sent direct from the Department to the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company be complied with; and further that Inspector Wright be instructed that he should cause all such hay to be seized wherever it can be found, and that he be furnished with all assistance possible for the enforcement of the collection of such taxes. If, on the other hand, it should be held that royalty is not due to the Cherokee Nation on hay cut from land held by a prospective allottee because of the previously mentioned provisions of section 16, then I respectfully recommend that the Department cease its attempts to collect such royalty, because it is not likely that any land which produces prairie hay in paying quantities is not held by prospective allottees.

July 18, 1900, the Department replied to the inspector as follows:

On October 13, 1899, the question of the collection of royalty imposed by the Cherokee tribal law on hay shipped from said nation was again considered by the Department, and the opinion was expressed that when the whole matter was presented to the several railroad companies by you, with request that they issue instructions to their agents not to receive hay for shipment until proper evidence was produced that said royalty had been paid, the companies will comply with said request, and that in case any of them refused so to do, you will report the matter at once for further action by the Department.

Moreover, in said letter of July 3 last, express directions were given you relative to the seizure of hay attempted to be shipped over the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, "or over any other railroad" upon which the royalty tax had not been paid.

In view of these express directions given to you the Department considers that the withdrawal of the request to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, reported by you, was unauthorized, and hence the Department on the 17th instant wired you to revoke the same and to seize all hay attempted to be shipped in the Cherokee Nation upon which the royalty tax had not been paid. The fact that the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company failed or refused to comply with the request of the Department is not considered a sufficient reason for withdrawing the request heretofore made by the Department not to receive hay for shipment upon which the royalty tax had not been paid.

Herewith you will find a letter addressed to the general attorney of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company and a letter addressed to the general attorney of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, requesting them not to receive for shipment hay cut from lands in the Cherokee Nation until evidence is shown that the royalty tax has been duly paid.

The attorneys of these roads have since advised the Department that they will require their agents to comply with the Department's request, and it is not anticipated that there will be any further trouble in the collection of the royalty on hay shipped from the Creek and Cherokee nations.

The royalty collected on hay shipped from the Cherokee Nation during the past year amounts to $4,174.88.

September 27, 1899, the inspector reported that one F. M. Smith, a resident of Vinita, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, was shipping hay from within the limits of that nation upon which the royalty had not been paid and the office, with the approval of the Department, telegraphed the United States Indian agent for the Union Agency October 21 as follows:

It being my judgment that the continued presence of F. M. Smith in the tribal reservation known as the Cherokee Nation is detrimental to the peace and welfare of the Indians, I hereby direct, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, that you remove said Smith from the Cherokee Nation, in accordance with the provisions of section 2149 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Accordingly the Indian agent caused Mr. Smith to be removed beyond the limits of the Cherokee Nation and Indian Territory. Subsequently he returned to the Cherokee Nation and was arrested under section 2148 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which is as follows:

If any person who has been removed from the Indian country shall thereafter at any time return or be found within the Indian country he shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand dollars.

The case came on for hearing before the court, Judge William Springer presiding, on October 2, 1899, and the defendant, by his counsel, filed a motion to vacate the order of the court under which he was arrested on the ground that said order of arrest was not "predicated upon a sworn complaint and for the further reason that the complaint as made" did "not charge a criminal offense." The court held that—

The order for the arrest of the defendant was properly made, and the motion to vacate that order is overruled, and the defendant is ordered to plead to the information.

The text of the opinion of the court will be found on page 565.

Mr. Smith was tried before a jury, and the office has informal information that the court instructed the jury that the only question for it to determine was whether or not he had been removed and had returned. The jury were unable to agree upon a verdict. The case against him was subsequently dismissed, and he was again removed from the Cherokee Nation, but was afterwards permitted to return temporarily because of the illness of certain members of his family. He recently asked to be allowed to return and remain, promising to comply in the future with Department regulations, and the Department recently directed the inspector to permit him to return to his home.

Tribal taxes, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.—The laws of the Choctaw Nation provide that noncitizens shall pay a tax of 1½ per cent on the value of goods introduced by them for sale in that nation, and the Chickasaw laws require that noncitizens engaged in business in the

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Chickasaw Nation shall pay a tax of 1 per cent on the amount of their capital stock invested. As already stated, the Government has never collected any of the rents, royalties, or taxes in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations accruing by reason of noncitizens being engaged in business within the limits of said nations, except the royalty on coal and asphalt. All other taxes, royalties, and rents have been collected by the national collectors of those nations.

The national collectors have experienced considerable difficulty in collecting what is known as the merchandise tax, and the inspector June 22, 1900, forwarded a letter from the governor of the Chickasaw Nation, in which he requested that 47 citizens, whose names were given, be removed from the limits of that nation for the reason that they had refused to pay the merchandise tax in accordance with Chickasaw laws. The inspector also transmitted clippings from different newspapers in the Indian Territory, which were to the effect that certain merchants residing in Ardmore had assembled a mass meeting and protested against the payment of the merchandise tax, and had agreed to contribute one-sixth of the amount for the purpose of contesting in the courts the legality of the collection of that tax. The inspector requested to be advised as early as practicable whether the tribal laws were to be further enforced. July 3, 1900, the office reported to the Department as follows:

Without entering into any discussion of the matter under consideration, and as it is of great importance, I recommend that the whole subject be referred to the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department with request that he advise you whether or not, in view of the fact that the Choctaw and Chickasaw agreement provides that the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal governments "shall continue for the period of eight years from the 4th day of March, 1898," and that section 26 of the Curtis Act provides, "That on and after the passage of this act the laws of the various tribes or nations of Indians shall not be enforced at law or in equity by the courts of the United States in the Indian Territory," it is incumbent on the Government to collect or assist in collecting taxes from merchants and others in accordance with the laws of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

If it should be determined that it is the duty of the Government to collect or assist in the collection of said taxes accruing under the laws of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, I favor the use of such force in accordance with law as may be necessary to properly collect said taxes.

July 16, 1900, the Department replied that on the 13th of that month the Assistant Attorney-General had rendered an opinion relative to the right to collect taxes from citizens who had purchased lots in towns in the Indian nations, generally, which would answer the questions submitted as to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. That opinion, which sustains the legality of the tax, is published in full in this report on page 574.

July 26, 1900, the inspector advised the Department that a large number of merchants residing in Ardmore, Chickasaw Nation, Ind. T., had refused to pay the tribal tax in accordance with the laws of that nation, and he forwarded a letter from Governor Johnston, of the Chickasaw Nation, requesting that the parties, about 90 in all, be removed. The governor also complained of persons who had large herds of cattle grazing on the lands of the Chickasaws upon which no tax had been paid. August 2, 1900, the inspector transmitted a list of about 500 persons residing at various places in the Chickasaw Nation who had refused to pay the permit tax, and invited attention to section 9 of the act of the Chickasaw legislature approved by the President on January 19, 1899 (see Chickasaw Laws, 1899 edition, p. 440-441), and recommended that the Department issue a proclamation giving the noncitizens notice that unless they paid their tax within thirty days from the date of such proclamation they would be removed from the limits of the nation. The office, in transmitting these two reports to the Department, August 7, 1900, said:

The office does not think that the Government should in any manner shrink from the responsibility of enforcing the laws in the various nations in the Indian Territory; but as the matter of the removal of noncitizens from the Chickasaw Nation, according to the reports of the inspector inclosed herewith, is one of great magnitude, it is thought by the office that the inspector's suggestion relative to the issuance of a proclamation should receive very careful consideration. If the Department shall decide to cause the removal of the parties mentioned, it would seem that Agent Shoenfelt should be directed to attempt the removal of the said parties with the means at his command, and if unable to do so peaceably he should report the matter to the Department for further directions.

August 4, 1900, the inspector forwarded a list of 86 persons, nonresidents of the Choctaw Nation, who, after proper demand had been made, had refused to pay the taxes due that nation, and inclosed a request from the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation that these persons be removed from the limits of that nation for the reason that their presence therein was "detrimental to the peace and welfare of the Indians."

All of the correspondence was submitted by the Department to the Attorney-General for an opinion relative to the "duties, powers, and authority" of the "Department in the matter of the collection of the permit tax imposed by the laws of the respective Indian nations in the Indian Territory known as the Five Civilized Tribes upon noncitizens engaged in various pursuits within the territorial limits of such nations," and an answer to the following questions was requested:

Have these nations the right to require noncitizens to pay a permit tax or license fee for the privilege of engaging in business within their boundaries?

Does the provision of the act of June 28, 1898, allowing others than citizens to purchase town lots occupied by them, constitute a recognition by Congress of their right to be and remain in such nation and have the effect of relieving them from the payment of the permit tax?

Does the actual purchase of a town or city lot, sold under the provisions of the act of June 28, 1898, relieve a noncitizen from the payment of such tax or fee?

Can a noncitizen be lawfully permitted to hold and pasture cattle upon the lands of such nation without paying the tax prescribed by the nation for such privilege?

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Has this Department authority under the law to remove a noncitizen who refuses to pay such tax?

Has it authority in the case of a merchant refusing to pay such tax, to close his place of business or to remove his stock of merchandise beyond the limits of the nation?

Did the Indian Territory, by reason of the provisions of the act of June 28, 1898, authorizing the sale of town lots to noncitizens, cease to be Indian country, so that the provisions of sections 2147-2150, Revised Statutes, do not apply thereto?

Will the lands of any nation in which a town or city is located cease to be Indian country, so as to remove them from the jurisdiction and operation of these tribal laws, when the lots in such town or city shall have been sold under the provisions of said act of 1898?

What is the full scope of the authority and duty of this Department in the premises under the treaties with these nations and the laws of the United States regulating trade and intercourse with the Indians?

The opinion of the Attorney-General rendered September 7, 1900, holds that—

under the provisions of section 2147 to 2150, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes of the United States * * * the authority and duty of the Interior Department is, within any of these Indian nations, to remove all persons of the classes forbidden by treaty or law who are there without Indian permit or license, to close all business which requires a permit or license and is being carried on there without one, and to remove all cattle being pastured on the public land without Indian permit or license, where such permit or license is required.

The opinion is published in full in this report, on page 576.

Bank tax in the Creek Nation.—Section 246 of the Laws of the Creek Nation provides for a tax on each banking establishment of "one-half of 1 per cent of capital stock invested—assessment to be made on the bank on account of the shares thereof." (See Creek Laws, 1893 edition, p. 87). The inspector, July 28, 1899, reported to the Department that the different taxes, prescribed by the laws of the Creek Nation on noncitizens doing business within the limits of that nation, were being collected, and that the revenue collectors had made demand upon all banks within the limits of said nation for the payment by them of the tax prescribed by Creek laws, and that the banks claimed that they were exempt from the payment of the tax by reason of the fact that they were national banks. The inspector requested to be advised whether or not the national banks were liable for the tax as prescribed by the laws of the Creek Nation. Office report of August 9, 1899, to the Department, quoted from a letter of November 5, 1893, to Agent Wisdom, of the Union Agency, relative to the same subject, as follows:

The Comptroller of the Currency of the United States, in a letter of January 21, 1893, advised this office, through the Department of the Interior, that it has been held by the courts that under the United States Statutes a tax upon the capital stock of a (national) bank "in solido" is void, and that the only tax permitted by the United States Statutes is upon the shares of stock of a national bank in the hands of and owned by individuals; also that the statutes of some States provide for the payment of a tax upon shares of stock by the bank, so as to avoid the delay and embarrassment connected with the collection of an assessment from nonresident shareholders, and this mode of collection by State authorities has been held valid; that it was held in the "National Bank *v.* Commonwealth" (9 Wallace, 353) that a State tax upon shares is valid though the tax is collected from the bank, and the State may require the bank to pay a tax rightfully laid upon the shares; that national banking associations can not be subject to a license or a privilege tax (Mayor *v.* First National Bank of Macon, 59 Ga., 648; City of Carthage, 71 Mo., 508; National Bank of Chattanooga *v.* Mayor, 8 Heiskell, 814); but it has been held that "where the State banks are taxed upon the capital no tax can be imposed upon the shares of national banking associations" (3 Wallace, 573, and 4 Wallace, 459).

While, therefore, it would seem that the Chickasaw Nation would be precluded, under the statutes of the United States, from imposing a permit tax on national banks within that nation, the said nation may impose a tax upon the stock of the bank held by individuals and require the bank to pay the same, unless there be banks established under the authority of the laws of the nation which are taxed upon their capital stock.

The office therefore took the position that, because of the peculiar language of the law of the Creek Nation taxing national banks, such banks would be exempt from taxation, "inasmuch as it appears that the rule is—a tax on the capital stock of a bank in solido is void; and such is apparently the tax authorized to be assessed by the Creek laws."

Department reply, August 15, 1899, to the inspector, held as follows:

Upon a fair construction of said provision of the Creek law that the tax required to be paid to said nation is intended to be a tax on the shares of said bank and not on its capital, the expression, "On each banking establishment one-half of 1 per cent of capital stock invested," is evidently the measure of the tax to be collected; and the succeeding expression, "Assessment to be made on the bank on account of the shares thereof," shows that the intention is to tax the shares, and not the capital, of the bank. It is not suggested that there are any banks authorized by the laws of the Creek Nation which are taxed upon their capital stock, nor does it appear that the taxation discriminates in any way against the national banks over banking institutions which may be operated under other authority.

The provision of the law of the Chickasaw Nation upon which said letter of the Comptroller of the Currency is based is not set out, but a reference to section 2 of the act of said nation of October 7, 1876 (p. 92, edition 1890), shows that a tax was required of 1 per cent "of the amount of capital invested annually." If this be the provision under which the tax was levied for the Chickasaw Nation it is quite manifest that it was a tax on the capital, and not on the shares of the bank stock, as in the Creek Nation.

You are advised, therefore, that the national banks doing business in the Creek Nation "are liable to the tax as prescribed by the Creek laws."

November 3, 1899, the inspector requested to be further advised relative to collecting tax from national banks doing business within the limits of the Creek Nation, and forwarded a communication, dated the day previous, from P. L. Soper, United States district attorney for the northern district of the Indian Territory, in which Mr. Soper reached the conclusion that the tax was illegal. The subject was submitted to the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department for an opinion relative to the validity of the tax, and January 25, 1900,

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he rendered an opinion, which was approved by the Department on the same day, that "the Creek law in question, if attempted to be applied to national banks, would come in conflict with the laws of the United States." The opinion is published in full in this report, page 579.

Business permits in the Creek Nation.—In my last report the case generally known as the "lawyers' tax case" was discussed, and it was stated that certain lawyers residing in the Creek Nation had refused to pay the tax of $25 prescribed by the laws of that nation; that the attorneys who were dissatisfied with the rulings of the Department in the case had sought by a bill in equity to enjoin the inspector and the Indian agent from the collection of this tax, and that Judge Thomas, before whom the application was made, had dismissed the bill and sustained the position taken by the Department. From this decision of the court the complainants appealed to the United States court of appeals in the Indian Territory, and that court, in an opinion rendered by Clayton, J., on January 6, 1900, concurred in by the other justices, affirmed the decision of the lower court in "sustaining the demurrer to the complaint and dismissing the case." The full text of this opinion is printed in this report, page 569, and it may also be found in 54 S. W. Reporter, 807.

TIMBER AND STONE.

The last session of Congress passed an act entitled "An act to provide for the use of timber and stone for domestic and industrial purposes in the Indian Territory," approved June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 660). The act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to prescribe regulations for the procurement, from lands of the Five Civilized Tribes, of timber and stone for domestic and industrial purposes, including the construction, maintenance, and repair of railroads and other highways, to be used only in the Indian Territory, and to fix the full value thereof and to collect it for the benefit of the tribes. It also prescribes as penalty a fine of not more than $500, or imprisonment for not more than twelve months, or both, for the cutting, sale, or removal of the timber contrary to the prescribed regulations. The text of the act will be found on page 534.

The regulations and prescribed forms of applications, contracts, and bonds will be found on page 581. So far as this office is advised, no applications for timber or stone contracts have been submitted since the approval of these regulations.

THE COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Personnel.—In November, 1893, Hon. Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, Archibald S. McKennon, of Arkansas, and Meredith H. Kidd, of Indiana, were appointed members of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes. Mr. Kidd resigned, and April 13, 1895, Frank C. Armstrong, of the District of Columbia, was appointed to succeed him. By the sundry civil act of March 2, 1895, the commission was increased to five members, and April 13, 1895, Thomas B. Cabaniss, of Georgia, and Alexander B. Montgomery, of Kentucky, were added to it. Subsequently Mr. Cabaniss resigned, and May 19, 1897, Mr. Tams Bixby, of Minnesota, was appointed, and in October, 1897, Mr. Thomas B. Needles, of Illinois, was appointed in place of Mr. Montgomery, who had resigned. By a clause in the Indian appropriation act of July 1, 1898, the membership of the commission was reduced from five to four, and Mr. Frank C. Armstrong tendered his resignation. June 5, 1900, Hon. Clifton R. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, was appointed a member of the commission to succeed Archibald S. McKennon, who had resigned. The commission now consists of Henry L. Dawes, Tams Bixby, Thomas B. Needles, and Clifton R. Breckenridge.

Enrollment of Cherokee Freedmen.—Section 21 of the Curtis act provides among other things that the commission "shall make a roll of Cherokee freedmen in strict compliance with the decree of the Court of Claims rendered the third day of February, eighteen hundred and ninety-six."

October 16, 1899, Mr. Bixby, acting chairman, and October 18, 1899, Mr. McKennon, reported relative to the construction of the decree of the Court of Claims in the case of Moses Whitmire, trustee, etc., *v.* The Cherokee Nation. They were unable to agree upon a construction of the portion of section 21 above quoted when considered with the opinion of the court in the case. Mr. Bixby took the position that it was the duty of the commission to enroll all persons whose names appeared on the Cherokee roll of 1880 and their descendants since born, and to hear claims of all other freedmen and colored persons who claimed to have lived in the Cherokee Nation "at the commencement of the rebellion and resided therein July 19, 1866, or returned thereto within six months thereafter, and their descendants who are settled and incorporated into the Cherokee Nation." Mr. McKennon took the position, and stated that Mr. Needles agreed with him, that it was incumbent upon the commission to enroll all persons whose names were found on the Cherokee freedmen roll of 1880 who were alive at the time the Clifton roll was made, namely, May 3, 1894, and the descendants of those persons whose names appeared on the roll of 1880 who were born subsequent to the date of the roll and who were alive on the 3d day of May, 1894, and no others, and that those persons whose names were placed upon the roll then in course of preparation should constitute the roll of Cherokee freedmen entitled to share in the distribution of the Cherokee lands to which the Cherokee freedmen were entitled.

Office report of November 3, 1899, held that it was the duty of the commission to enroll all persons whose names appeared on the Clifton

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roll, and that their descendants, in the absence of established fraud, were entitled to enrollment, and that all Cherokee freedmen and other free colored persons whose names did not appear on that roll and their descendants who were able to establish by positive evidence that they or their ancestors "resided in the Cherokee country at the commencement of the rebellion and resided therein July 19, 1866, or returned thereto within six months thereafter" were entitled to enrollment, provided they had not expatriated themselves under the provisions of the Cherokee constitution and had not been readmitted to citizenship in accordance with the constitution and laws of the Cherokees.

The Department, by letter of November 23, 1899, to the commission, held that it was the duty of the commission to enroll all persons whose names were found on the roll of 1880 and their descendants who were alive at the time the commission prepared its roll and to exclude from the roll prepared by it the names of all persons of either class who had "forfeited or adjured their citizenship;" and further, that while it was the duty of the commission to take the roll of 1880 as a basis, it would be justified in examining other rolls for such information as might assist it in its work, and that the right of any person to enrollment depended upon the fact of whether or not his name or the name of his ancestor from whom he claimed appeared on the authenticated roll of 1880.

This subject was again considered by the Department, and on the 11th of last May above instructions were revoked and it was held that the roll of 1880 made by the Cherokee Nation was to be accepted by the commission as conclusive of the right of all persons whose names were found on that roll and of their descendants to be enrolled by the commission, and that the only duty of the commission was to determine who of the persons named on said roll and their descendants were alive at the time the commission prepared its roll, and to place those names thereon, omitting all who had "forfeited or adjured their citizenship." The Department also directed that the roll prepared by the commission should include the names of all Cherokee citizens "who are or were freedmen who had been liberated by voluntary act of their former owners or by law, as well as all free colored persons who were in the Cherokee country at the commencement of the rebellion and residents therein at the date of said treaty (treaty of July 19, 1866), or who returned thereto within six months thereafter and their descendants."

Choctaw citizenship.—June 21, 1899, the Department forwarded to the commission a communication from Messrs. Dudley & Michener, of this city, with which was inclosed the petition of John Skaggs, a member of the Choctaw tribe, requesting "the enrollment as members of that tribe of ten of his minor children," whose names were set forth in the petition. The Department subsequently received a letter from Messrs. Dudley & Michener, stating that they were in receipt of a

communication from Mr. McKennon, of the commission, in which it was stated:

> The application of these minor children does not disclose the fact that they are children by the white wife of John Skaggs; * * * that no application was filed with the commission in behalf of these children. * * * We are lectured because of the assumption by the commission that the children of a white wife are not entitled to citizenship in the Choctaw Nation. * * * The courts have all held that John Skaggs was and is a citizen of the Choctaw Nation, and he has been enrolled as such, and so has the baby born since the judgment of the court, the mother of that baby being the white wife who is the mother of the other ten children to whom this commission refuses the right of citizenship. If Skaggs and the eleventh child have the rights of citizenship in the Choctaw tribe, it dates from his marriage with the Choctaw woman, and so it was held by the courts. That woman died, and he married a white woman, and eleven children have been born to them. The father and the eleventh child are enrolled as citizens, but the remaining ten minor children living with that father and mother are denied those rights.

July 24, 1899, the Department advised the commission that if this was a case requiring action under section 21 of the act of June 28, 1898, it should make a record thereof, in order that the case might be properly reviewed by the Department, if necessary, when the rolls were transmitted for approval.

October 16, 1899, Messrs. Dudley & Michener complained to the Department that Skaggs and family had presented themselves to the commission for enrollment; that their applications had been rejected, and that the commission had declined to receive "papers offered by them, which they claimed tended to establish their right to enrollment." October 19, 1899, the complaint was referred to the commission, and October 31 the acting chairman reported that on October 12 Skaggs appeared before the commission and upon his application a record was made as follows:

> THE COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
> *Tuskaloma, Ind. T., October 12, 1899.*
>
> In the application of John Skaggs for the enrollment of his children as Choctaws, being sworn and examined by Commissioner McKennon, he testifies as follows:
>
> Q. What is your name?—A. John Skaggs.
> Q. How old are you?—A. Fifty.
> Q. You are a white man?—A. Yes, sir.
> Q. You were once married to a Choctaw woman?—A. Yes, sir.
> Q. Was she recognized as a Choctaw citizen?—A. Yes, sir.
> Q. Is she living or dead?—A. Dead.
> Q. Did you live with her until she died?—A. Yes, sir.
> Q. When did she die?—A. She died November, 1874.
> Q. Have you married since that time?—A. Yes, sir.
> Q. Did you marry a white woman?—A. Yes, sir.
> Q. Is she living?—A. Yes, sir.
> Q. Have you children by her?—A. Yes, sir.
> Q. Give their names and ages.—A. Frank Skaggs, 17 years old; Maggie Skaggs, 16 years old; Jesse Skaggs, 15 years old; Clarence Skaggs, 13 years old; Jennie Skaggs, 12 years old; John Skaggs, jr., 7 years old; Ruth Skaggs, 4 years old; Berties Skaggs, 2 years old.

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Q. These children are the children of your white wife?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. They have no Indian blood in them?—A. No, sir.
Q. They are white children?—A. Yes, sir.
Commissioner McKENNON. Their enrollment will be refused.

This record, in the opinion of the commission, embraced every material fact in the petition sought to be filed. Office report of November 13, 1899, stated that from the statements of the acting chairman and the evidence furnished by him it appeared that the commission had inquired into the facts in the case to an extent sufficient to make a record therein, and that under the law and the instructions any affidavit or other properly executed papers having any bearing on the subject tendered the commission by Skaggs should be received and filed as a part of the record in the case.

The Department, by letter of December 26, 1899, addressed to the acting chairman of the commission, held that—

A fair interpretation of the opinion of March 17, 1899, by the Assistant Attorney-General is that the question of citizenship can not be reopened by new applications, and that only citizens specifically provided for in the act of June 28, 1898, can be enrolled. All applicants for enrollment must, under the regulations approved August 8, 1899, present themselves in person, and whenever it appears to the commission that it is without jurisdiction it should deny the application and should file and retain such papers as have been presented in support of the application and should make a complete record of the matter, explicitly stating therein the grounds upon which the application is denied, and should advise the parties in interest, in writing, of the decision, in order that they may understand fully the cause of rejection, and in order that the matter may be considered by the Secretary of the Interior when the rolls are presented for approval.

By a provision in the act of June 7, 1897 (30 Stats., 62, 84), the commission was required to investigate and report whether the "Mississippi Choctaws under their treaties are not entitled to all the rights of Choctaw citizenship except an interest in the annuities." By the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495), the commission was required to identify the Mississippi Choctaws.

Early in October, 1899, Messrs. Howe & Hudson filed in this office applications on behalf of Isaac Morgan and others and Sarah A. McDonough and others for identification by the commission as Mississippi Choctaw Indians, who claimed the right to enrollment as citizens of the Choctaw Nation under the fourteenth article of the treaty of 1830. These applications were submitted to the Department October 13, 1899, with the statement that it was shown that the applicants had moved to the Choctaw Nation, and it seemed that the commission had made no investigation relative to ascertaining whether or not they were descendants of Mississippi Choctaws, and the question was raised whether the commission was carrying out the instructions previously given by the Department. The papers were, October 17, 1899, transmitted by the Department to the commission with the statement that the Department had universally advised parties desiring information relative to individual applications for enrollment that no action would be taken until the rolls were finally submitted to the Department for consideration in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898. October 31, 1899, the commission returned the applications, together with a copy of the record in each case. In the application of Isaac Morgan the record was as follows:

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
Caddo, Ind. T., August 24, 1899.

In the application of Isaac Morgan for enrollment as a Choctaw, being sworn and examined by Commissioner McKennon, he testifies:

Q. What is your name?—A. Isaac Morgan.
Q. How old are you?—A. Fifty-five.
Q. You claim Choctaw?—A. Yes, sir.
A. Are you on any of the rolls of the Choctaw Nation?—A. No, sir.
Q. Have you ever been?—A. No, sir.
Q. Have your parents ever been in the Choctaw Nation here?—A. My grandfather is.
Q. In the Choctaw Nation here?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. What do you know about him of your own knowledge?—A. Nothing; I never saw him in my life; I know just what my mother says.
Q. Where is she?—A. She is dead.
Q. How long has he been dead?—A. I don't know, sir.
Q. How long has your mother been dead?—A. About ten years.
Q. Your mother was a colored woman?—A. Yes.
Q. She was a slave, was she?—A. She was a half-breed.
Q. Her mother was a slave?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. And your mother was a slave?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. And your mother belonged to old man Pitchlynn?—A. Yes, sir; she and my grandmother, too.
Q. Which Pitchlynn was that?—A. William Pitchlynn.
Q. Where did he live?—A. In Mississippi, at Catalpa.
Q. Where do you live now?—A. I am living down here at Arthus, Tex.
Q. How long have you been living there—all your life?—A. No, sir; I come from Mississippi there.
Q. When?—A. I was about 17 when I come there.
Q. And have you lived there ever since?—A. Yes sir.
Commissioner McKENNON. Your enrollment is refused.

In the case of McDonough, the following record was made:

COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
Caddo, Ind. T., August, 1899.

In the application of Sarah A. McDonough for enrollment as a Choctaw, being sworn and examined by Commissioner McKennon, she testifies:

Q. What is your name?—A. Sarah McDonough.
Q. How old are you?—A. Fifty-three.
Q. Are you on the Choctaw rolls?—A. No, sir.
Q. Have you ever been?—A. No, sir.
Q. Are your father and mother on the Choctaw rolls?—A. No, sir; my brother is.
Q. Where do you live?—A. I live on the other side of Ardmore, in the Chickasaw Nation.
Q. How long have you lived there?—A. We have lived there about a year.
Q. When did you come to the nation?—A. In the winter of 1897.

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Q. What month did you come?—A. January, 1898.
Q. On last January?—No, sir; it was last January a year ago.
Q. Where did you come from?—A. We came from Texas.
Q. You were born and raised in Texas?—A. I was born in Tennessee.
Q. What time did you go to Texas?—A. I don't remember now.
Q. You were born in Tennessee and lived in Texas pretty much all your life?—A. We lived in the Territory a while.
Q. When?—A. In 1873.
Q. How long?—A. About two years.
Commissioner McKennon. As you are not on the rolls, the Commission has no authority to enroll you. Your enrollment is therefore refused.

In its report the commission took the position that it was the duty of all applicants to appear in person and be examined under oath by the commission; that the statements of the applicants and their witnesses should be taken down and a record of the facts made, and that it was not the duty of the commission to receive and file written applications and affidavits. The regulations approved August 8, 1899, directed the commission to "require each applicant for enrollment to present himself in person before the commission at one of its appointments within the tribe," etc. The last paragraph of section 21 of the Curtis Act is in the following language:

The members of said commission shall, in performing all duties required of them by law, have authority to administer oaths, examine witnesses, and send for persons and papers; and any person who shall willfully and knowingly make any false affidavit or oath to any material fact or matter before any member of said commission, or before any other officer authorized to administer oaths, to any affidavit or other paper to be filed or oath taken before said commission, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and on conviction thereof shall be punished as for such offense.

Office report of November 15, 1899, took the position that under the law it was the duty of the commission to receive and file "all affidavits and other properly executed papers tending to establish or disapprove any applicant's right to enrollment," and that from the language of the paragraph of the act above quoted "it would seem that said duty was not discretionary, but obligatory." Though there appeared to be a wide diversity between the allegations contained in the petitions and the sworn testimony given by the applicants as shown by the commission's report, this subject was not discussed, the cases being transmitted to the Department simply for the purpose of determining whether or not the commission had made such a record in the cases as would enable the Department to determine their respective rights when the rolls were finally submitted for approval. The Department, December 28, 1899, returned the petitions to the commission and invited its attention to Department letter of December 26, 1899, in the John Skaggs case, and directed the commission to govern itself accordingly.

Agreements negotiated.—In September, 1897, the commission entered into an agreement with the Creek Indians relative to the distribution of their lands in severalty, which agreement was ratified by Congress, but was not confirmed by a majority vote of the Creek Nation. Subsequently the commission entered into another agreement with that tribe, which was confirmed by the Creek Nation, but was not ratified by Congress. In March, 1900, another agreement with the Creek Indians was effected and submitted to Congress (House bill 11821), but has not yet been ratified.

During the month of February, 1899, the commission also entered into an agreement with the Cherokee Indians relative to the distribution of the landed property of that nation to the citizens thereof, which agreement was confirmed by the nation and was submitted to Congress with provision that it be ratified on or before March 4, 1899. The council of the Cherokee Nation subsequently extended the time for its ratification to July 1, 1899, but no action thereon was taken by Congress. In March, 1900, another agreement was entered into between the commission and the Cherokee Indians, which was submitted to Congress (H. R. 11820) and is still pending.

November 8, 1899, the commission transmitted an agreement with the Seminole Indians relative to fixing a time after which no persons should be enrolled as Seminole citizens, and providing for the distribution of the estates of Seminole citizens who died subsequently to the 31st of December, 1899.

Office report of December 7, 1899, invited attention to the fact that the agreement provided that the lands, money, and other property of a Seminole who died subsequently to the 31st of December, 1899, should descend to his heirs in accordance with the laws of the State of Arkansas relative to the descent and distribution of the estates of deceased persons, except that in cases where the property of the deceased would descend under those laws to the parents of the deceased it should "first go to the mother instead of the father, and then to the brothers and sisters and their heirs instead of the father." The office then suggested that the Department should be fully advised by the commission as to the reason for inserting such a clause in the agreement. The office also invite attention to the fact that the agreement provided for the closing of the rolls on December 31, 1899, and as the agreement would probably not be confirmed by Congress at that time, it was suggested that a date should be fixed for the closing of the rolls subsequent to the date of the confirmation of the agreement by Congress.

In reply to Department inquiry of December 9, 1899, the commission reported, December 21, the reasons for inserting the provision as to the settlement of the estates of deceased Seminole citizens. They were considered satisfactory and were as follows:

First. Children under the Indian laws follow the mother and are enrolled with her. Second. In nearly all cases where white persons have married with Seminole Indians the father is a white man and the mother is a Seminole Indian by blood.

If the property of the child were to go to the father, it might under said laws go from him to his white children, if he should have any, and thus be taken from the Indians to whom it belongs. It is insisted by the Seminoles that it would be unfair

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to them, and that the property should descend to the Seminoles by blood, which is thought by this commission to be a good and sufficient reason for the provision in question.

This agreement was confirmed by the act of Congress approved June 2, 1900 (31 Stats., 250).

Leasing of prospective allotments.—The regulations of the Department governing the selection and renting of prospective allotments by citizens of the Indian Territory, approved October 7, 1898, provided that—

> Selections of land may be so made by any members of the several tribes in quantities not to exceed 160 acres to each Creek, 80 acres to each Cherokee, 240 acres to each Choctaw and each Chickasaw, and 40 acres to each Choctaw and each Chickasaw freedman.

March 18, 1899, the regulations were so amended as to permit each Choctaw and Chickasaw citizen, freedmen excepted, to select, instead of 240 acres, 160 acres as a homestead from the lands upon which he had improvements. This amendment also provided that any citizen who failed or refused to make such selections for himself and family within four months from the date of the location of a land office within the tribe of which such citizen was a member would be deemed to have elected "to hold the 40-acre subdivision upon which his residence or most valuable improvement is located." Also, that where a citizen of any tribe desired to select lands occupied by another citizen of such tribe, he should be required to give the occupant "ten days' notice of the time of filing his application, and if upon hearing of evidence adduced by both parties the commission is satisfied that such lands are held by the occupant contrary to the provisions of sections 16 and 17 of the act of Congress, June 28, 1898, certificates of selection shall be issued to said applicant, subject t he right of appeal as in other cases."

April 7, 1899, the Department also amended the regulations relative to the selection of preliminary allotments by the Creek and Cherokee citizens. The amount that each was entitled to select was not changed, but all the rest of the amendment of March 18, 1899, as to Choctaw and Chickasaw homesteads was made applicable to the Creek and Cherokee Indians.

The regulations of October 7, 1898, after describing the manner in which preliminary allotments may be selected, state:

> No contract for rent of any selection so made shall be valid or binding unless for adequate consideration and made in writing in duplicate and deposited in the office of said commission in which the selection was made. Said commission, after investigation, shall forward same to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval, and when approved it shall be returned to such office of the commission, to be by it delivered to the parties, one copy to each.

It will thus be seen that the Department held that to make binding a lease of the lands in the possession of any citizen as his pro rata share or preliminary allotment such lease must have the approval of the Department.

February 2, 1900, the commission quoted certain parts of said regulations and stated that "the opinion quite generally exists that the Secretary has no authority to make such a ruling, and that the approval of the Secretary is not essential to the legality of such contracts," and the commission requested to be furnished with a legal opinion on this point, or that other steps be taken by the Department to dissipate the existing impression. This office recommended, February 7, that such opinion be furnished and February 14 the Department referred the matter to the Assistant Attorney-General. April 4, 1900, the Assistant Attorney-General rendered an opinion (approved by the Department on the same date) which concludes as follows:

> After a careful study of this matter I have not found any provision of law that in terms or by necessary implication directs that a contract for the renting of lands selected as proposed allotments shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Since the date of that opinion no contracts covering prospective allotments of any citizens of the nations have been submitted to the Department for approval.

Applications for enrollment.—The Indian appropriation act approved May 31, 1900 (31 Stats., 221), contains the following provision:

> Said commission shall continue to exercise all authority heretofore conferred on it by law. But it shall not receive, consider, or make any record of any application of any person for enrollment as a member of any tribe in Indian Territory who has not been a recognized citizen thereof and duly and lawfully enrolled or admitted as such, and its refusal of such applications shall be final when approved by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That any Mississippi Choctaw, duly identified as such by the United States Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, shall have the right, at any time prior to the approval of the final rolls of the Choctaws and Chickasaws by the Secretary of the Interior, to make settlement within the Choctaw-Chickasaw country, and on proof of the fact of bona fide settlement may be enrolled by the said United States commission and by the Secretary of the Interior as Choctaws entitled to allotment: *Provided further*, That all contracts or agreements looking to the sale or incumbrance in any way of the lands to be allotted to said Mississippi Choctaws shall be null and void.

June 19, 1900, the commission transmitted to the Department papers from which it appeared that on June 12, 1900, Charley C. Yeiser appeared before the enrolling member of the commission, at Colbert, Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, and made application to be enrolled as a citizen by blood of the Choctaw Nation, whereupon the following record in the case was made:

> DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
> COMMISSION TO THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES,
> *Colbert, Ind. T., June 12, 1900.*
>
> In the matter of the application of Charles C. Yeiser for enrollment as a citizen by blood of the Choctaw Nation. R., 578.
>
> Charley C. Yeiser, being first duly sworn by Acting Chairman Bixby, testified as follows:
>
> Q. What is your name?—A. Charley C. Yeiser.

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Q. What is your age?—A. Forty-six years.

Q. What is your post-office address?—A. Colbert, Ind. T.

Q. Have you ever been recognized by the tribal authorities of the Choctaw Nation as a citizen of the Choctaw Nation?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have you ever been enrolled by the tribal authorities of the Choctaw Nation as a citizen of the Choctaw Nation?—A. No, sir.

Q. Does your name appear on the tribal rolls of the Choctaw Nation?—A. No, sir. (The tribal rolls of the Choctaw Nation examined and the name of Charley C. Yeiser not found thereon.)

Q. Were you admitted by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes as a citizen of the Choctaw Nation under the act of Congress approved June 10, 1896?—A. No, sir. (The citizenship record of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, under act of June 10, 1896, examined and the name of Charley C. Yeiser not found thereon.)

Q. Were you admitted by the United States court for the Indian Territory, upon an appeal from the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, as a citizen of the Choctaw Nation under the act of June 10, 1896?—A. No, sir.

(The court records examined and the name of Charley C. Yeiser not found to have been admitted by a judgment of the United States court for the Indian Territory.)

Your application for enrollment as a citizen of the Choctaw Nation is refused for the reason that under the act of Congress approved May 31, 1900, the Indian appropriation bill, this commission has no authority to receive, consider, or make any record of the application of any person for enrollment of any tribe in the Indian Territory, as a citizen thereof, who has not been recognized as a citizen thereof and duly enrolled or admitted as such. Said law further provides that the refusal of this commission to entertain your application shall be final when approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

In the event that you should desire to appeal from this decision to the Secretary of the Interior, you are at liberty to do so, and this commission will transmit this decision refusing your application, together with any argument in support of such appeal as you may desire to transmit, to the honorable Secretary of the Interior.

Office report of June 30, 1900, took the position that the commission asked Mr. Yeiser all questions necessary to determine whether or not he was entitled to enrollment as a member of the Choctaw Nation provided his answers to such questions were true; also that the commission is vested by law with certain judicial powers in enrollment matters and that it should consider such case far enough to determine whether or not it had jurisdiction. The office was unable to ascertain any just cause which Mr. Yeiser had for complaint of the action of the commission and recommended that the commission be "directed to continue to treat like cases in the same manner." By Department letter of July 12, 1900, to the commission, the recommendation of this office was approved.

August 6, 1900, referring to Department letter of July 12, the acting chairman of the commission asked instructions relative to the matter of making a record of applications for citizenship in any of the Five Civilized Tribes and referred to a clause in the Indian appropriation act as follows:

That said commission shall continue to exercise all authority heretofore conferred on it by law. But it shall not receive, consider, or make any record of any application of any person for enrollment as a member of any tribe in Indian Territory who has not been a recognized citizen thereof and duly and lawfully enrolled or admitted as such, and its refusal of such application shall be final when approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

He also referred to Department telegram of June 9, 1900, which was as follows:

Commission should make memoranda of the facts and its reason for refusal to consider or make record of application of any person for enrollment. Its investigation should extend "to all facts necessary to a complete knowledge of applicant's claim." Provision referred to does not enlarge authority of commission "heretofore conferred on it by law," except as to Mississippi Choctaws.

The commission desired information upon the following points:

1. In cases where on the second appearance of the applicant when the first appearance of the applicant was prior to May 31, 1900, and the commission finds that it has no jurisdiction, should the investigation of the commission "extend to all facts necessary to a complete knowledge of the applicant's claim," or should the commission determine whether it has jurisdiction, and if not, decline to receive or file any papers or to make a record of the case?

2. In cases in which hearings were had at Atoka and Colbert during the month of June, 1900, or at the general offices at Muskogee since May 31, 1900, and prior to the receipt of the decision in the Charles C. Yeiser case, and the commission finds that it had no jurisdiction, should the cards on which the names of such applicants appear be destroyed and the files in these cases converted to memoranda, and all papers filed in such cases be returned to the applicants?

3. In cases which were heard by the commission prior to the 31st day of May, 1900, and in which the commission had no jurisdiction, should the commission keep in its file all papers which have been filed, and continue to accept and file such papers as may be offered by the applicants in the future?

Office report of August 8, 1900, stated that in the opinion of this office it was the duty of the commission to elicit from the applicants all the facts necessary to determine whether or not the commission should make a record; that it should learn the nature of the claim made by the applicant, as was done in the Yeiser case; and that when it was perfectly clear to the commission that the applicant could not be enrolled, even though all the facts stated by him were true, it should refuse to take any further testimony. The office also suggested that it would be well to advise the applicant that if he desired to do so he could appeal to the Department from the decision of the commission.

August 21, 1900, the Department replied to the commission's inquiries as follows:

As to your first inquiry, the Department agrees with you that the instructions in the Skaggs case of December 26, 1889, should be carried out, as at the original hearing, prior to the act of May 31, 1900, parties were not permitted to file papers as they should have been.

As to your third, you should keep all papers that have been filed, and accept any proper ones that may be offered.

As to your second, the Department has to state that in such cases, when the commission, in accordance with the act of May 31, 1900, has determined that a party

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"has not been a recognized citizen" and "duly and lawfully enrolled or admitted as such," except in cases otherwise provided for in the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stats., 495), and has made a proper memorandum, its investigation should cease, and the memorandum, together with any evidence upon which the commission has based its rejection, should be transmitted to the Department in due time, provided the party indicates a desire to have you pursue that course.

Cases not transmitted to the Department in proper condition will have to be remanded, and it is hoped the commission will use every effort to prevent such delays as would arise in that event.

The Department did not concur in office suggestion that applicants should be advised that they were at liberty to appeal from the decision of the commission, for the reason that it was held that it had uniformly been the practice of the Department not to pass upon the right of any applicant for enrollment until such time as the rolls should be submitted for final action.

Conflicting allotments.—Numerous contests between Creek citizens in the selection of their prospective allotments have been filed with the commission. In some instances the losing parties have appealed to this office from the decision of the commission, but the decision of the commission has generally been sustained by the office.

One case, that of Phœbe Tucker, contestant, *v.* Gabriel Jamison, contestee, involving the right of each to select the SE. ¼ of the SW. ¼ of sec. 26, T. 16, R. 18, as a prospective allotment, was appealed by Jamison from the decision of this office to the Department. In this case the commission, after having heard the testimony and arrived at certain conclusions of fact, found in favor of the contestant, Phœbe Tucker, and it was ordered "that the certificate heretofore issued to said contestee, Gabriel Jamison, be canceled." This office affirmed the decision of the commission. The Department, however, reversed that decision, and in letter of August 10, to this office, stated that "as a matter of fact, the allotments referred to in said section (section 11 of the Curtis Act) are not yet being made. No agreement of the Creeks has as yet been ratified, and it is not known what quantity of land each member will be entitled to take, or how the selections for final allotment will be made." The Department held that from the testimony it was clear that Sandy Tucker, the husband of Phœbe Tucker, because of his improvements and occupancy of the tract, might have held it under the provisions of section 16 of the act, or might have selected it as a part of his allotment, but that he had voluntarily relinquished his claim to Jamison, and for these and other reasons the Department directed "that Jamison's selection of this tract be allowed to stand."

Appraisement of Choctaw and Chickasaw lands.—The Choctaw and Chickasaw agreement provides—

That all the lands within the Indian Territory belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians shall be allotted to the members of said tribes so as to give to each member of these tribes so far as possible a fair and equal share thereof, considering the character and fertility of the soil and the location and value of the lands.

The Department, May 15, 1900, directed the commission to report what consideration, in its judgment, should be "given to the appraisement of lands where known minerals exist other than coal and asphalt." This action was taken by reason of the opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General of May 11, already quoted on page 126, that there was no authority under the agreement for the Department to lease any mineral substance "other than coal and asphalt, except as an assurance of rights under a lease of oil or other mineral, assented to by act of Congress." The commission replied July 8, 1900, that—

After very careful and thoughtful consideration the commission has arrived at the conclusion that in the valuation and distribution of the lands of the Choctaws and Chickasaws all mineral substances other than coal and asphalt should be ignored, and the land appraised from the standpoint of its fertility and location only, and allotted to citizens in rightful possession regardless of the existence of mineral other than coal and asphalt.

Office report of July 18 concurred in the recommendation of the commission, but the Department did not approve it, and on July 24 instructed the commission as follows:

The Department desires that you direct the appraisers to ascertain and report, as near as may be, the kinds, character, and quantity of mineral, other than coal or asphalt, wherever the same occurs upon the tracts examined by them, and that your commission will take into consideration said reports and secure any other additional evidence you may desire concerning the tracts reported to contain known mineral other than coal and asphalt, and adjust the values of said tracts in the same manner that you adjust the values of tracts on account of "the location of the land."

The Department also stated that it was not desired that the commission should consider "mere croppings or indications of mineral other than coal and asphalt," which would only have the effect of giving a fictitious or speculative value to the lands upon which such croppings or indications were found and also to the adjoining lands.

Miscellaneous.—As yet no rolls of the members of any of the Five Civilized Tribes have been received by the Department. It is informally understood, however, that the Seminole rolls will shortly be transmitted. No final allotments to any of the members of the tribes have been made. The commission is now engaged in completing the rolls in the various nations and in classifying and appraising the lands.

From the fact that the Choctaw and Chickasaw agreement and the Curtis Act require that the lands belonging to the different nations shall be allotted to the citizens thereof according to its value, it becomes necessary to go upon and examine each quarter section in order to arrive at a conclusion as to its value. Under the rules and schedule for grading and appraising lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, approved by the Department June 19, 1899, and rules for the same purpose applicable to the Creek Nation, approved September 6, 1900, the appraisers in the field do not fix the value of land with reference to

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its location and proximity to market. This is arranged by the commission after the appraisers have fixed the value of the land according to the character and fertility of the soil.

TOWN SITES.

Last year's annual report mentioned the appointment of four town-site commissions—one for the Choctaw Nation, consisting of Dr. John A. Sterrett, of Ohio, and Mr. Butler S. Smiser, of Atoka, Ind. T.; one for the Chickasaw Nation, consisting of Samuel N. Johnson, of Troy, Kans., and Wesley Burney, of Ardmore, Ind. T.; one for the town of Muscogee, Creek Nation, consisting of Dwight W. Tuttle, of Connecticut, and John Adams and Benjamin Marshall, of the Indian Territory, and one for the town of Wagoner, consisting of Dr. Henry C. Linn, of Washington, D. C., and John Roark and Tony Proctor, of the Creek Nation. These commissions, with the exception of the Muscogee town-site commission, which was recently furloughed by the Department, are still engaged in their respective duties.

Choctow town-site commission.—This commission commenced work at the town of Cale (now Sterrett), Choctaw Nation, about May 31, 1899, and completed it about the 18th of August, 1899. Sterrett has a population of about 800 inhabitants, and, as surveyed and platted by the commission, consists of 480 acres. The plat was approved by the Department August 28, 1899. The lots in Sterrett, improved and unimproved, were sold for an aggregate sum of $17,780.30.

The commission next took up the work of surveying and platting the town of Atoka, which has a population of about 1,200 and an area, as surveyed and platted by the commission, of 272 acres. The commission entered upon its labors at Atoka about September 1, 1899, and completed the surveying and platting of the town about November 6. The improved lots were sold for an aggregate sum of $23,861.03. The unimproved lots have been advertised for sale, but have not yet been sold. The plat of Atoka, as prepared by the commission, was approved by the Department February 23, 1900. Subsequent to its approval certain residents of Atoka applied to Hon. William H. H. Clayton, United States district judge for the central district of the Indian Territory, for an injunction restraining the commission from selling the lots, which was intended, also, to prevent the recognition of the approved plat of Atoka. The court denied the injunction and held that the appraisement of lots is a matter that rests solely within the discretion of the town-site commission.

About November 8, 1899, the commission commenced work at South McAlester, which is understood to be the largest town in the Choctaw Nation, having a population of about 5,000 and an area, as agreed upon by the commission, of 3,200 acres. The inspector estimates that the commission will be able to complete the survey and the appraisal of the lots of South McAlester about the first of next November.

At the same time this commission has also been engaged in supervising and establishing the exterior limits of towns in the Choctaw Nation. They entered upon this work about March 15, 1900, and the exterior limits of the following towns have been established, namely: Calvin, Allen, McAlester, Guertie, Poteau, Grant, Howe, and Kiowa.

The towns of Calvin, Guertie, McAlester, Grant, Poteau, and Kiowa have taken advantage of the rulings of the Department allowing any towns in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations to be surveyed at their own expense, and it is understood that the survey of these towns is practically completed. This subject is also referred to on page 159.

Chickasaw town-site commission.—The commission reached Colbert, Chickasaw Nation, May 23, 1899, and remained there looking over the ground and consulting with the inhabitants of the town relative to their desires, until about June 9, 1899, when the actual work of surveying and platting was commenced. The plat was approved by the Department August 14, 1899. Colbert has a population of about 200 inhabitants, and the area thereof, as agreed upon by the commission and approved by the Department, consists of 129.74 acres. The lots in Colbert, improved and unimproved, were sold for an aggregate sum of $5,175.75.

The commission next visited Ardmore, Chickasaw Nation, which is supposed to be the largest town in the Indian Territory, it being understood to have a population of about 7,500. It commenced work there September 1, 1899, and has since been engaged in surveying and platting the town. The area of Ardmore, as agreed upon by the commission, consists of 2,260.06 acres.

September 1, 1900, the commission transmitted the plat of Ardmore, with a list, in quadruplicate, of the owners of improvements on lots in that town. Office report of September 7, 1900, invited the attention of the Department to the fact that the commission had not complied with the Department's instructions of July 1, 1899, relative to the maximum size of lots in the town of Colbert, which were to the effect that business lots should have a width of 25 by a depth of 150 feet, and residence lots a width of 100 by a depth of 150 feet, each lot to contribute its proportionate share to the width of alleys established, or as nearly that size as practicable, "having regard to the interests of the parties residing in the town," and having "due regard to the convenience of the parties in the establishment of alleys and streets." Whole blocks, varying in size from 300 by 400 feet, to 533 by 600 feet, were scheduled by the commission as one lot to the owner of the improvements.

The Choctaw and Chickasaw agreement provides that the owner of improvements may purchase one residence and one business lot at 50 per cent of their appraised value, and the remainder of the property

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which he has improved at 62½ per cent of its appraised value. The agreement does not fix the maximum or minimum size of lots, but, as the Department had fixed the maximum size of lots for the town of Colbert, this office knew of no reason why these instructions should not have been applied to lots in Ardmore. It was therefore recommended that the plats be returned and the commission instructed to subdivide all blocks into lots in accordance with the instructions of July 1, 1899. September 11, 1900, the Department concurred in the recommendation of this office and also directed the inspector for the Indian Territory to instruct the commission to extend streets through certain blocks (which were mentioned), unless some good reason, unknown to the Department, existed why the same should not be done, in which case the commission should report on each individual case. Action in regard to large lots elsewhere, which was taken through the Inspector, is referred to under the heading "Lots of excessive size."

Muscogee town-site commission.—This commission was appointed in April, 1899. The plat of Muscogee, as prepared by the commission and approved by the Department, includes 2,444.76 acres. It was approved June 4, 1900. The appraisement of improvements and of lots, as fixed by the commission, have also been approved. The lots were appraised at an aggregate valueof $236,136.

Section 15 of the Curtis act provides that all unimproved lots shall be sold at public auction for not less than their appraised value, unless otherwise ordered by the Secretary of the Interior; also that owners of improvements on lots shall have the right to purchase such lots at 50 per cent of their appraised value, 10 per cent to be paid within two months from the date of notice of appraisement, 15 per cent within six months from that date, "and the remainder in three equal annual installments thereafter." In accordance with the directions of the Department the commission gave the occupants of improved lots notice of the appraised value of the lot or lots improved by each individual. August 23, 1900, however, the principal chief of the Creek Nation, in conjunction with N. B. Moore, a citizen of that nation and an occupant of an improved lot, sought a bill in equity in the United States court to enjoin the commission from advertising for sale or selling any lots, alleging that the Curtis act was illegal. August 25, 1900, the court, Hon. John R. Thomas presiding, granted the temporary injunction. The Department has recently furloughed the members of said commission indefinitely, without pay.

The Wagoner town-site commission.—This commission entered upon its duties early in August of last year, and it is understood that the exterior limits of the town site of Wagoner as agreed upon by the commission contains an area of about 2,700 acres. The plat of the town has not yet been received. It is informally understood, however, that it is almost completed.

Survey of exterior limits of towns.—The inspector for the Indian Territory suggested March 6, 1900, that the town-site commissions be instructed to report to and be under his immediate supervision instead of reporting direct to this office. March 10, this office concurred in his suggestion, because it was thought that the inspector being on the ground would be able to harmonize any differences existing between inhabitants of a town or between the commission and the inhabitants relative to the survey of such town. March 26, the Department approved the recommendation, and the town-site commissions were instructed accordingly.

The Indian appropriation act approved May 31, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 221), contains a provision as follows:

> Nothing herein contained shall have the effect of avoiding any work heretofore done in pursuance of the said act of June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, in the way of surveying, laying out, or platting town sites, appraising or disposing of town lots in any of said nations, but the same, if not heretofore carried to a state of completion, may be completed according to the provisions hereof.

It also provides that—

> The Secretary of the Interior, where in his judgment the public interests will be thereby subserved, may permit the authorities of any town in any of said nations, at the expense of the town, to survey, lay out, and plat the site thereof, subject to his supervision and approval, as in other instances.

June 4, 1900, the Department instructed the inspector to direct the Choctaw and Chickasaw town-site commissions to proceed to establish the exterior limits of town sites in said nations, in accordance with the Department's instructions of March 9, 1900, and also to ascertain whether the authorities of any town desired to take advantage of the opportunity given it to do its own surveying and platting.

June 27, 1900, the inspector made the following suggestions:

> First. To furlough both members of the Choctaw town-site commission, now at South McAlester, immediately.
>
> Second. Then to employ, at the same salary now allowed, Mr. Smiser (at present commissioner on behalf of the Choctaw Nation) and direct him to proceed to the various towns and establish the exterior limits in the manner proposed in my letter of the 26th instant.
>
> Third. To employ Dr. Sterrett (the other member of the commission), at the same salary now allowed, for the purpose of supervising the work at South McAlester and at the four other towns in the Choctaw Nation which are being surveyed and platted at their own expense.
>
> Fourth. That the work in the Choctaw (Chickasaw) Nation be performed in the same manner.

Office report of June 30, concurred in the plan of the inspector except that instead of furloughing the Choctaw town-site commission the office recommended that Dr. Sterrett of the commission be permitted to complete the town-site work which the commission had already commenced, and that Mr. Smiser, the representative of the commission on behalf of the nation, be detailed to assist one of the town-site surveyors, who had been appointed by the Department in the establishment of the exterior limits of town sites in the Choctaw Nation.

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June 6, the Department concurred in the suggestions of the inspector, and stated that it did not understand that there was any material difference between furloughing the town-site commission and detailing the Choctaw representative of that commission, and instructed this office to prepare instructions for the purpose of carrying this plan into execution.

July 11, 1900, this office submitted to the Department a draft of instructions to Mr. Smiser, detailing him to assist one of the town-site surveyors in the establishment of exterior limits of towns, and to Dr. Sterrett, directing him to proceed with the town-site work theretofore commenced by the commission. The Department, however, concluded that it would be better to have the instructions directed to the United States inspector, and July 12 it directed the inspector to cause the establishment of the exterior limits of towns in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations to be commenced as early as practicable, and to give the representatives of the nations proper instructions.

The representatives of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations on the town-site commissions refused to assist in the establishment of exterior limits of towns, and the inspector was directed to have the same done by surveyors who had been previously appointed by the Department in accordance with the provisions of the Indian appropriation act. The act provides that the work of surveying and laying out town sites shall be done by competent surveyors appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. The following town-site surveyors have been appointed: E. E. Colby, John G. Joyce, jr., Thomas S. Leavitt, Joseph T. Payne, Frank Hackelman, and Henry M. Tucker, Missouri; John F. Fisher, Illinois; M. Z. Jones, Kansas; Harry Maxey, Oklahoma.

The inspector, August 7, 1900, transmitted a draft of "Instructions to town-site surveyors in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations," and also a draft of "Instructions to towns making their own surveys." Office report of August 16 recommended that numerous changes be made in said drafts of instructions, and August 28 the Department concurred in the recommendations of this office and also modified the instructions in other particulars. The final instructions, which were approved August 28, 1900, are published in full in this report, page 585.

Parks.—June 22, 1900, the inspector submitted a report, dated June 12, 1900, from the chairman of the Choctaw town-site commission, relative to setting aside land in South McAlester for park purposes. Office report of June 25, 1900, quoted from the Indian appropriation act of May 31, 1900, as follows:

> The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him, to survey, lay out, and plat into town lots, streets, alleys, and parks the sites of such towns and villages in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Cherokee nations, etc.,

and stated that to set aside land for park purposes in towns in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations would seem to be a violation of the terms of the Choctaw and Chickasaw agreement. The Department, however, by a letter of July 10, took the position that there was sufficient authority of law for the setting aside of lands for park purposes in towns in these nations, and directed the inspector to instruct the said town-site commissions to proceed accordingly.

July 19, 1900, the inspector requested to be advised whether land set aside for park purposes should be paid for at the rate of $10 per acre, or whether it should be appraised by the commission and purchased by the town at that valuation. The office expressed the opinion that it should be paid for by the inhabitants of the town at the rate of $10 per acre. The Department concurred, and, July 27, directed the inspector to instruct the town-site commissions accordingly.

The inspector reported August 1, 1900, that the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation insisted that the land set aside for park purposes should be appraised by the commission and sold in accordance with the law relative to the sale of unimproved lots, and that the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations would not agree to have any tract of land within any town donated for park purposes. With the inspector's report was inclosed a communication from Mr. Smiser, of the Choctaw town-site commission, in which he stated that the chairman of the commission was of the opinion that the commission could set aside any amount of unimproved land which the inhabitants of the town deemed necessary for park purposes, and the citizens of South McAlester asked that 150 acres be so set aside. This office reported, August 9, that it knew of no reason why the Department should not adhere to the position theretofore taken, that land set aside for park purposes should be paid for at the rate of $10 per acre, but that only a reasonable amount should be so set aside, and the Department, by letter of August 13, concurred in that view.

August 8, 1900, the inspector again reported relative to the price to be paid for land set aside for park purposes in towns in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and the Department, by letter of August 23, to the inspector, held that it was not the intention of the law that every town should have a park, and that when it should be considered necessary that land for park purposes be set aside, in most cases 10 acres would be sufficient.

Lots of excessive size.—The action of the Department, through the Chickasaw town-site commission at Ardmore, in regard to lots of excessive size, has already been given. June 28, 1900, the inspector forwarded a communication, dated June 5, 1900, from Mr. F. S. Genung, of South McAlester, and also a report, dated June 22, 1900, from Dr. Sterrett, chairman of the Choctaw town-site commission, relative to allowing Mr. Genung, as one lot, an area in the outskirts of the town of

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South McAlester 300 by 375 feet, upon which he had certain improvements. The inspector recommended that Mr. Genung be allowed that area as one lot, and the recommendation was concurred in by this office July 6, and the Department directed the inspector, July 12, to instruct the Choctaw town-site commission accordingly. The office also recommended that a Mr. Sittle be allowed the area inclosed by him, provided it did not exceed that claimed by Mr. Genung; this was also allowed.

Subsequently numerous applications were submitted by parties residing in South McAlester to be permitted to purchase, at 50 per cent of their appraised value, lots of excessive size upon which they had improvements, among them the application of Mr. M. M. Winningham for an area 244 by 340 feet, and that of Mr. A. A. Billingsley for an area 260 by 340 feet. The chairman of the Choctaw town-site commission recommended that the request of the applicants be complied with, while Mr. Smiser, the representative of the commission on the part of the nation, in a letter dated July 25, 1900, addressed to the inspector, opposed permitting occupants of large tracts to purchase them at 50 per cent of their appraised value.

The office, in transmitting these applications in its report of August 16, took the position that the decision of the Department in the Genung case, which was doubtless based upon the recommendation of this office, was erroneous, for the reason that the law strictly provides that the owner of improvements may purchase one residence lot and one business lot at 50 per cent of their appraised value, and that he has the right to purchase all other lots upon which he has permanent improvements at 62½ per cent of their appraised value. This fact was not overlooked when the office made its recommendation in the Genung case, but it was thought that where property was in the outskirts of a town, and was improved to such an extent as Mr. Genung's appeared to be, a liberal construction of the law should obtain. It was, however, recommended that the instructions of the Department in the Genung case be revoked, and that the inspector be directed to instruct the town-site commission to survey all lots in towns in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in accordance with the directions of Department letter of July 1, 1899, which were to the effect that residence lots should have a width of 100 feet by a depth of 150 feet, and that business lots should be established 25 by 150 feet, each to contribute its proper share to width of alleys established. The Department concurred in these recommendations, and August 18 directed the inspector to instruct the town-site commissions in accordance therewith.

New town sites.—June 10, 1900, the inspector transmitted a copy of the opinion of the court for the southern judicial district of the Indian Territory, Judge Townsend presiding, in the case of the United States et al. *v.* I. O. Lewis et al., which the inspector had caused to be brought for the purpose of restraining said Lewis from surveying, platting, and laying out a town site called Madill on certain lands belonging to the Chickasaw Nation, in the possession of said Lewis and claimed by him as his pro rata share of the lands of that nation.

The inspector, July 17, transmitted certain correspondence relative to the establishment of that town by Lewis, among which was a communication dated July 10, 1900, from Mr. C. L. Herbert, of the firm of Furman, Herbert & Mathers, of Ardmore, who had represented the Government in the injunction application in the Lewis case. In Mr. Herbert's communication the law relative to town sites was fully discussed. Office report of July 24, 1900, took the position that Lewis was amenable under section 2118 of the Revised Statutes, and recommended that the United States district attorney for the southern district of the Indian Territory be requested, through the Department of Justice, to commence proceedings against said parties in accordance with provisions of that section. The Department, July 26, concurred in this recommendation, and the United States district attorney for the southern district of the Indian Territory was subsequently directed by the Department of Justice to commence proper proceedings. The Department, however, subsequently requested the Department of Justice to hold in abeyance the prosecution of Lewis and those interested with him in the establishment of said town site, which request the Department of Justice has complied with.

Various other parties have established new towns in different parts of the Indian Territory, and the office took the same position in each instance that it did in the establishment of the town of Madill. August 30 the inspector requested to be advised whether or not the same action should be taken in the matter of delaying the prosecution of those interested in establishing new towns that was taken in the Lewis case. Report of September 6 stated that the office knew of no reason why the Department's action in the Lewis case should not apply to all similar cases and recommended that the inspector be so advised, which was done by Department letter of September 7.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chickasaw incompetent fund.—Under the provisions of the Choctaw and Chickasaw agreement $558,520.54 were placed to the credit of the Chickasaw Nation. Of this sum, $200,000 were subsequently appropriated by the legislature of that nation for the payment of the nation's outstanding indebtedness.

In October, 1899, the Chickasaw legislature passed an act which provided that the remainder of this fund should be paid out per capita to the Chickasaw citizens. Owing to the claims of the heirs of the so-called incompetent Chickasaws to a portion of this fund the act was disapproved by the President. The Department held that under existing law it had no authority to disburse this fund per capita to the members of the Chickasaw Nation, and Congress at its last session

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inserted a clause in the Indian appropriation act of May 31, 1900, as follows:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay out and distribute in the following manner the sum of two hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and seventy-nine dollars and forty-eight cents, which amount was appropriated by the act of June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and credited to the "incompetent fund" of the Chickasaw Indian Nation on the books of the United States Treasury, namely: First, there shall be paid to such survivors of the original beneficiaries of said fund and to such heirs of deceased beneficiaries as shall, within six months from the passage of this act, satisfactorily establish their identity in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, and also the amount of such fund to which they are severally entitled, their respective shares; and, second, so much of said fund as is not paid out upon claims satisfactorily established as aforesaid shall be distributed per capita among the members of said Chickasaw Nation, and all claims of beneficiaries and their respective heirs for participation in said incompetent fund not presented within the period aforesaid shall be, and the same are hereby, barred.

Under Department instructions of July 3, 1900, the office submitted, July 9, a draft of instructions to the United States Indian agent for the Union Agency for the purpose of carrying this legislation into effect. The instructions, modified by the Department July 12, went to the agent as follows:

It will be observed that it is made the duty of the claimants to satisfactorily establish their identity in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, and that the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to pay to each person who shall establish his identity the portion of the fund to which he is entitled.

In order that the provision of the act above quoted may be carried out, you are hereby directed to cause a notice to be published in such newspapers in the Chickasaw Nation, both in the English and Chickasaw language, as you may deem necessary, giving notice that evidence tending to establish the identity and the claims of Chickasaw incompetents or the descendants of those incompetents who are dead will be received at the Union Agency up to and including October 31, 1900, and that the Chickasaw Nation has the right to file evidence rebutting that filed by any particular claimant, and that after October 31, 1900, the papers in each case will be forwarded to this office and to the Department for such action as may be deemed proper.

You will also notify by mail the governor of the Chickasaw Nation of the filing of each claim, giving the date, name of the beneficiary, the amount claimed, and that the proper representatives of the nation will be allowed to examine any evidence which may be filed in your office in relation to any of said cases, and also to file evidence against the allowance of the claim.

After October 31, 1[illegible] you will carefully examine each case and make a report and recommendation thereon, and forward the same to this office, where it will be examined and forwarded to the Department with the recommendation of this office.

You will please take prompt action in this matter because of the shortness of the time allowed within which these claims may be filed and the identity of the claimants established.

Western boundary of the Chickasaw Nation.—The Choctaw and Chickasaw agreement provides that—

The United States shall survey and definitely mark and locate the ninety-eighth (98) meridian of west longitude between Red and Canadian rivers before allotments of the lands herein provided for shall begin.

The ninety-eighth meridian is the boundary line between the Wichita, the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache reservations and the Chickasaw Nation, and the Geological Survey reestablished it during the last year. By its new location the western boundary of the Chickasaw Nation was changed. A portion of the southwest corner of what was formerly a part of the Chickasaw Nation was thrown into the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache reservations, and a strip of land beginning at a point about 25 miles north of the southwest corner and growing in width to about 3 miles at the northwest corner of the Chickasaw Nation was taken from the reservations above named and thus became a part of the Chickasaw Nation.

Many persons own improvements on land that was thus transferred from one reservation to another, and the Department, May 23, 1900, directed the inspector to give out notices of the reestablishment of the ninety-eighth meridian, and also of the desire of the Department to permit persons who owned improvements which were affected by the relocation of the meridian to dispose of the same at private sale to citizens of the tribe within whose reservation or nation the land so improved was then located.

Southern boundary of the Indian Territory.—In my last annual report this question was discussed, and by Department letter of February 9, 1900, the office was requested to submit a "draft of legislation" for the purpose of finally and definitely settling the boundary line between the State of Texas and the Indian Territory.

Office report of March 14, 1900, after fully considering the subject, stated that—

It is not deemed necessary that the office should take up each particular case of which it is advised that a contention exists as to where the boundary line should be. The information which the office has upon the matters of contention is embodied in the letters, affidavits, and other papers transmitted herewith.

The situation as it is understood by this office is summed up in a general way about as follows:

First. The boundary line between the State of Texas and the Indian Territory should follow the middle of the main channel of the Red River as it meandered in 1845, when Texas was annexed. (Opinion of Assistant Attorney-General, L. D., Vol. 24, p. 372.)

Second. The surveyors in the field, engaged in the survey of the lands of the Indian Territory, were unable to determine with the amount of money at their disposal, the location of the main channel of the Red River as it existed in 1845, and submit a survey of a boundary other than that.

Third. It is represented by the surveyors under the employ of the Government and by parties interested that the land formerly on the Texas side of the Red River has, since 1845, been cut off and formed on the Territory side of the river, and land formerly on the Territory side of the river has, since 1845, been cut off and formed on the Texas side of the river.

The draft of legislation submitted is as follows:

Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Interior, in conjunction with the State of Texas, to determine and establish the boundary line between the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, and the State of Texas.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized

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and empowered to appoint a suitable person or persons, now in the employ of the Government or outside of the employ of the Government, as to him shall seem the more expedient, who, in conjunction with such person or persons as may be appointed by and on behalf of the State of Texas for the same purpose, shall determine and establish, by reference to suitable landmarks or United States surveys, the boundary line between the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, Indian Territory, and the State of Texas, beginning at the point where the boundary line between the State of Arkansas and the Indian Territory crosses Red River, and running thence westwardly along Red River to the point where the North Fork of Red River joins the main channel, near where the ninety-eighth degree of longitude west from Greenwich crosses Red River.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the said boundary shall be determined by such landmarks or reference to such landmarks or established corners of United States survey as may be agreed on by the Secretary of the Interior or those acting under his authority and the State of Texas or those acting under its authority.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same hereby is, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated to carry out the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That the person or persons appointed and employed on the part and behalf of the State of Texas are to be paid by the said State: *Provided further*, That no persons except a superintendent or commissioner shall be appointed or employed in this service by the United States but such as are required to make the necessary observations and surveys to ascertain such line and make return of the same.

No legislation has yet been enacted relative to this subject.

CHIPPEWA AND MUNSEE INDIANS IN KANSAS.

By the ninth section of the Indian appropriation act approved June 7, 1897 (30 Stat. L., p. 92), Congress authorized the Secretary of the Interior to appoint a "discreet person" as a commissioner to visit the Chippewa and Munsee or Christian Indian Reservation, in Franklin County, Kans., and thoroughly investigate the title of each Indian to the several tracts of land which had been allotted to him in that reservation. Under the law and the instructions given him he was required to take a census of the Indians and to prepare four schedules, as follows:

1. Those Indians who held title to land by original allotment, by purchase and approved conveyance, or by inheritance, giving a description of the allotment held or owned by each Indian, and the respective share in such lands claimed by anyone, as heir or otherwise; the ownership of lands of deceased allottees to be determined under the laws of Kansas relating to descent.

2. Those who had not received an allotment of land but who would have been entitled to it if there had been a sufficient quantity of land to give an allotment to everyone.

3. All the lands embraced in the reservation, designating such as should be patented to original allottees, purchasers, or their respective heirs, and such as should be sold, the tracts to be sold being either unallotted, vacant, or not capable of profitable partition.

4. All the members of the tribes who were entitled to participate in the per capita distribution of the tribal funds now to their credit on the books of the Treasury Department, after deducting the expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of section 9 above referred to.

On the 9th of December, 1899, C. A. Smart, of Ottawa, Kans., appointed as such commissioner, submitted his first report giving the status of each of the 104 allotments and selections that had been made, in 1860 and subsequently, under the provisions of the treaty of July 16, 1859, with the Swan Creek and Black River bands of Chippewa Indians and the Munsee or Christian Indians (12 Stat., p. 1105), also of the tract of land held for missionary purposes and authorized to be patented to the Moravian Church or its constituted authorities. This was found to be a laborious work. Owing to the loose customs of Indians in regard to marriage relations it was found very difficult to apply to the questions of heirship the law of descent in force in Kansas. After a critical administrative examination by this office, with the personal assistance of Commissioner Smart, into each question of inheritance and into the proportionate share of each claimant to inherited lands, his report was favorably submitted to the Department and was approved January 8, 1900. On the 9th of May last, an appeal was made by one of the members of the tribe, from the findings of Commissioner Smart on allotments Nos. 69 and 70 in favor of Christian Kerl and Lydia Kerl respectively. The matter having been referred to Commissioner Smart for his review, he reported July 9 last that the appeal was well taken, for he had overlooked the fact that a deceased child, under the law of descent of Kansas, inherited from his parents as though alive. He therefore submitted an amendatory report on allotments 69 and 79, which was submitted to the Department July 17, and approved August 17, 1900.

The schedule of lands to be patented, with the names of the respective patentees, was approved by the Department and forwarded to the Commissioner of the General Land Office with instructions to issue patents in fee as reported on said schedule. These patents have been prepared, and when signed, recorded, and forwarded to this office will be transmitted to the United States Indian agent for delivery. The lands scheduled to be sold have been appraised, the appraisement approved, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office instructed to offer the same for sale as provided in the law above referred to.

The schedule of those who were entitled to but failed to receive an allotment was approved by the Department August 16, 1900.

The schedule of the whole tribe has been approved, and the funds of these Indians will be disbursed per capita under the law as soon as the net amount to be disbursed shall be known. The fund arising from the lands held in common that are to be sold is to be placed in the Treasury for the benefit of those members who have never received an allotment of land.

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PAYMENTS FOR OTO AND MISSOURI LANDS IN KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

This long-pending matter has finally been disposed of. The last annual report contains the proposition of settlement which was submitted April 20, 1899, by Mr. J. A. Van Orsdel on behalf of the settlers as to the price to be paid by delinquent settlers for Oto and Missouri lands in Nebraska which they had been occupying for many years. This proposition was rejected by the Oto and Missouri Indians. Subsequently Inspector McLaughlin, acting under Department instructions, again conferred with the Indians, with the result that on November 20, 1899, they entered into a formal agreement, signed by more than three-fourths of the male adult members of the tribe, consenting to a revision and adjustment of the land sales as to the delinquent purchasers. This agreement is as follows:

We, the undersigned adult male members of the Otoe and Missouria tribe of Indians, having been assembled in council this 20th day of November, 1899, at the Otoe subagency, Noble County, Oklahoma Territory, in response to the request of James McLaughlin, United States Indian inspector, for the purpose of considering a proposition for the settlement of differences with the delinquent purchasers of lands in our late reservation in the States of Nebraska and Kansas, and being fully advised by said Indian Inspector McLaughlin as to our rights and interest in the premises, do hereby agree to a settlement of said differences on the following basis:

I. The original appraised value of said lands, together with twenty-five per cent (25 per cent) of such appraised value, shall for the purposes of this settlement represent the purchase price of said lands.

II. Interest shall be computed on the purchase price so ascertained at the rate of five per cent (5 per cent) per annum, simple interest, from the date that interest should be computed under the original act of Congress providing for the sale of said lands to date of payment.

III. From the amount so ascertained to be due in each instance shall be deducted all payments heretofore made on said lands, both on account of principal and interest, together with simple interest thereon, at the rate of five per cent (5 per cent) per annum, from date of payment until date of final payment, and the balance remaining after deducting said payments and interest thereon, as aforesaid, from the purchase price with interest thereon, as aforesaid, shall be considered the amount still due from said settlers and purchasers in each instance.

IV. All computations to be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and we fully authorize the adjustment of the matter on the basis as above set forth and as provided by the act of March 3, 1893.

V. It is further understood that this agreement and compromise shall apply only to the purchase money now delinquent, and that we will in no event agree to any further adjustment or refunding of any money whatever to those who have paid the full amounts due on their purchases made at the sale of said lands.

In a communication, dated February 14, 1900, addressed to the chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Interior said:

This plan of adjustment does not include the full-paid purchasers, and I do not feel authorized to give it my approval and carry it into effect, considering the provisions of the act of March 3, 1893, and the opinion of the former Assistant Attorney-General, in which I concur. I believe, however, as before stated, that no plan of adjustment which includes the full-paid purchasers will ever be consented to by the Indians, and I further believe that the fact that an adjustment as to the full-paid purchasers can not be effected ought not to be permitted to stand in the way of or to prevent an adjustment as to the delinquent purchasers.

It is now more than sixteen years since these sales occurred, and good administration, as well as fair dealing toward the Indians and the delinquent purchasers, requires that the matter shall be adjusted, so far as they are concerned, so that the Indians may receive the moneys to which they are entitled and the purchasers receive title to the lands. The plan of adjustment consented to by the Indians November 20, 1899, provides that they shall receive from the delinquent purchasers the original appraised value of the lands, with 25 per cent added thereto, and with interest thereon at 5 per cent per annum. Representatives of this Department, who have inspected the land and made diligent inquiry with respect to their appraisement and value, believe that this is a reasonable and equitable settlement both for the Indians and the delinquent purchasers. I have had two conferences with delegations from the tribes, and after careful consideration of the matter believe that the best interests of all concerned will be subserved if this plan of adjustment between the Indians and the delinquent purchasers is authoritatively adopted and carried into effect.

This controversy, so long pending, should be closed without further delay. While under the act of March 3, 1893, the consent of the purchasers was not made a condition to the revision and adjustment thereby authorized, it is worthy of consideration that about 110 out of a total of 123 delinquent purchasers have joined in proposing this adjustment and stand ready to comply with its terms if it be approved. The remaining delinquent purchasers insist, either that they shall receive title to the lands without making any payment at all, or upon the payment of the original appraised value with interest thereon at 5 per cent per annum for three years. It thus appears that the Indians and the delinquent purchasers have, with practical unanimity, consented to this plan of adjustment.

I therefore respectfully transmit herewith a draft of a bill confirming the revision and adjustment to which assent has thus been given, and earnestly recommend that it receive your favorable consideration.

The agreement of November 20, 1899, was confirmed by act of Congress approved April 4, 1890 (31 Stats. 59). The act directs that the Secretary of the Interior shall cause notice to be given purchasers of lands of the amounts due and unpaid on their purchases. Within one year thereafter it is made the duty of such purchasers to make full payment of the amounts due, in default of which the entry of any delinquent purchaser shall be canceled and his lands resold at not less than the appraised value, and in no case less than $2.50 per acre. Upon making such complete payment within the time limited, each purchaser, his heirs or legal representatives, shall be entitled to receive a patent for the lands purchased.

PIPESTONE RESERVATION AGREEMENT.

In my last annual report (p. 136) reference was made to the fact that negotiations had been conducted by inspector James McLaughlin with the Yankton Indians for the purchase of the Pipestone Reserva-

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tion, containing the noted Red Pipestone quarries, near Pipestone, Minn., but that the negotiations had been unsuccessful owing to the fact that the price asked by the Indians was regarded as excessive. In compliance with departmental instructions the inspector resumed negotiations with the Indians for the cession of that reservation on September 23, 1899, and October 2, 1899, an agreement to that effect was concluded.

The purchase price fixed in the agreement for the entire reservation, containing 648.2 acres, is $1000,000. Of this amount $25,000 is to be expended for the purchase of stock cattle, the same to be distributed as equally as possible among the members of the Yankton tribe. The balance, $75,000, is to be paid in cash, pro rata, to each man, woman, and child belonging to the tribe.

The agreement also provides that the Yankton Indians, and they alone, shall be permitted, as has been their custom for unnumbered generations, to go upon that portion of the reservation, not exceeding 40 acres in area, which embraces the quarries, to procure and remove pipestone at such times and in such quantities as they may desire, subject to such regulations and conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. The 40-acre tract referred to is to be selected by the Secretary, with the concurrence of a delegation of five Yankton Indians, and is to be suitably marked and designated by the Secretary of the Interior.

A copy of the agreement, with draft of bill providing for its ratification, and copies of all the papers, were submitted to the Department on February 1, 1900, and resubmitted on March 23, for transmission to Congress. March 24 the Department transmitted the papers to Congress with recommendation for favorable action. (See H. R. Doc. No. 535, Fifty-sixth Congress, 1st session.) Congress, however, failed to ratify the agreement.

Owing to the present status of that reservation and the fact that the Government has a valuable school plant there and is about to expend considerable more money for additional buildings, the desirability of securing the ratification of the agreement and thus obtaining undisputed title to the land need not be dwelt upon.

NORTHERN CHEYENNE RESERVATION, MONTANA.

The Indian appropriation act approved May 31, 1900 (31 Stats., p. 221, and p. 529 of this report), appropriates $171,615.44 "to pay for certain lands and improvements, as recommended by United States Indian Inspector James McLaughlin in his three reports to the Secretary of the Interior, dated, respectively, November 14, 1898, and February 3 and 16, 1900."

June 11 this office recommended that Inspector McLaughlin be designated to obtain deeds for the lands and improvements of the vendors and to see that the improvements sold to the Government were intact, etc. He was instructed accordingly by the Department. June 18 and July 17, at the request of the Department, further instructions were given him by this office.

It was decided, upon the recommendation of this office, that the white settlers, or beneficiaries of the appropriation, should be paid by warrants drawn in their favor on the United States Treasury, and that the heads of 46 Indian families residing east of Tongue River should be paid for their improvements, through the United States Indian agent of the Tongue River Agency, Mont. He was fully instructed on August 10, 1900, respecting such payments, and funds have been placed to his credit for that purpose.

Most of the deeds have been obtained by the inspector from the white settlers. They have been considered by this office and the Department, and the claims of the settlers are on the way to final adjustment.

PUEBLO INDIANS.

During last year the Albuquerque Land and Irrigation Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the Territory of New Mexico, sought to appropriate the surplus waters of the Rio Grande River at a point just south of the pueblo of San Felipe, and to construct a canal through the lands of the San Felipe, Santa Ana, and Sandia pueblos as well as the lands of numerous individuals. All of those lands, except the San Felipe pueblo, are supplied with water for irrigation from the Rio Grande by means of several irrigating ditches whose dams or heads are below the point of extraction proposed by the company. There was much opposition by residents along the line of the proposed canal, not only to its survey, but also to the appropriation of water by the company, which resulted in numberless proceedings before the Territorial courts.

Suit having been instituted by the company in the district court of Santa Fe County, N. Mex., against the pueblo of Sandia et al., to restrain the defendants from interfering with the construction of the canal, Judge McFie of said court held that the company had a legal right to construct the canal across the Indian lands without interference on the part of the Indians. At the same time the court found that, in accordance with the agreed statement of facts filed by counsel for both parties to the suit, the Indian pueblos were entitled to their rights as prior appropriators of water in the Rio Grande. By this decree the Pueblos are guaranteed the right to water to the full capacity of their present ditches. November 28, 1899, the agent in charge of

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the Pueblo agency was instructed to see that the rights of the Indians under the decree were fully protected.

The lands of several of the pueblos in Bernalillo County, N. Mex., were assessed for taxation by the officials of that county and were included in the published delinquent tax list for 1898 and prior years. Notice was given that the tax collector would, on December 26, 1899, apply to the district court of Bernalillo County for judgment and for an order of sale to satisfy the same. As the payment by the Pueblos of these taxes, even for one year, would be to them a very serious matter and unexpected burden, since they have never before been compelled to pay taxes upon their lands, the special attorney for the Pueblo Indians suggested that Congress be asked to exempt them from taxation for a certain period, or until Congress shall have declared them citizens subject to taxation. The matter was submitted to the Department by this office on November 29, 1899, and on December 23 the Department issued instructions direct to the special attorney to present every reasonable defense against the proposed tax sale.

April 7, 1900, the Department was informed by the office that Judge Crumpacker of the district court of Bernalillo County had held that the property of the Pueblo Indians was not taxable. Although expressing himself as somewhat in doubt as to the correctness of the position taken by him in the matter, the judge thought that the Territorial authorities were better able to carry the case to the supreme court of New Mexico. The matter is now pending on appeal to the latter court. Should the Territorial authorities obtain a reversal of Judge Crumpacker's decision by the higher court, the office proposes to suggest to the Department the propriety of obtaining Federal legislation exempting the Pueblos from taxation.

Congress having made no appropriation for the salary of a special attorney for the Pueblos for the current fiscal year, the Indians have been without the aid of legal counsel since June 30 last.

ZUNI PUEBLO GRANT.

A bill (H. R. 8635) was introduced in the House of Representatives, February 16, 1900, "To confirm title to certain land to the Indians of the pueblo of Zuni in the Territory of New Mexico," and was favorably reported (Report 1571) without amendment from the Committee on Indian Affairs, May 17, 1900.

It is respectfully urged that the title in and to their land be confirmed to these Indians at the coming session of Congress, as all the title papers held by these Indians, for land occupied by them for over two hundred years, were a few years ago accidentally destroyed by fire.

NEW YORK INDIANS.

The claim of the New York Indians for compensation for lands in Kansas, growing out of the treaty concluded at Buffalo Creek on January 15, 1838, having been finally adjudicated before the Court of Claims, it was referred to Congress at its last session for an appropriation. Instead of providing specific legislation for the payment to the beneficiaries of the amount of the judgment, as was proposed by this office in a bill formulated for that purpose, Congress, by the act of February 9, 1900, simply appropriated the amount of the judgment of the Court of Claims, rendered November 23, 1898, with interest from that date to the date of the mandate of the Supreme Court, April 19, 1899, viz, $1,998,744.46. It is presumed that following the precedents of the "Old Settler" Cherokee and similar cases, special legislation will be provided to enable the Department of the Interior to make the distribution of the judgment. This was provided for in the bill proposed by this office.

ABOLISHMENT OF THE OSAGE TRIBAL GOVERNMENT.

A crisis in Osage governmental affairs was reached in the election of tribal officers in 1898. After a bitter factional controversy, and after an investigation had been conducted by Inspector McLaughlin, the Department, on February 21, 1899, decided the contest in favor of Black Dog, representing the full-blood element, as principal chief, and Ma shah ke tah, the candidate of the progressive or mixed-blood party, as assistant principal chief. The Osages, however, became involved in another dispute over the election of members of the national council, which was only settled by the Department order of January 18, 1900, recognizing twelve members as having been duly elected and constituting a quorum of the council, leaving three vacancies to be filled by that body.

These and other considerations impelled the office, on February 21, 1900, to recommend the issuance of a Departmental order abolishing the Osage national government, excepting the national council and the offices of principal chief and assistant principal chief. Such an order was issued March 30. May 19 the office recommended the abolishment of the national council which was ordered by the Department May 21, 1900.

The principal causes that led to the abolition of the Osage tribal government were: (1) Acrimonious disputes between the two factions over elections; (2) entire absence of harmony between the Osage tribal officers and the Indian agent in the administration of tribal affairs; (3) the selection of ignorant men as officeholders, and (4) the profligate use of moneys received from permit taxes.

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The tribal government was abolished after the conditions had been fully investigated by a special Indian agent and after the facts developed in his investigation had been carefully considered by this office and the Department. It was determined upon as the wisest step to take, in view of the tangle into which the affairs of the Osage Nation had gotten. It has resulted in the reduction of expenses and consequently a considerable saving to the tribe in the amounts heretofore expended for salaries of a long list of tribal officials.

WENATCHI INDIANS.

For several years considerable attention has been given by the office to the Indians residing in the vicinity of Mission and Wenatchee, Wash., known as the Wenatchi, and to those scattered along the Columbia River in that part of the State, formerly known as the Paiouse, but now generally included under the head of Wenatchi. These Indians had always been regarded as belonging to the Yakima Nation, and, under instructions of this office, the Crow, Flathead, etc., commissioners who were authorized to negotiate an agreement with the Yakima, made a final effort to persuade the Wenatchi to remove to that reservation. An effort was also made by Special Allotting Agent W. E. Casson, while making additional allotments on that reserve two years ago, to get these Indians to remove there and take allotments, but without avail. The Wenatchi claimed that they were not a part of the Yakima Nation, that they spoke a different language, and that they should not be affiliated with them.

It was therefore concluded to allot lands to these Indians in severalty where they now reside, under the fourth section of the general allotment act, as amended, and on January 29, 1900, Special Allotting Agent Casson was instructed to proceed to Wenatchee for that purpose. June 22 Mr. Casson made a detailed report regarding his work among these Indians and the difficulties attending it, from which report the following extracts are made:

> The good land had all been taken up for many years, and only now and then a piece that an Indian would accept. We often spent two or three days to find land for a single one.
>
> There were a number of Indians whose lines were not fully established, who had applied under the Indian homestead act, and in some cases they were in trouble between themselves and in other cases with white people. We straightened out all such cases.
>
> There were several cases in which Indians were in conflict with the Northern Pacific Railway, and had been notified to make election under the act of July 1, 1898, to hold same, but they had failed to do so and refused on account of advice given them by John Hamilt. In these cases I have secured the election of all the Indians, and filed same with the Waterville land office.
>
> I made 18 allotments, which I have filed at the Waterville land office. I also filed two applications of Martin Enias and wife for 80 acres each of land filed upon by Charley Suis up kin, homestead entry 66, December 22, 1899, for SE ¼ of sec. 18, T. 23 N., R. 20 E., to be put on record as soon as the honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office ordered the entry canceled.
>
> I think the Wenatchi Indians are above the average; they are, as a rule, quite industrious and well behaved. They no doubt could be greatly benefited by the expenditure of a few thousand dollars for wire for fences and farm machinery, etc. They all have great confidence in John Hamilt, their chief, and he tries very hard to have them do right. They are devout Catholics, and go to their church every Sunday and hold services by themselves.
>
> As I have written your office before, the only solution I can see to the land problem for the Wenatchi Indians is to allot them on the south half of the Colville Reservation. The work has been very slow and tedious for the reasons before given, but many cases have been settled and several put in shape for settlement as soon as the railroad company relinquishes. I will keep in correspondence with these people, and can do a great deal to get them to take steps to prove up when the proper time comes.

As these Indians had at various times during the past few years expressed a willingness to remove to the Colville Reservation, provided they were given allotments there, the office, July 19, 1900, instructed Mr. Casson to ascertain the real wishes of the Indians in this regard, to find out how many would go, and whether there were suitable lands on the Colville Reservation not used or required by the Indians already there upon which the Wenatchi might be located, and to report whether if their removal was effected these Indians would be likely to remain there and build up homes for themselves. August 1 Mr. Casson replied from Mission, Wash., as follows:

> I find from talking with the Wenatchi Indians that they as a rule are desirous of taking allotments on the south half of the Colville Reservation. John Hamilt, the chief, and the leading men among the Wenatchi are anxious to have their people allotted on the Colville—i. e., those who have no lands upon the public domain. The Indians who have homes here are anxious to secure allotments for their wives and children.
>
> I had a long talk with John Hamilt to-day, and he says it is useless to try to allot them upon the Colville Reservation this fall for the reason that the Indians are nearly all in the mountains now picking berries, fishing, etc., and will be gone until September 1, when they will go to Yakima to pick hops, and will be gone a month there, and will then return and go to the mountains and hunt until the snow drives them home. He (Hamilt) says about May 1 next year is the time to begin the work, as the Indians could all go and attend to making selections. I fully agree with him that nothing could be done this fall.
>
> The Wenatchi Indians say there is plenty of good, vacant land on the part of the reservation where they want to be allotted.
>
> I met Agent Anderson in consultation, and he is anxious to have them allotted on his reservation, but agrees it is not the right time of year to undertake the work. He further says he can attend to having them allotted, and that there is plenty of good land for them. I am anxious to have these people allotted in order to protect and provide for the children and young people now growing up.
>
> A few of the young men would go and improve their allotments if allotted there, but a great many of the allotments would be owned by women and children who would remain here with the head of the family.
>
> The ones who would remove to and live upon their lands would need assistance in the shape of harness, wagons, plows, wire for fences, etc., and if given some help

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would make good use of it. They are above the average Indians and they should be given all the assistance that could be given.

Some of them have good farms here that white people are very anxious to purchase, and some few of the Indians would like to sell and go to the reservation, while others do not wish to sell, but do want to provide lands for the children growing up.

I can not give you the number of Indians who would accept lands on the reservation, for the reason that they are nearly all away; however, I think nearly all would accept lands who are not owners of land. They will always spend more or less time here if allotted on the reservation, but at the same time as the children become old enough to farm they would gradually become weaned away from here and live upon their lands.

The Colville Reservation was set aside by Executive order dated July 2, 1872, for the use of the Indians therein named, "and for such other Indians as the Department of the Interior may see fit to locate thereon." As the Wenatchi disclaim all connection with the Yakima, the office believes that the Department would be warranted in settling such of these Indians on the Colville Reservation as desire to go there for the purpose of securing homes, and that this should be done. It is believed, however, that it would not be proper to allot lands to them in severalty until all the Indians on the south half of the Colville Reservation come to be allotted. It is the desire and purpose of the office to settle the question of providing for homes for all these people at the earliest practicable date.

With his report of June 22, 1900, Mr. Casson inclosed a census of the Wenatchi, including those scattered along the Columbia, giving names, ages, relationship, and stating whether they now have lands or not. The list contains 166 names. About one-half the Indians now have lands, including the eighteen allotted by him.

CHIEF JOSEPH AND HIS BAND OF NEZ PERCÉ.

Last March Chief Joseph visited this city and submitted to this office a petition to be allowed to leave his present location on the Colville Reservation in Washington and return with his band of about 150 Nez Percé to Wallowa Valley, Oregon. This, he claimed, was the home of his ancestors and was his own home until he and his people were removed from Idaho to the Indian Territory in 1877, at the close of the Nez Percé war. By Department reference the office also received a communication, dated April 7, 1900, from Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, recommending that Joseph's request be granted.

April 21, 1900, the office submitted a report to the Department on the history and status of this band of Nez Percé, the condition of the Wallowa Valley, and the treaties with the Nez Percé tribe, and it was recommended that Joseph's request to be removed to the Wallowa Valley or elsewhere be denied. Joseph, having been informed of this

action, requested a conference with the office, which was granted May 1 last. On the 3d of that month a report of the conference was submitted to the Department, with the recommendation that an inspector be instructed to accompany Joseph to the Wallowa Valley for the purpose of ascertaining whether land sufficient and suitable could be found therein for making allotments to him and his band. May 24 Inspector James McLaughlin was so instructed, and June 23, 1900, he submitted his report, of which the following is a résumé:

The Wallowa Valley is about 40 miles in length from southeast to northwest, and averages about 15 miles in width. It has four prosperous towns, Wallowa, Lostine, Enterprise, and Joseph, the latter being at the upper end of the valley and about 1 mile from the foot of Wallowa Lake, a lake situated in a gap of the Powder River Mountain where the range is 8,000 feet high. The upper townships of the valley, Joseph and Prairie Creek, extend into the mountains, and only about one-third of their area is tillable. The lake is fast becoming a favorite summer resort. It is 1 mile wide, 4 miles long, and 275 feet deep, with a temperature in summer of about 45°. The adjoining lands are held very high, one 80-acre tract at the outlet (north end) being valued at $6,000.

The country south of the Wallowa Lake is rough, broken, and worthless, except the lower portions of the mountains, which are grazed by cattle and sheep about three months of the year. This is true of the country east of Wallowa Lake and of the town of Joseph, through to Snake River, about 30 miles, except in the narrow valleys of the Imnaha River and its tributaries, which are from 2,500 to 3,500 feet lower than the plateau levels of the surrounding country. Every spot in these narrow valleys is under irrigation and in a high state of cultivation, devoted chiefly to fruit orchards, even tropical fruits being successfully raised, protected as they are by the high canyon walls between which the creeks run.

In Wallowa County, which is the northeastern county of the State of Oregon, the lands are held at from $5 to $75 per acre, and in the Wallowa Valley at from $20 to $75 per acre, according to the quality of the soil and the nature of improvements. The following is the assessed valuation of the lands in Wallowa County:

Tillable lands	$160,420
Nontillable lands	103,625
Town lots	12,040
Improvements on lands	101,250
Improvements on lots	52,205
Total assessed value	525,540
For actual value add 50 per cent	262,770
Approximate actual value	788,310

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The assessed valuation of realty and live stock is about $1,100,000, to which should be added 50 per cent on realty and 33⅓ per cent on live stock to arrive at the actual value of such property.

The county has a population approximating 6,000, mainly located in the Wallowa Valley. The votes polled in the county at the recent State election were as follows:

Wallowa precinct	250
Lostine precinct	200
Enterprise precinct	235
Joseph precinct	160
Prairie Creek precinct	87
Trout Creek precinct	85
Total votes in Wallowa Valley proper	1,017
Divide precinct (which is east of Prairie Creek in the Sheep Creek country)	30
Imnaha precinct, including the settlers along the tributaries of the Imnaha River	160
Paradise, Flora, and Lost Prairie precincts, which are in the northern portion of the county	300
Number of votes cast in Wallowa County in May, 1900	1,507

It is therefore evident that Wallowa County is well populated, and that practically all desirable agricultural lands in the county which control adjacent grazing privileges are owned by whites and mostly occupied by the owners. The settlers are an intelligent and prosperous class of farmers and stock growers, who have their farm lands nearly all under irrigation and well fenced.

Unless some portion of Wallowa Valley were included, suitable agricultural lands for Joseph and his band could not be found in the county, and it would be very expensive to secure any portion of Wallowa Valley upon which to locate those Indians. Even the two upper townships, less valuable than any others in the valley, could not be purchased with their improvements for less than $150,000. No one with whom the inspector conferred manifested any desire to sell his holdings; while all expressed themselves as opposed to Joseph's band being brought into that country.

While a majority of the settlers of the Wallowa Valley retain no ill will against the Nez Percé for the troubles of 1877, yet there are some whose relatives were ravished and killed by Indians on Salmon River and Camas Prairie during that outbreak who vow vengeance against all members of the band, and more particularly against Joseph, and many of the settlers predict that should the Indians be returned to this valley to stay permanently Joseph would be assassinated within a year.

Joseph's band would now hardly recognize this valley as the one over which they roamed twenty-three years ago, with an abundance of game in the mountains and fish in the streams. The game has almost entirely disappeared and fish are fewer every year. Moreover, it was the custom of the band to remain in Wallowa only during the summer months and to return into the valleys of Imnaha and Snake rivers about the end of October, remaining there all winter.

In the Nespelim Valley, Washington, where Joseph and his band have been located for seventeen years, the climate is much milder in winter than in the Wallowa Valley. The lands are equal to the average lands in the mountains of Oregon, and superior to the greater portion lying outside of the more fertile valleys. In fact, it is quite equal to the Wallowa Valley, except that the area of the bottom land is not so extensive. The Nespelim Valley also equals, if it is not better than the Wallowa Valley for both hunting and fishing. The Nespelim and Little Nespelim rivers are both good trout streams. The San Poil River, about 30 miles east of Joseph's settlement, and entirely within the south half of the Colville Reservation, is said to be one of the best salmon fishing streams in eastern Washington. There are immense quantities of "huckleberries" in the mountains, from which the Indians derive quite a revenue. The soil is a rich loam, the surface is well sodded, and native grasses are luxuriant.

The Nespelim River has excellent valley lands on both sides for some 15 miles in length, and averaging about 1 mile in width. The Little Nespelim, a few miles east of the main river and running nearly parallel with it, is similar, except that the stream and valley are smaller. Both of these rivers have their sources in the mountains and are swift-running, never-failing streams of excellent water, sufficient to irrigate the lands of their respective valleys. The valleys alone afford ample tillable land for twice the number of Indians now located upon that portion of the Colville Reservation. Excellent pine timber is plentiful on the uplands and along the foothills of the adjacent mountains. The Indians can obtain all the lumber they need free of cost if they will but fell the trees and get the logs to the Government mill. The main Nespelim River furnishes a good water power which runs a flour mill and a sawmill, both in good condition and capable of doing first-class work. They are used exclusively for grinding into flour the wheat raised by the Indians, and sawing for their use the logs brought by them to the mill.

Chief Joseph has a large tract of excellent land inclosed with a good fence and situated on the west bank of the main Nespelim River. A portion of it is very good meadow land and there is also some timber and all the land is tillable. On this tract he has a small house in fairly good condition, but a poor barn. He is not living here but upon another tract near by, upon which he has built another house, situated about one-quarter of a mile south of the subagency. The fields occupied by his band are nearly all fenced and include both meadow and pasture.

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Joseph is regarded as a nonprogressive Indian, one who will not work, and it is alleged that the advancement of his people is greatly retarded by his influence which offers no encouragement to industrial pursuits. The inspector is convinced that he does not represent the wishes of his entire band regarding his desired change of location, but that a considerable number of them do not wish to leave Nespelim.

From these facts it seemed clear that neither the welfare nor the happiness of the Indians nor the good of the service would be promoted by allowing Joseph and his band to remove from their present location to the Wallowa Valley, and this office reported accordingly to the Department July 21 last. This opinion was concurred in September 4 and the United States Indian agent of the Colville Agency has been instructed to advise Joseph of that decision.

YAKIMA BOUNDARY CLAIM.

For some years the Yakima Indians in Washington have claimed that the southern and western boundary of their reservation as established by the Government survey was erroneous, and that they were deprived of lands which should properly be embraced within the reservation boundaries. Somewhat more than two years ago, after carefully looking into the matter the office concluded, as indicated in a report to the Secretary of the Interior dated April 12, 1898, that there were good grounds, at least, for the contention of the Indians that a portion of the tract intended to be reserved for them had been excluded on the west by the Government survey.

During the fall of 1898, in accordance with departmental instructions, Mr. E. C. Barnard, of the Geological Survey, proceeded to the locality in question for the purpose of making an examination of the disputed west boundary. He was prevented, however, by heavy snows from completing the work at that time, and in accordance with instructions of the Department, dated August 23, 1899, the examination was renewed September 15 and concluded October 15, 1899. January 12, 1900, Mr. Barnard made his report to the Geographer of the Geological Survey, accompanied by a map of the reservation and of the territory in dispute. He states as a result of his investigation that the wording of the treaty of 1855 can not be made to conform to the topography of the country; that the reservation as at present surveyed does not extend to the main ridge of the Cascade Mountains, as provided in the treaty, and that in his opinion the Indians have been deprived by the survey of the boundary as it now exists of a tract of territory embracing about 357,878 acres. The boundary of the tract claimed by the Indians does not extend as far west as Mr. Barnard thinks it should and embraces a tract of only 293,837 acres, or 64,041 acres less than he thinks they are entitled to.

This matter was submitted to the Department April 6, 1900, and it was recommended that the findings of Mr. Barnard, at least to the extent of the tract claimed by the Indians—293,837 acres—be approved, and that action be taken to secure reimbursement to the Indians for the lands of which they have thus been deprived. In a reply, dated April 7, the Department approved of Mr. Barnard's findings to the extent indicated, and directed the office to prepare a draft of an item for submission to Congress granting authority for the detail by the Secretary of the Interior of an Indian inspector to negotiate an agreement with the Yakima Indians for the adjustment of their claim to the lands in question. Such item was prepared and submitted by the office to the Department, together with copies of all the reports, papers, and maps, April 16, 1900, and on April 20 the Department transmitted the same to Congress. (See House Doc. No. 621, Fifty-sixth Congress, 1st session.)

Congress, however, did not enact the desired legislation authorizing negotiations, but it made provision in the deficiency act approved June 6, 1900, for the continuation of the Crow, Flathead, etc., commission.

This commission is authorized by the act originally providing for its appointment to negotiate an agreement with the Yakima Indians for the cession of a portion of their surplus lands. In instructing this commission, July 6, 1900, this claim of the Yakima Indians for lands excluded from the western portion of their reservation was referred to, and the commissioners were directed to adjust the matter, if possible, by inserting in any agreement negotiated a provision for the payment to the Indians of such sum as they could agree upon as compensation for the excluded lands, the terms to be just both to the Indians and to the United States. It is to be hoped that if an agreement is concluded with the Yakima Indians, as indicated, an amicable adjustment of this claim may be arranged and the same ratified by Congress.

STOCKBRIDGE AND MUNSEE INDIANS.

On account of the very small quantity of land owned by these Indians, action looking to the allotment of their reservation in severalty has been deferred. Because of the insufficiency of land, allotments can not be made under the treaty of February 5, 1856 (11 Stats., 663), and should allotments be made under the provisions of the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), each Indian would receive only about 19 or 20 acres.

For a year or more the office has been considering the feasibility of giving to those Indians living off the reservation, and to those residing with the Seneca and Onondaga tribes in the State of New York, land outside of the reservation in lieu of allotments therein, so that a suffi-

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cient quantity would be left in the reservation to make satisfactory allotments for the Indians residing there. There are many difficulties in the way of carrying out such a plan, and these difficulties are increased by the enmities existing between the factions of the tribe and the complication of the affairs of the tribe in the local politics of the State. One obstacle to any scheme of allotment for these Indians which has hitherto been referred to in the annual reports of this Office, is that notwithstanding the small extent of the reservation, there are some considerable tracts therein that have been patented to the State of Wisconsin under the swamp-land grants. The State secured the introduction of bills during recent sessions of Congress authorizing it to relinquish the swamp lands within the reservation, and to select lieu lands therefor, but none of these bills became a law.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. JONES, *Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

PAPERS ACCOMPANYING REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF0073876

REPORTS OF AGENTS AND OTHERS IN CHARGE OF INDIANS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN ARIZONA.

REPORT OF THE AGENT FOR THE COLORADO RIVER AGENCY.

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY,
Parker, Ariz., August 30, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report for the Colorado River Reservation, fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Detailed description of the reservation and the Indians thereon was given in my report two years ago. The following brief summary is given for the information of those not having access to the report of 1898.

The Colorado River Reservation is located along the Colorado River, 90 miles below Needles, Cal., and about 175 miles north of Yuma, Ariz. It is a region of great aridity and extreme heat during the summer months. The climate from October to May is almost perfect, except for occasional sand storms. The temperature drops below freezing only about a dozen mornings during the winter, while the maximum day temperatures are never below 50°. In summer a temperature of 124° in the shade has been recorded on an official Weather Bureau thermometer.

The reservation comprises 240,000 acres, and extends for 60 miles along the Colorado River. About one-twelfth lies in California, and the balance, with the agency buildings and practically all the Indians, is on the Arizona side of the river.

Three-fourths of the area is level valley or bottom land, the rest being worthless mountain and mesa land. A small part of the reservation is subject to an annual overflow of the Colorado in June. The greater portion of the valley is from 1 to 10 feet above high water and requires irrigation to give it any value. Twenty-five or more years ago the Government expended a large sum on a gravity ditch intended to irrigate about 50,000 acres, but for some cause the project was abandoned, although it is evidently entirely feasible. Inspector Graves, who is in especial charge of irrigation on Indian reservations, looked over the work two years ago and gave it as his opinion that nearly the entire valley could be irrigated with an inexhaustible supply of water at an expense of $200,000. The land thus irrigated would support an Indian population of 20,000, or all the Indians of Arizona and southern California, who are attempting to live by tilling the soil and whose future water supply now presents so serious a problem to the Indian Office. The Colorado River furnishes an inexhaustible supply of water that could never be taken away from the Indians.

Originally the reservation was set apart for a half dozen Southwestern tribes, and at one time the Walapai, Chemehuevi, and Mohave were all located upon it. After the failure of the gravity ditch the Walapai, Chemehuevi, and more than one-half of the Mohave left the reservation, because it afforded no opportunity of subsistence.

After work on the gravity ditch was abandoned, various agents presented irrigation schemes, some of which were attempted. None proved of any value until two years ago a 15-inch centrifugal pump was installed. With it about 500 acres have been successfully irrigated for the past two seasons, transforming one of the most hopeless and wretched tribes of Indians in the country into one of the most happy and contented. Indeed, of all the Indians of the Southwest I believe I am safe in asserting that none are to-day so prosperous and contented as the 650 Mohave Indians living on this reservation, and they owe it nearly all to the irrigation plant, costing less than $2,000, or, including the value of the old boiler and fixtures utilized, about $3,500.

Still there is an element of precariousness in this prosperity, as it is dependent upon the life of steam boilers and machinery, remote from sources from which renewals and repairs can be obtained. A serious breakdown in the midst of the

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growing season means the loss of all growing crops before the necessary repairs could be obtained and installed. For this reason I shall ask for a duplication of the present plant, unless in the meanwhile I can secure some hope of gravity irrigation on a large scale, as outlined above.

The soil produces bounteously. Wheat, corn, beans, melons, pumpkins, alfalfa, onions, and sorghum are the crops grown. An experimental patch of cotton has been grown this year under direction of Dr. F. S. Martin, the agency physician, a former Texan, and the result equals the best of Texas product, ripening some two months earlier. Cabbage, beets, carrots, and most garden vegetables do well in the employees' gardens, but so far only a few Indians grow these crops. Birds have proven a great detriment to winter gardens. As a winter resort for birds the agency has become very fashionable since the introduction of irrigation.

The vital story of irrigation told, there is little else to say of agency affairs. The Indians have been peaceable and industrious during the past year. No crimes have been committed; no cases of drunkenness or drinking on the reservation. Such minor troubles and misdemeanors as came before the agent have been adjusted in such manner as to cause no complaint. Obedience to all orders has been given. Gambling has been suppressed. Pow-wows and all-night dancing have been discouraged and practically prevented. In few words, the progress toward civilization of these Indians has been very marked.

All these Indians have fixed homes and wear the clothes of civilization, marked with a few peculiarities. About one-half the males wear their hair short. In some cases two or more families of relatives occupy the same homes, but as fast as circumstances will permit I am getting each family in a separate home on or adjacent to the little tract of irrigated land which they till.

Nearly three-fourths of these Indians now reside on irrigated land near the agency. About 150 continue to farm overflow lands, and are scattered along the river, mainly at the south end of the reservation. About 125 more, with the permission of the agent, have, during most of the past year, resided off the reservation, working in the mines, for the railroads, and a few have been carrying mail for contractors over hot desert routes.

In August, 1899, the venerable chief, Hook a row, died. He had always been a friend of progress and an aid to the agents in all reform measures. With his death the agent determined to break up the remnants of tribal authority. Two Indians successively chosen as chiefs were prevailed upon to refuse the empty honor. The Indians were told that the day for chiefs was gone, and that the only chief which the Government recognized was the President of the United States; that he was a chief for all races and colors living within the country. The Indians seem to have acquiesced in this view—at least they have made no further effort to secure a chief other than the "Great Father" at Washington. Having lived for a year without a chief—the happiest and most prosperous year of their lives—they will doubtless soon forget their old custom in this particular.

The cash earnings of these Indians, formerly nothing to speak of, have grown to respectable proportions during the past two years. All agency and school supplies, formerly brought in by steamboats, are now transported from Needles in large rowboats by the Indians. They also transport many tons of freight for mines along the river. A large number have worked in mines the past year, and in cutting wood and making roads for mines. The prospect for an increase of such work is good. A number are working for the Santa Fe Railroad Company, and a few on ranches. For the first time a number are earning good wages carrying mails. Practically all this outside work has been secured for them through the efforts of the agent and agency employees. All the brick used in constructing school buildings during the past year was made and burned by Indians. They have also furnished the agency and boarding school with all the hay and wood consumed. In this connection I desire to say that the Indians furnish at their own expense all the wood to run the irrigation pump—about 400 cords annually—the Government only furnishing teams to haul it to the pump.

The school ice plant installed last year goes far to ameliorate the hardships of life here. It is a perfect success, and this year has given absolutely no trouble. The only drawback is that no school employee has shown any aptitude or wish to learn to operate it, so the work of ice making has devolved entirely on the agency farmer and the agent himself. They give two fourteen-hour days a week to its operation, something hardly down on the official programme, especially as they have two other steam plants in daily use to look after, with only Indian help.

During the past year a school laundry, 30 by 32 feet, built of brick, with iron hip roof and cement floors, has been built. It has been pronounced by inspecting officers one of the neatest and most complete small laundries in the service.

A two-story mess hall, 40 by 50 feet, including an 8-foot veranda on two sides, and a one-story kitchen, 20 by 30 feet, have been erected and are ready for the interior finish. Its walls are of cream-colored brick, on stone foundation, and it has an ornamental iron roof. It was built from drawings furnished by the Indian Office. Four employees' rooms on the second floor have clothing closets, wide halls, and shady verandas. This building, which will go into use shortly after school opens, will relieve much of the overcrowded condition of the school. In most respects it can well care for the 110 pupils which it is proposed to enroll the coming year.

Sewer pipe has been purchased and is on the ground for a sewer system that will be installed this fall. Several minor improvements have been completed or put under way during the past year, and about all the construction and repair work has been provided for that can well be accomplished during the year.

The boarding school continues to show a marked improvement each year—better results being obtained in every department. General harmony continues to prevail among employees. In fact, there has been no serious trouble among employees in the three years I have been in charge. The pupils are making splendid progress, and inspecting officers give them much praise. Good reports also come from our transferred pupils at Phoenix and elsewhere, our grades fitting in with those of the advanced schools, and our transferred pupils are among the best they have.

The old agency buildings, built thirty years ago, are sadly needing repairs. In fact, they are both dangerous and uncomfortable, as well as unsightly at the present time. Except for a little lumber recently allowed, these buildings have not had a cent's worth of repairs since my arrival, three years ago. It is the one thing in which there has been no progress, but a decided retrogression.

The 1,400 Mohave living off the reservation, mostly near Needles, Cal., do not seem to be making any progress toward civilization. Much complaint of their misdeeds reaches me, but it seems that I am practically powerless to change existing conditions. Some of these Indians have quite recently removed to the reservation, and I look for more to follow.

The little band of Chemehuevi, who live in Chemehuevi Valley, 35 miles north of the reservation, seem to be doing well. They are wholly self-supporting, coming to the reservation only for medical treatment. They dress well; the males all wear short hair and hats, and all seem quite intelligent. They grow fair crops on overflow lands and are in especial demand at the mines because of their superior intelligence. Unfortunately, only a few of their children are in school—7, I believe, at Fort Mohave. I shall endeavor to get more of them in school this year. A day school for these Indians might be advisable, as the reservation school is overcrowded, and I understand that the Fort Mohave school has little trouble in securing all the pupils it can accommodate with its present capacity.

I desire, in conclusion, to express my gratitude to all employees for their efficient aid and to thank the Department for its many manifestations of confidence and support. I have always tried to be reasonable in my requests and am glad to say that almost everything I have asked for has been granted. This makes work in this isolated and undesirable place more hopeful than it would be if all improvements were at a standstill—a condition that seems to have prevailed here for a number of years. While I do not feel that I can afford to continue as agent here much longer, I do not regret my experience, and feel that from the standpoint of the Indians I have not been here in vain.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES S. MCNICHOLS,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF COLORADO RIVER SCHOOL.

COLORADO RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL,
Parker, Ariz., June 30, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for this school for fiscal year 1900:

Attendance.—On my arrival at the school, January 15, there were 39 girls and 51 boys on the roll. During the month of April the enrollment was increased by 7 boys and 6 girls, making a total of 103. The attendance tallied with the enrollment with the exception of two pupils.

Health.—In May nearly every pupil had the grippe severely, many cases resembling pneumonia. No deaths occurred at the school, however, but one boy sent home died about the middle of June, probably from effects of the grippe. Just before the children were sent home for vacation, whooping cough developed. This disease is now prevalent in the camps, and several infants have died of it. With the exceptions named, excellent health prevailed. Dr. Felix Martin, agency physician, has been tireless in all cases of illness, and in a genial, pleasant manner has rendered much good advice relating to sanitary matters.

I am pleased to report general good health of employees.

Schoolroom work.—I found the children doing well in literary work, and they have so continued. Every effort has been made to have practical work done and practical things taught,

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every study and every recitation, among other things, pointing to a better use of English. Pupils were forbidden to speak Mohave at any time, and employees were cautioned not to ignore the speaking of the Indian language at any time and or in any place, all employees alike being always on duty to overcome this greatest weakness of reservation schools. Ethical and moral lessons were not neglected, but were taught in industrial departments, as well as in schoolrooms.

However, a suitable missionary would find great opportunities to do good, both with the children and among their parents.

Industrial work.—These children are good workers. Besides the usual work necessary at all similar schools, the boys have helped with the new buildings erected, hauling all of the brick, sand, and adobe, as well as part of the stone and lime needed. The woodwork of the school building without, and all woodwork in schoolrooms and dormitories, have been painted, while walls and ceilings have been whitewashed. A garden was well tended and with excellent results. The willingness to work of all pupils bespeaks for them respectable homes and lives of peace and plenty.

Home surroundings.—While no Indian child here has a model home or proper associations in the home life, yet home influences could be worse. The parents of the children have planted small fields and have been supplied with water to irrigate them. The crops planted are yielding well. After living and working two years on a barren, rocky reservation, one becomes almost enthusiastic contemplating the possibilities of this locality. With sufficient water, which is at hand in the Colorado River, thousands of acres of land can be made highly productive. Nearly everything cultivated in warm climates can be grown here. With water and a few years of patient labor homes can be found and made, with orchards, vineyards, and gardens, for perhaps fifty times the number of the present population. Indians starving elsewhere would, if willing to work, thrive here were water supplied them. Lands could be allotted in severalty. Mohave tribal life uprooted, and decent civilization could take its place.

Conclusion.—Good will and fellowship have prevailed among employees, both agency and school. Agency employees have shown great interest in the school and have helped on many occasions to make social gatherings of pupils and employees pleasant and profitable. It is a pleasure here to tender thanks to United States Indian Agent Charles S. McNichols for never-failing kindness and support, to school employees for faithful devotion to duty, and to the agency employees for neighborly kindnesses, that make all forget for a time the dreary wastes surrounding them and the utter isolation of our field of labor.

Very respectfully, FRANCIS M. NEEL.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR FORT APACHE AGENCY.

WHITE RIVER, ARIZ., *August 21, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

These Indians have fared much better the latter part of this year than they did during the same period of the previous year, due partially to the large wood and hay contracts with the War Department, but the long drought has cut their present corn crop short, and I fear they will be compelled to face starvation if the Indian Office does not increase their rations instead of curtailing, as has been done in the flour. If the drought continues much longer the Indians will not be able to supply the hay to fill their contract at Fort Apache for the War Department during the fiscal year of 1901. Funds derived from the sale of hay is their main support. They cut the wild grass with sickles and butcher knives and tie it with green cactus stems in bundles ranging from 10 to 20 pounds, and pack large quantities of it on burros and ponies from distant rough places. They are industrious, but very few of them have proper conception of laying up for the future, either money or provisions.

The following table shows the population under this agency:

Indian children of school age (males, 245; females, 243)	488
Males of all ages	893
Females of all ages	1,035
Total population this year	1,928
Total population last year	1,849
Increase of population	79

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

Horses	6,187
Mules	72
Burros	450
Cattle	937
Domestic fowls	25

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

To the War Department—

65,585 pounds barley, at $2.03 per 100 pounds	$1,331.26
188,320 pounds corn, at $1.88 per 100 pounds	3,540.42
1,518,500 pounds hay for feed, at $1 per 100 pounds	15,185.00
219,100 pounds hay for bedding, at 75 cents per 100 pounds	1,643.92
2,746¼ cords of wood, at $2.75 per cord	7,551.81
401 bushels of charcoal, at 10 cents per bushel	76.70
Total	29,330.22

To the Interior Department—

250 cords of wood, at $2.75 per cord	687.50
108,000 pounds hay, at $1.25 per 100 pounds	1,350.00
6,000 pounds corn, at $1.25 per 100 pounds	1,350.00
900 pounds beans, at $4.75 per 100 pounds	42.75
Total	3,430.25

The Government should furnish a competent engineer to survey ditches along larger streams and expend a few thousand dollars in starting a reasonably good system of irrigation for them, as they will have to depend on farming largely for their subsistence. Then it will be time to begin to think about the allotment system. It is useless to talk about allotting lands to these Indians until something is done on a large scale in reference to irrigation. There is no doubt they are improving slowly, but without proper assistance their progress will be unsatisfactory to the Indian Department. They raise some cattle, but they require the meat for food; consequently they can not increase their herds much.

Forest fires have been troublesome again this year; seldom happen except in May and June. The Indian police did much good in extinguishing forest fires this spring. They have worked in conjunction with the forest rangers of the Black Mesa Reserve. I have made great effort to obtain the origin of the forest fires, but have been unable to fasten it upon any individual. Indians who believe that forest fires produce rain will no doubt sneak through the forest each spring and set them on fire for that purpose. Anyone not accustomed to traveling over this country can scarcely imagine the difficulty in apprehending persons who do such work. The greater protection given the forests by allowing undergrowth and long grass to accumulate, the more difficult the fires will be to control.

The gristmill has been in operation, and corn has been chopped for the agency and school stock during the past year. Under authority recently granted, a test case of growing fall wheat will be made in these mountains during the present fiscal year.

The same old system of hauling water from the river in tanks for the agency and school use prevails. The prospect of a dam and turbine wheel in the North Fork of White River to pump water for the school has been long considered by your office. If the funds are inadequate to establish this system, I would suggest that authority be granted to purchase two hydraulic rams and sufficient piping to establish a line from the river to the school. This will be a meager outlay compared with the former, and will answer the purpose almost if not fully as well.

Two miles of road were made by the Indians, and one very important piece of road was made at the suggestion of an Indian chief, Al Cho Say, and the Indians usually call it by his name. He seems to be very proud of that piece of road and often refers to it in his conversation. They have also worked at repairing roads on different parts of the reservation.

The agent settles all difficulties among the Indians, except what they agree to among themselves. In settling their minor troubles or disputes, which are numerous, I make suggestions in reference to settling their difficulties by giving them an outline; then I propose to have them go home and settle their own troubles, and advise them not to quarrel about it, and if they can not agree, to come back to the agency and I will settle it for them; but they seldom return. I find this plan is working well among them, and throwing them upon their own responsibility is certainly accomplishing much for them in the future. It has been their custom to lose as much time in settling a difficulty involving 25 cents as if it were that many dollars. While this does not differ very widely from some white people, I feel like trying to teach them better.

Our school has not been the success I should like it to have been * * * When Supervisor Holland was here last spring he recommended that we send about twenty-five of our most advanced pupils to nonreservation schools, but it is diffi-

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cult to persuade them to go, since they naturally measure the management of other schools by this one.

The school buildings are inadequate for the pupils now attending school. Two large dormitories should be built soon to accommodate at least 300 pupils. The school should be so enlarged as to accommodate all the small children on the reservation. If all the small children from 5 to 10 years of age are sent to school, it will not be many years until the civilizing influence of education will be perceptible.

In my last report I recommended that four or five day schools be established on the reservation, but no action has been taken in that direction. Should there be any missionary workers who desire to establish schools I will gladly assist them all I can. I think this can be made a success by anyone who has the tact for getting along with the Indians nicely and can furnish the pupils one meal per day.

I have made great effort to restrain the manufacture of tiswin, and try to imagine that it has been slightly curtailed. It is very difficult to control, but by vigilant search the Indian police have succeeded moderately well.

Two sheep herds were captured about January 4; one owner paid a penalty of $200, while the other herd was released without a penalty because the Indian police had made a mistake in driving a part of the flock on the reservation. No trespassing has occurred.

There are no contracts with stockmen to graze stock on the reservation, and since the long drought the Indians are more opposed than ever to such contracts.

There has been no friction whatever during the past year between the whites and Indians.

Three deaths occurred from gunshot wounds; two in a drunken fight on Oak Creek, and one near San Carlos at the hands of a San Carlos Indian. The principal offender in the Oak Creek trouble was tried in the local courts and sentenced to Yuma for a term of ten years, and the San Carlos offender was tried and sentenced for a like term.

A good substantial hay barn 20 by 66 feet, and wagon shed 20 by 30 feet, have been built during the year for agency use. An addition to the carpenter shop has been made. A stable has been built for the physician's horse, numerous repairs have been made both at the school and agency, and 200 rods of barbed wire fence have been made.

Telephone supplies have been recently purchased to establish a line between this agency and Fort Apache, a distance of 4 miles, which will be put up during the coming fall. This will give quick communication with the telegraph office at the latter place.

The health of the Indians was not quite so good as usual last year. A great many children and young people having died with lung trouble, and their attending physician being a consumptive alarmed them very much, as they are more afraid of contracting that disease than any other. They seem to be keeping pace with the world's idea in this particular; consequently they were very much pleased to be relieved of his services at the close of the fiscal year.

Inspector Walter H. Graves visited this agency in November and determined the future location of the school by leaving it where it is. He also examined parts of the reservation with a view of improving its irrigation system.

Col. A. B. Wells, commander of Fort Apache military post, has aided me very much in securing for the Indians contracts from the War Department for wood, charcoal, hay, and grain, and has been a true friend to the Indians at all times by assisting them in every possible way.

Very respectfully,

A. A. ARMSTRONG,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT APACHE SCHOOL.

FORT APACHE BOARDING SCHOOL, *June 18, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my second annual report of Fort Apache Boarding School.

The hoped-for improvements to this plant mentioned in last year's report seem as far in the future as ever, and we are still plodding along in the old way—children huddled together in overcrowded dormitories and no chance to take in the many little camp waifs who should be here; still hauling all the water used by the school a mile up the steep hill; still bathing our children in laundry tubs. But notwithstanding these and many other obstacles to progress, I can safely say we have advanced materially.

School opened September 1 with 55 pupils, increasing during the month to 83, which number we carried without a break until May, when 2 girls were withdrawn, the average attendance standing most of the term at 100 per cent.

The work in the schoolrooms has not been what we would like to have had it. The intermediate grades seemed to make little progress. The kindergarten, however, was all that could be expected with lack of proper material, none having been furnished.

In the industrial departments things moved along nicely. The cooking and dining-room work in the early part of the term was done by boys under direction of the cook and matron. Boys in our school outnumber the girls two to one, and necessarily have much of the domestic work of the school to perform. We, however, made a change about the middle of the term, placing girls in the kitchen and dining room, and found it fully as satisfactory, although quite small girls had to be worked in. This department was carried on successfully—meals on time and well served.

The sewing room did a good work, girls learning to cut garments and use the sewing machine as well as hand in making them. The following articles were manufactured, besides doing all the mending for the school:

Aprons	114	Nightshirts	114
Curtains	33	Skirts	24
Dresses	56	Sheets	90
Garters	72	Pillowcases	9
Nightgowns	51	Towels	164

The seamstress, Miss Palin, spoke in high terms of the girls as willing workers, and they felt they had lost a friend when she left us for another field.

More girls were enrolled this year than ever before—all that could be comfortably housed, but nothing like the number that could and should be gathered in here had we the accomodations for them.

There has been more home life for our boys since a house mother has been provided for them, and they appreciate her.

Our laundry is in excellent hands and moves along without a jar. Boys do the work of this department and do it well. Many of them have learned to starch and polish shirts and collars that would suit the most fastidious taste.

The 15 acres used as garden yielded well and gave us a nice lot of vegetables. Peas, beans, beets, cabbage, turnips, squash, and pumpkins turned out well. Potatoes were a complete failure. Another trial is being made this year in new ground broken this spring, and the prospects are good for a nice crop.

The health of the school has not been as good as last year. We had several cases of pneumonia and grippe. Two developed into other diseases and were tedious. Two girls were withdrawn on account of lung trouble; also, later, a boy. One of the girls, who had been ill for weeks with malarial symptoms and very much reduced, died in two days after being taken out, presumably from overeating improper food. Our good physician, Dr. Bell, has been in faithful attendance upon the school most of the year, and now that he leaves us his loss will be greatly felt.

Supervisor Holland was the only visiting official we had during the year. His kindly suggestions and genial support were appreciated.

With thanks for courtesies extended by your office, and with the hope that the coming year may have better things in store for Fort Apache school,

I am, most respectfully, yours,

ELLA L. PATTERSON,
Superintendent of Fort Apache School.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

REPORT OF AGENT FOR NAVAHO AGENCY.

NAVAHO AGENCY,
Fort Defiance, Ariz., August 20, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

I notice a marked improvement in these people during the last year in many respects. Especially noticeable is the fact that they are becoming more industrious and show a disposition to improve and get more on the line of the white people.

Last year we succeeded in getting the railroad company to hire them to work on sections, making their roadbed. They employed 320, paying them $1.25 per day, but it was difficult to keep them on the work. About the time they would begin to be proficient they would want to quit; hence the company became somewhat dissatisfied. With persistent laboring with the Indians we have succeeded in getting them to stay by the work quite well, and this year we have some 400 at work, who are doing much better than last year. They are beginning to realize that they must work in order to live. We explain to them that when they get to the point where their labor is in demand as much as that of the white people, then they can compete, and there will be no trouble in getting work, showing them that persistent labor and economy on the part of the white people have made it possible for this Government to do for the Indians what is now being done for them. They also begin to realize that the resources of this reservation will not support their people as they once did.

The rainfall is steadily decreasing, consequently the grass and other products of the country dependent upon the rain are failing. The winter of 1899–99 we had unusually deep snow, which remained all winter, and in the spring the snow appeared to evaporate, going off without leaving much moisture in the ground.

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The Indians, as usual, planted their corn, squash, and melons, but it remained very dry, and in many places the seed never sprouted. There was not rain enough to lay the dust until the 10th of July; consequently they had a very light crop, not corn enough being raised to feed one-fourth of the people, and many had to follow their old custom of eating meat alone, or largely so. Fortunately the crop of pinyons (pine nuts) was unusually good, and they were very prompt in gathering them. These nuts they could sell readily to the traders for cash, or trade for flour; thus they got through the last winter comparatively well so far as food was concerned.

Last winter was very mild, no snow during the winter, and their flocks could get all the sagebrush that there was, consequently the loss in flocks was very light compared with the winter before. What did die was more from want of water than from starvation. This last spring found them in a much worse condition, the ground being more parched and all vegetation seemingly dead. On the 21st of March we had quite a good rain, but that was too early in this country for vegetation to start, and by the time the proper season arrived the ground was perfectly dry and parched.

Most of the Indians planted their crops as usual, but the ground being so very dry many fields of their planting never even sprouted. Some few places where they had provided small dams for holding the water when the rain came were sufficiently watered, and the grain came up, but the drought continued, and the result is there is but little raised on the reservation this year. There has not been rain enough between the 21st of March and the 17th of this month to lay the dust. On the latter date we had a nice drizzling rain, and on the 18th we had a light shower, but too late to be of any benefit.

The outlook for these people is very gloomy, and they begin to realize fully their condition. They are every day reporting the loss of their flocks for want of water and feed. The present prospect and condition of this reservation would justify the opinion that they will not be able to save one-half of their flocks this winter.

Irrigation.—The irrigation ditches that have been constructed with very few exceptions have been of little service this season on account of lack of water, but those that did furnish water have been of great help to the Indians. The Red Lake ditch, constructed last season, which should cover some 500 acres, has only afforded water enough to supply two small farms.

However, the ditches along the San Juan River have been of great benefit to the people in that district. Our head farmer, Mr. Shoemaker, who is located on the river, has done good work in superintending the work and having the Indians extend the ditches, so that he has put water on twenty-five additional farms this season and reports that they have very fair crops. Those who are under the ditch, some 15 miles down the river, I am informed, have fair crops. The funds for the construction of this ditch, I understand, was procured through the solicitation of Mrs. Eldridge, our field matron, residing on the river, and is known as the Cambridge ditch, the funds having been principally donated by parties residing at Cambridge, Mass. The people favored by the supply of water from those ditches are so few compared to the whole number of the tribe that the benefits will be but slightly felt.

The Indians as a rule have been very quiet and peaceable, with very little drunkenness until quite recently. It is difficult to prevent the 400 now at work on the railroad from getting liquor, as every town along the line of road has more or less places where liquor is sold. We are quietly perfecting plans by which we hope to be able to get evidence to convict the lawless who are selling liquor to the Indians. A few of them sent to the penitentiary for a term of years, I think, would have a salutary effect.

The Indians this year are making more and better improvements than heretofore in the way of building houses. They are furnished with all the lumber they need from the Government sawmill. Many of them come in and tell that they want to put up houses and begin to live like white people, and ask to be furnished with beds and cook stoves, of which so far we have none for issue. One great difficulty in keeping these people located in their houses is the fact that they have to move about from place to place in order to find feed and water for their flocks.

Improvements.—The Government is this year putting up a fine brick dormitory for the school, to be occupied by the boys, with a capacity of 100. This will add greatly to the comfort of the pupils. We are also having an adobe dormitory put up at the Little Water School, which will nearly double its capacity. This will have a kitchen connected with it and a dining room large enough to accommodate the school mess, but not large enough for the school. There will have to be erected an additional dining room for the pupils. The Little Water building will be completed in time for the opening of the school in September.

We have had more or less difficulty in getting the parents to allow their girls to attend the schools, the principal excuse being that they did not want them to go to a school where there were so many boys. As there are on the reservation proper 1,510 girls of school age, and only about 70 of that number attending school, I am of the opinion that the best thing that can be done in the way of educating them is to build a separate school in some suitable place on the reservation, run it on the line of an industrial school, teach them everything that our white girls should know, and in connection have them weave their native blankets, place them on the market, and by so doing the school could be made to a degree self-supporting. I am convinced that the sooner we educate, domesticate, and civilize these girls the sooner we will civilize the Navaho tribe, and I strongly recommend a course as above outlined.

Schools.—Our schools have made very fair progress considering the fact that we have had much sickness during the year, whooping cough, chicken pox, and measles, the latter to such an extent that the school work had to be abandoned for some six weeks, there being at one time 57 pupils confined to their beds. This required the constant care and attention of the whole school force, which was cheerfully performed by each and every one. We have no hospital or nurse, and consequently it was much harder for the employees and for the sick as well. On account of insufficient room the school has been overcrowded the last year.

The Little Water School was crowded, having a capacity of only 38 and an enrollment of 47. The schoolroom work was unavoidably neglected for a time, as there were but two women in charge, Mrs. Devore as teacher, and Mrs. Haskell as housekeeper, until February, when Mrs. Kinney was promoted and transferred to the Little Water School, at which time the schoolroom work was resumed.

There is but one school other than those erected and supported by the Government on this reservation, that at Two Gray Hills, conducted by the mission which is established there. The attendance, I am informed, is small, not having yet got the full equipments for conducting the school as they anticipate doing.

Road work.—Our Indians are taking more interest in repairing and extending the roads on the reservation and have completed about 12 miles this season. The more wagons they get the greater the necessity for more and better roads.

Missionary work.—The missionary work on the reservation is confined to Two Gray Hills, superintended by Mrs. Mary J. Eldridge, and the one here at the agency by Rev. Froyling, who also superintends the one at Little Water with Rev. Mr. Degroot in charge. They are all doing all they can and as well as any one could do, but their converts have not yet materialized.

I herewith inclose the report of the superintendent for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

During the year we have been favored with a visit from General Hawley, special agent, Mr. Holland, school supervisor, and Colonel Tinker, Indian inspector, from whom we have received good advice and instruction in regard to our duties.

In conclusion I wish to extend my sincere thanks to the Indian Office for the kind consideration I have received from their hands during the year. Thanks are also due to the employees, both of the school and agency.

Very respectfully,

G. W. HAYZLETT, *United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF NAVAHO SCHOOL.

NAVAHO BOARDING SCHOOL, *Fort Defiance, Ariz., July 3, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the Navaho Boarding School, for the year ending June 30, 1900, as follows:

I took charge of this school on September 1, 1899. I found upon my arrival here five pupils only on the ground, and I soon learned that the attendance for the previous year had been very light. After making some repairs in the way of sewers and outbuildings, the first efforts of the agent and myself were directed toward getting in pupils for the school.

This was a very difficult task, especially so in regard to the girls, for the reason that a long established custom among the Navahos makes marriageable girls a source of considerable income to the parents, inasmuch as girls from 12 years of age and upward are almost invariably traded by their parents for sheep and ponies. This ancient custom virtually reduces the women of the tribe to a mere matter of merchandise. The girls thus become mothers at a very tender age, frequently before they have passed the stage of childhood. No very marked progress can be made by the tribe until some means can be devised to abolish this custom and to inspire the parents of girls and the girls themselves with some other ambition than to become wives and mothers at the earliest possible moment.

We have made every effort to induce the parents to send their girls to school, with the result that during the year we have been able to enroll 50 girls only, while the number of boys enrolled is 137.

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Most of the pupils were late in coming in, a majority of both boys and girls arriving in October and November, notwithstanding every effort was made to induce them to come in early. It is hoped, however, that a very much better record can be made for the first part of next year.

The attendance, after we finally succeeded in getting the pupils in, has been very satisfactory, as is shown by the monthly and quarterly reports for the last three-quarters of the year. Very few pupils have been withdrawn during the year, and every case of withdrawal has been on account of poor health. The school has been afflicted with very few "runaways," and in every case the pupils have been promptly returned, either by the parents or by the agency office.

The schoolroom work, and, in fact, every department of the school, has been very seriously interfered with by sickness. Some of the pupils brought whooping cough with them when they entered school, and in December an epidemic of chicken pox appeared among the pupils; then, before they had recovered from this, another and more serious epidemic of measles broke out and became so serious that almost half the pupils were confined to their beds at one time.

This protracted sickness made it necessary to suspend all schoolroom work for almost six weeks. During all this trying period the employees, with few exceptions, performed the very disagreeable duties incident to sickness with a cheerfulness and devotion that was certainly highly commendable. With all this sickness but one death occurred at the school. Much credit is due the agency physician, Dr. Smith, in this matter for his indefatigable care and attention, and to the school employees for their most careful nursing.

Although there were very few pupils at the school, one schoolroom was opened the first week in September, with Mrs. Lamar as teacher, who had a class of five pupils. Some weeks later the intermediate and kindergarten rooms were opened. Mrs. Lamar has had charge of the more advanced grades and of the music of the school. Very marked progress has been made in her grades in music, also in the English used by her pupils. Mrs. Lamar has made a constant and persistent effort to have her pupils speak out so that they could be heard, and her success in this line has been remarkable.

Miss Sallie H. Snow was sent here as teacher in October, 1899, and since that time has had charge of the intermediate grades. This is Miss Snow's first experience in the Indian Service, but her pupils have made good progress and her work has been satisfactory.

Miss Blanche T. Thomas, late of the Pawnee school, was transferred here as kindergartner in December last, and has had charge of the kindergarten and first primary. Her classes have done good work, and the progress in music has been especially noticeable.

A literary society was organized in October and was kept up till about the 1st of June. The pupils were very much interested in this kind of work, and presented some very good programmes for beginners. The meetings of this society were biweekly, on Friday evenings, and the pupils were given a social each alternate Friday evening. These meetings were very much enjoyed also by the pupils.

On June 1 eleven of our most advanced pupils went out as interpreters to aid in taking the Navaho census. This disorganized our arrangements for closing exercises, but this disappointment was more than compensated for by the practical lessons which these young people received while engaged in this line of work.

The schoolroom work has been, as a whole, of a high standard, and the results, considering the prevalence of sickness and other adverse circumstances, have been very encouraging and satisfactory.

A Sunday school, in which all the pupils and most of the employees participated, was organized in October and continued till the close of the school year.

Mr. Frijling, the resident missionary, added us very materially in the Sunday-school work. He also conducted services on Sunday and Thursday evenings throughout the year. Mr. Frijling is a most faithful, earnest, and conscientious worker, and is much esteemed by the Navaho people.

Since the 1st of last October the domestic affairs of the school were under the immediate supervision of Miss Minnie A. Arnot, as matron, until her death, which occurred May 15, 1900. Miss Arnot was an efficient matron, and took very good care of her girls. After the death of Miss Arnot till the close of the year Miss Maggie Keough, the former seamstress, was in charge of the girls' building.

There have been three changes in the position of assistant matron since the beginning of the year. Mrs. Mattie J. Forrester, the present assistant matron, reported for duty here March 29 last. This is Mrs. Forrester's first experience in the service, and I think she will become efficient in her position.

The work in the laundry and in the kitchen has been very much interfered with by the inadequate water supply.

The death of the matron made it necessary to close the sewing room before the end of the school year, as the seamstress was put in charge of the girls' building.

Several changes have occurred in the position of industrial teacher. Mr. Edward T. Carson, the incumbent, has had practical experience in farming and gardening with irrigation, and is well qualified to fill this position. The school garden shows a fine growth and promises a good yield of all kinds of vegetables.

Our water supply is very inadequate, and unless it is improved our new sewer system, constructed in connection with the new boys' building, will be absolutely useless.

The old boys' building is in very bad condition of repair, but we hope the new building now being erected will be completed by October 1. The old boys' building, if remodeled somewhat, would do fairly well for a school building.

Harmony now prevails throughout the school force, and each employee takes an active interest in the success of the school.

My thanks are due to the whole corps of employees, to Agent Hayzlett, and to your office for the support and encouragement which I have received.

Very respectfully,

C. H. LAMAR, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through G. W. Hayzlett, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF AGENT FOR PIMA AGENCY.

PIMA AGENCY, SACATON, ARIZ., *August 15, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the Pima Agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, accompanied by the reports of D. D. McArthur, superintendent of the Pima Boarding School, and J. M. Berger, farmer in charge of the San Xavier Reservation, and the statistics required by the Department.

Pima Agency is located at Sacaton, Ariz., on the Gila River, 16 miles north of Casa Grande, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, which is our railroad and telegraph station. Sacaton and Casa Grande are connected by stage running daily, except Sunday, and carrying the mail.

There are three tribes under the agent's charge—the Pima, Maricopa, and Papago—located, for the most part, on the Gila River, Gila Bend, Salt River, and San Xavier reservations. In my last annual report I gave a full description of the Indians and reservations under my charge. I have not thought it necessary to repeat this, but have tried, instead, to show what progress has been made and what changes in the conditions here have come about during the past year.

The year has been an eventful one. Many improvements have been made at Sacaton and elsewhere, and in many localities under my charge the prosperity and advancement of the Indians are apparent. On the other hand, in many parts of the country desolation everywhere meets the eye.

By the liberal support of the Department, additions and improvements of great value have been made here, which have given the school at this agency a much higher rank among its coworkers in the Indian service than it ever held before. A handsome brick schoolhouse, accommodating 225 pupils, has been built, and a complete water and sewer system constructed. The well, which is the source of the water supply, has been walled with brick, and a brick well house built over it. At present a new laundry, a large addition to the main dormitory, and several smaller buildings, all of brick, are in process of construction for the school. The schoolhouse at Gila Crossing was completed and has been in use since last December. Considerable grading has been done, which has greatly improved the appearance of the agency and school grounds.

Of the condition of the Gila River Reservation, apart from the agency, duty compels me to give a very different account. I have spoken above of the desolation of many parts of the country. In these places a few years ago fine crops of grain, melons, pumpkins, and beans were harvested. The Indians who farmed the land were industrious and prosperous. They had plenty of food and good pasture for their cattle. They not only supported themselves but provided work and food for the poorer Indians to the south, who had no water to irrigate with. Their children learned rapidly at the Government school, and their progress toward civilization has been regarded as one of the most encouraging features of Indian work. Their agriculture could only be carried on by means of irrigation with water diverted from the Gila River.

During the past few years this water, their one resource, their very life, has been taken from them, and they are, perforce, lapsing into indolence, misery, and vice. The waters of the Gila River have been diverted by white settlers above them and, instead of waving fields of green in the summer, there is nothing now to be seen but the dry, parched earth. Year after year they have tried in vain to mature their crops with the insufficient quantity of water left them, and now, on account of the unprecedented drought which has prevailed throughout the country during all the past year, they have practically no water at all. A few, located at points where the water under the bed of the river rises to the surface, can still get partial crops; some make a bare living by hauling or doing other work when they are fortunate enough to find any to do. The greater number must soon become more or less dependent upon charity.

These people have farmed the lands along the Gila River for nearly four hundred years. They have always been friends of the whites, even when robbed by them, and in the past this friendship had a value and importance which no one denies. The Government and the people of the United States owe them much. Are they not bound in honor to pay this debt by restoring to them their water supply? This can be done in one way only—through the construction by the Government of a reservoir for the storage of the flood waters of the Gila River. The Government engineers have demonstrated that such a reservoir can be built at a reasonable cost. Justice, humanity, and even economy demand that this be done, and it is hoped that Congress will no longer turn a deaf ear to the entreaties of the Indians and their friends.

Owing to this condition of affairs, I have made a special effort during the past year to find work for such of the Indians as needed it. Many have been employed

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in construction work on a short railroad at the Ray copper mine, where they earned, Pima and Papago together, nearly $10,000. The director of this work writes of them, under date of March 6, 1900: "They are far superior to Mexicans when once they learn what is wanted." Others, with the consent of the Indian Office, have collected the dead and down wood on the reservations and sold many cords of it, earning in this way, according to the statements of traders, nearly $30,000. I allowed each man to sell only a limited number of cords, in order that all might have an equal opportunity for self-help; and when buying wood myself for the agency, I pursued the same policy, seldom buying more than 3 cords from any one Indian. The contractors who built the new schoolhouse gave most of their freighting to Indians and employed them in such other work as they could do, paying them altogether about $2,000. A large number of Papago have been employed in the mines, but I have no means of knowing to what extent.

The money earned, as above stated, and by such other work as they found to do, amounting in all to over $75,000, together with the money set apart by the Department to purchase subsistence for the destitute, has helped the Indians through the year without much real suffering; and the $30,000 appropriated by Congress for their benefit during the present fiscal year, wisely administered, will probably put off the day of actual famine for some time to come, although the outlook for securing work for the Indians the coming year is not bright. Nearly all the dead and down wood on the reservations has been disposed of, and at present I know of no work of any magnitude on which the Indians might be employed. At best the Indians must remain poor and their progress be retarded in spite of Government assistance and such work as may be found for them from time to time until their water supply is restored.

At the west end of the reservation, where there is water enough to mature fair crops, may be seen evidence of a steady and rapid advance in civilization, which, under more favorable circumstances, would take place over all the reservation. The condition of the Indians there has improved during the past year, and the day school at Gila Crossing is well attended and doing good work.

Salt River Reservation.—On the Salt River Reservation the condition of agriculture is fairly satisfactory. Though there, too, at present the supply of water is insufficient, the Indians raise enough to make them self-supporting. The placing of a day school there seems to have given an impetus toward better and more industrious ways, the building of roads, and the general improvement of the country.

I believe that all the arable land on this reservation should be divided into small farms and allotted and those Indians now living outside the reservation given land within its limits, which can be more easily supplied with water. Indians are more readily civilized if they feel that the lands they occupy are their own. At present none have assurance of keeping the farms they hold. There are constant disputes about ownership of land, and the chiefs, who have the land largely under their control, sometimes use their power to favor their friends at the expense of others. Moreover, Indian custom decrees that when a man dies his land reverts to his own relatives instead of going to his widow and children, who are thus sometimes left with no means of support. Allotment would put an end to these evils, and would also help the Indians in other ways.

About 30 families of Indians, living at Lehi, in the Salt River Valley, who were entitled to water from the Utah Canal, were being robbed of their share by the whites, the supply being small on account of the drought. Suit was instituted by the Government on behalf of the Indians to have set aside for them the amount of water to which they were entitled, and the court gave judgment in the Indians' favor and restored them their water. Although they have suffered from the great drought prevailing throughout the country, they have raised sufficient crops to feed them.

Gila Bend Reservation.—Conditions on the Gila Bend Reservation have not improved during the year. Although the lands have been allotted, the scarcity of water discourages farming. The Papago are by nature nomadic. They go to the mountain valleys during the season of the year when there is rain, raise corn and pumpkins, pasture some cattle, and manage to live after a fashion. These Indians should be placed on the Gila River Reservation and allotted a part of the arable land, of which there will be enough for all when once the reservoir is built. The Gila Bend Reservation should be abandoned and, if possible, sold, and the proceeds used for the benefit of the Indians.

San Xavier Reservation.—Your attention is invited to the report of J. M. Berger, farmer in charge, herewith submitted. I visited the reservation several times during the year and from personal observation am satisfied the Indians thereon are thrifty and prosperous.

Court of Indian offenses.—There has been a marked decrease in Indian offenses during the past year. The policemen are diligent in the performance of their duties and ever ready to bring to justice violators of the law. During the year the following cases have been brought before the judges: One case of drunkenness; one case of desertion; one case of seduction; two cases of cattle stealing, and several contentions over ownership of personal property and real estate, all of which received due consideration and impartial judgment by the Indian court.

Liquor traffic.—Three Indian policemen, stationed near the line between the United States and Mexico, captured three Indians smuggling mescal into the Indian country. These Indians were tried by the court at Tucson and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. One Indian was arrested near the agency for selling liquor to the Indians, turned over to the civil authorities, found guilty, and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. Besides this, there has been some liquor brought onto the reservation contrary to law, but I am glad to say that there has been very little trouble in this respect.

Marriages and divorces.—The time has arrived when there should be laws governing marriages and divorces among these Indians. The more intelligent and educated Indians favor some method whereby the great evil of their loose customs of cohabitation may be abated. If, as I hope, the lands of the Pima are to be allotted before many years, it is desirable that the marriage laws of civilized people be enforced here as soon as possible.

Health and climate.—With the exception of about three months during the summer, the climate of this part of Arizona is delightful. The air is dry, the nights are cool, and it is one of the healthiest parts of the United States. During the hot season, however, the thermometer frequently registers 115 in the shade, and every one who can get away goes to the coast or elsewhere to cool off.

Relative to health I quote the report of the agency physician, George J. Fenning, as follows:

> I respectfully submit the following report of the sanitary conditions at this agency. As there is only one physician allowed the agency, which has under its control over 5,000 Indians, located on four distinct reservations, the medical needs of the great majority of them can not be supplied. The school with over 200 pupils, the Indians adjacent to the agency, and the employees, are about all the physician can look after. On account of this condition of affairs, the Indian medicine man still retains his influence over a certain number, thus retarding the civilization of these people. As the native medicine man is the greatest obstacle to the civilization of the Indians, the educated physician is the greatest single instrument for delivering the natives from savagery. The churches recognize this fact and medical missionaries are eagerly sought. It seems to me that the medical department of the Indian service should be made more effective and the civilization of the Indians hastened.
>
> There has been more than the usual number of deaths among the Indians during the past year, owing, I believe, to a lack of water necessary to the raising of crops, whence has arisen a state of semistarvation and scurvy, and to the prevalence of measles. There were two cases of typhoid fever in the school; both patients recovered. Owing to the new system of water supply, it is probable that we shall have no more typhoid. After the completion of the new water closets, the sanitary condition of the school and agency will be good.

Schools.—There are three Government schools under this agency, as follows: The Pima Boarding School, capacity 225, enrollment 202, which will probably be increased to 250 this year (the old adobe school building has just been superseded by the new brick school building and the old adobe structure converted into a dormitory); the Gila Crossing Day School, on the Gila River Reservation, capacity 48, enrollment 46; the Salt River Day School, on the Salt River Reservation, capacity 44, enrollment 58.

The accompanying report of D. D. McArthur, superintendent of the Pima Boarding School, gives a good account of the equipment of the plant and existing conditions. So far as I am able to judge, satisfactory progress has been made in the school work. The two day schools recently established at Gila Crossing and Salt River have a good influence in their localities and are doing excellent work. They prove good feeders for other schools.

Two more day schools—one at Maricopa, at the extreme western end of Gila River Reservation, and one at Blackwater, about 10 miles east of the agency—would greatly benefit the Indians and should be established. Nonreservation schools adjacent to the agency, both Government and missionary, draw many pupils from the tribes under my charge and are doing good work. Nevertheless there are a large number of children of school age on the four reservations, and a large number of Papago children not now on any reservation who have never been in school; but as school accommodations, both reservation and nonreservation, are increased, a greater effort will be made to give these children the benefit of an education.

Census.—The census has just been taken, but the result is not yet known. I

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make the following estimates, trusting to be able to give the correct figures in my next report:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Pima	2,210	2,140	4,350
Maricopa	175	170	345
Papago	659	611	1,270
Nomadic Papago	1,065	1,035	2,100
Total	4,109	3,956	8,065
Children of school age:			
Pima	488	397	885
Maricopa	38	35	73
Papago	190	110	300
Nomadic Papago	247	215	462
Total	963	787	1,750

Field matron.—The field matron has experienced much difficulty in moving about among the Indians on account of having no conveyance and no proper outfit for field work. For this reason she has not accomplished as much as she might otherwise have done. Nevertheless the localities in which she has labored have been much benefited thereby.

Missionaries.—The missionary work of the Board of Home Missions is a great factor in the civilization of these Indians. The zeal and energy of the different missionaries do not abate. The Indians are devoted to them, and their influence is felt throughout the different tribes. There are now eight missionaries on these reservations—seven Presbyterian and one Catholic—consisting of four whites and four Indians, all males, there being an increase of one white and one Indian missionary during the past year. In addition to these, Dr. A. E. Marden will be associated with the Rev. C. H. Cook at the agency the coming year, who will prove a valuable addition to the missionary force.

Recommendations.—That the Indians residing on Gila Bend Reservation be transferred to the Gila River Reservation, and Gila Bend Reservation disposed of and the proceeds used for the benefit of the Indians.

That Salt River Reservation lands be allotted.

That a reservoir be constructed on the Gila River for impounding the flood waters for irrigating 20,000 acres on the Gila River Reservation, which will then be sufficiently productive to support not only those Indians now residing thereon, but also the wandering Indians who are not now located on any reservation.

That two more day schools be authorized.

That proper laws be enforced governing marriages and divorces.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

ELWOOD HADLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PIMA SCHOOL.

PIMA AGENCY, ARIZ., *Pima School, July 2, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Pima boarding school for the fiscal year 1900. The school term began September 4, 1899. The average attendance during the year was as follows: First quarter, 170+; second quarter, 181; third quarter, 182+; fourth quarter, 180+.

An epidemic of measles visited the school in March. There were 51 cases. No deaths occurred.

The pupils were carefully graded in accordance with the course of study adopted the previous year. But one change occurred in the corps of literary teachers during the year. The work of the class rooms has been, therefore, very much the same as last year. The teachers were efficient. The pupils manifested a deep interest in their studies, and made, in most instances, very satisfactory progress.

The institutional work of the domestic departments was, for the most part, creditably performed. The pupils were well fed, well clothed, comfortably quartered, and taught habits of neatness, cleanliness, and politeness.

The carpenter, assisted by the older boys and the laborer (an Indian mason), performed a great deal of labor in the nature of repairs upon buildings, manufacture of various articles, the construction of a chicken house and poultry yards, oil house, room for articles for condemnation, well house, bathrooms, etc. The blacksmith and apprentices were busy throughout the year.

The work of the industrial teacher's department has been limited from a lack of water for irrigation. The new brick school building and water and sewer system mentioned in last year's report are now constructed. An addition to the girls' dormitory, a laundry, and proper closets will be added to the plant this summer. The above improvements were much needed, and they will give the school a capacity of 225 pupils.

The present water supply will admit of the beautifying of the school grounds by having more grass, flowers, shrubs, and trees, and will, with slight expense, make it possible to irrigate a small vegetable garden.

The pupils of the fourth grade and others who desired transfer to nonreservation schools at the close of the school term have been transferred in every instance where the consent of the parents or guardian could be obtained. This policy, I think, should be continued as long as there are so many children not attending any school and the famine continues in the land.

This school was visited officially during the year by Mr. J. G. Holland, supervisor, and Miss Estelle Reel, superintendent, of Indian schools. Messrs. H. B. Peairs, superintendent of Haskell Institute; C. W. Goodman, superintendent Chilocco Indian school; S. M. McCowan, superintendent Phenix Indian school, and C. J. Crandall, superintendent Santa Fe Indian school, also favored us with a visit.

Present conditions seem to indicate a bright future in the history of this school.

Appreciative acknowledgment is due the Indian agent and the Indian Office for favors granted and improvements authorized during the year.

Very respectfully,

D. D. MCARTHUR, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Elwood Hadley, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF SAN XAVIER PAPAGOES.

PIMA AGENCY, ARIZ.,
San Xavier Reservation, August 18, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit herewith this my tenth annual report of the condition of this reservation and the Indians under my charge for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900. I submit also the required annual statistical report and a carefully taken census.

As stated in my previous reports, the San Xavier Papago Reservation, created by an Executive order in the year 1871, is situated 9 miles south of the city of Tucson, in the county of Pima, Territory of Arizona, and contains 70,000 acres, more or less. It embraces also what is known as the old mission of San Xavier del Bac, upon which stands a magnificent church structure, built by the San Francisean missionaries about one hundred and eighty years ago.

In 1880 41,622 acres of the reservation were allotted to 291 Papago Indians, who were then residing thereon, giving to each head of a family 160 acres, and to children 80 and 40 acres, according to their ages. Each head of a family received 20 acres of good farming land and from 80 to 100 acres of timber land, and for each acre due him to make up the number of acres he was entitled to (160), 2 acres of the so-called mesa land was given to him. The children have received neither farming land nor timber land, but only mesa land, at the rate of 2 to 1. Mesa land is considered to be of very little value, useful only for grazing after a plentiful rainy season. The unallotted 27,570 acres of the reservation are of the same kind of mesa land.

The last census of the reservation shows the following population:

Males over 14 years	175	
Males under 14 years	97	
		272
Females over 12 years	176	
Females under 12 years	71	
		247
Total population		519
Children of school age—6 to 18 years:		
Males	92	
Females	76	
Total	168	

Apparently this is an increase of 15 in number as compared with last year's census, but really there is no increase at all. The last census was taken in June, when many of the outside Indians who usually assist the allottees in harvesting had not then departed for their homes. In fact, I think that the population of the reservation is much smaller than it has been for many years. Having strictly prohibited nonallottees to cut firewood at the reservation and sell it, during the past year many families who had lived here for a long time left for other parts. In 1890, the time the allotments were made, the population of the reservation was only 353, but by immigration increased continuously until in 1898, when it reached the number of 542. This immigration undoubtedly goes to show that the Papagoes consider San Xavier to be a good place in which to make their living.

I am pleased to state that reasonable progress has been made in civilization among the Papagoes under my charge during the past year. Every step made by them has been a step forward. On the whole there has been manifested a better appreciation of the value of the occupations pertaining to civilized life and a greater earnestness and persistence in pursuit of them. They are getting more progressive and self-sustaining every day and many of them are abundantly able to manage their own affairs. The allottee plainly shows that he is proud to be the owner of a piece of land which he knows belongs to him and his family, by the many improvements he is continually making thereon.

The Indians' farms as a rule are in good condition and our main crop this year, consisting of barley and wheat, harvested last May and June, has been a good one, notwithstanding the fact the whole season was an unfavorable one to the farmer. We had very little rain and the water supply for irrigation was very low, but by planting in time and by the better cultivation of the soil than formerly we were able to overcome the unfavorable conditions of the season. Over 600 tons of barley hay were made, which was sold this season at a far better price for cash than in any previous year; consequently the Indians received very good returns for their efforts in farming.

Without exception all made good use of their money received from the proceeds of their harvest, expending it for the building of new houses and in the purchase of wagons, sowing machines, etc. I do not know one single case of an Indian having spent his money foolishly.

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As a rule the Indians are economical and some of them have even a disposition to save their money.

While the present condition of the San Xavier allottees may be justly called satisfactory, their prospects for the near future are very dark. The want of water for irrigation is probably the most serious drawback they have ever had to contend with. The quantity of water has always been inadequate to the demands, and as long since as my annual report of 1891 I referred to the limited water supply, and from that time until the present the water has slowly decreased while the acreage of land under cultivation has increased, and it is only owing to the very careful manner in which the existing water has been handled that such good results have been obtained and that part of the cultivation has not been abandoned. In the past two years, during the months of July and August, we were accustomed to have heavy rains and a large flood—in fact, so heavy and so large that they always caused more or less damage to roads, bridges, and fences; but nevertheless they enabled us to plant our so-called second crop. In my last report I wrote of the never-failing floods, but this year they have failed us for the first time.

This season we have not had enough rain or floods to do any planting, consequently the Indians will have no beans, corn, or pumpkins, the principal articles for the maintenance of an Indian family during the winter time, and which always comprise what is known as our second crop. For the last two weeks the water has decreased in a very alarming manner and in one of the ditches there is so little that it entirely dries up before it reaches the cultivated land. Something must be done, and that very soon, otherwise most of the allottees must give up farming, in which industry they are now so well advanced and which is their main support.

The necessary water can doubtless be developed upon this reservation at not too great expense, as has been demonstrated by similar enterprises above and below San Xavier. In fact, it is seldom that more favorable conditions for developing water can be found than those existing here, but the Indians alone are unable to do this. They need the assistance of the Government. The white men combine, form companies, and secure the necessary capital to develop water, etc. Indians can not do this; they need help in surveying and digging main ditches, and then under proper direction they can construct the lateral branches. I hope that the Department will act favorably upon the recommendation made in my special report, dated August 14, 1900, in this matter at the earliest possible date.

Our day school, the only school upon this reservation, conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, is in every respect very satisfactory. The third schoolroom, which I mentioned in my last report, was finished during last summer, as expected, and on the 1st of September the school opened with three rooms and three teachers. All three rooms are large and well ventilated, well equipped with modern conveniences, and furnish ample room for all the school children. Excellent discipline is maintained during school hours as well as at recess. After a term of ten months the school closed on June 30 with an entertainment and an exhibition of work done by the children. The exhibited work certainly reflected great credit on the teachers, as well as on the children, and compared very favorably with similar work done by white school children. The entertainment and exhibition were very satisfactory in all respects, and, in fact, were more largely attended by parents and other people than in any previous year.

There were enrolled during the year 60 boys and 53 girls, with an average daily attendance of 56 boys and 48 girls. The enrollment is only a little larger than that of the previous year, but the daily attendance has increased from 94 to 104. This may be justly called a very good result, taking into consideration the well-known fact that it is very difficult to keep a good attendance in an Indian day school. I am informed that during the coming term the Sisters will furnish lunch for the children at noon, which will certainly help to still further increase the daily attendance.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is excellent; it was good last year, but I think it is still better this year and better than any previous year. This change for the better may be justly attributed to the entire abandonment of the use of the ditch water for drinking and for culinary purposes. In 1880 there was only one well on the reservation; to-day there are over twenty-five.

While it can not be said that the medicine man exercises any control over the Indians, some of the older Indians still call on him when sick, and the sole reason of their so doing is that there is no qualified physician residing on the reservation. The agency physician resides at Sacaton, 50 miles away, and consequently he is of no use to the San Xavier Indians. In simple cases, Mrs. Berger and myself have always given our services, but there are many occasions which demand the attention of a regular physician. None of the younger Indians call on the medicine man. They seem to have gotten over the superstition.

This year our labor on public roads has been light, but the Indians renewed nearly 7 miles of old fencing by cutting and setting about 1,000 new posts, the old posts having rotted away. Over 20 miles of our old fences will have to be renewed in like manner during the next few years.

Very respectfully,

J. M. BERGER, *Farmer in Charge.*

ELWOOD HADLEY, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR SAN CARLOS AGENCY.

SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZ.,
November 1, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, in compliance with your letter of instructions, my annual report for the fiscal year 1900.

The Indians comprising the population of this reservation for the year just ended are as follows:

Males	1,474
Females	1,547
	3,021
School age, 6 to 16:	
Males	402
Females	421
	823

The crops have been generally good for the past season, except corn, which has been almost a total failure owing to the extreme drought during the summer.

I think the Indians are advancing toward civilization, but necessarily must be very slow on account of surroundings in this section of the country. I can see a vast improvement in their appreciation of the advantages of education, and I feel no hesitancy in saying that I will be able to fill the new school at Rice Station with desirable pupils.

I have had a great deal of trouble with these people owing to the ease with which they can procure whisky and other intoxicating liquor in the towns adjacent to the reservation—Globe and Geronimo. The civil authorities give me very little assistance in this matter.

The agency buildings are very much in need of repairs. Quarters are absolutely necessary for the employees. They are now living in the old agency building, which is unsanitary from every point of view. But the question of agency buildings and employees' quarters I will take up in detail and in a separate report.

During the year I have constructed four granaries for the housing of the Indians' seed grain, and they have fulfilled every condition desired. The Indians now are in the midst of planting their grain, and up to date I have not had one application for seed, while at this time last year I had applications by the hundreds.

The sawmill has furnished all the lumber required for the reservation, and I have a large stock on hand.

In conclusion, I have no hesitancy in saying that the Indians upon this reservation have made rapid strides toward self-maintenance. The greatest drawback is the lack of systematic and adequate irrigating facilities.

The boarding school at Rice Station has been completed and turned over to the bonded superintendent. The new quarters for employees at this school are now under construction, and I feel satisfied will be completed within the prescribed time.

Very respectfully,

W. J. NICHOLSON,
Captain, Seventh Cavalry, Acting Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL TEACHER IN CHARGE OF WALAPAI AND HAVASUPAI.

HACKBERRY, ARIZ.,
August 1, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fifth annual report of the Walapai and Havasupai Indians and day schools under my charge and supervision.

WALAPAI TRIBE.

Census.—The census of the Walapai shows 581, or a decrease of 26. There were 34 deaths, and but 8 births reported. At this rate the tribe is decreasing numerically from year to year at an unpleasant ratio. There were 5 deaths of school children, 2 being caused by accidents. There are 302 males and 282 females; 121 are of school age, being 61 male and 60 female.

Industry.—The Walapai have provided about 75 per cent of their own living during the year, the remainder being provided in the form of rations of flour, which were issued to Indians living near the day schools, who were boarding pupils attending the day schools, being given them as a means of providing subsistence for such pupils. In this way 60 per cent of the pupils attending school were provided for.

The principal occupations and pursuits by which the Walapai earn an existence are by working for the whites at such industries as stock raising, cutting and hauling firewood to the mining camps, packing and hauling ore, and other such work. They usually receive $1.50 per day.

Upon the inauguration of construction work upon the new boarding school, which will begin about the first of the fiscal year 1901, there will be abundant opportunities for the willing ones to earn their own living. Whenever it has been possible to do so the Walapai have been made to provide their own subsistence.

Morals.—There have been some cases of whisky selling by whites to the Indians; but in only one case were we able to procure a conviction, and in that instance the guilty person had been discharged by the court commissioner, but

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upon bringing the case before the United States grand jury he was speedily convicted. The Indian police are a valuable aid, and by their watchfulness and energy are enabled to accomplish good results in checking the sale of liquor to the tribe.

The Walapai still loves to gamble and it is hard to wean him from this idol; yet those who earn their money by hard work are not so ready to squander it as formerly.

The hold of the medicine man upon the soul of the Walapai is gradually relaxing, year by year, but he is not yet free. A strict surveillance has prevented the killing of horses and destruction of property at the death of a relative. Sexual immorality has so far decreased as to have become almost a thing of the past.

Education.—Kingman day school has maintained its enrollment of 50 and average attendance of 45, while the capacity of the schoolhouse is but 35. I feel that I can not speak in terms too high of the work accomplished in this school during the year. The teacher and housekeeper are new employees, but have entered into the work with an earnestness and interest that can not fail of good results. I venture the assertion that no day school in the service can make a better showing on the same facilities as we have had at Kingman. No improvements have been made, as we anticipate the completion and occupancy of the new boarding school before the end of another fiscal year.

The total cost of maintaining this school, including clothing furnished the pupils that was paid for from funds appropriated for the support of the tribe, was $3,034.28, or an average of $60.68 per pupil for the year.

A noonday lunch is prepared and served, and the clothing of the pupils made and laundered, and the pupils bathed under the supervision of the housekeeper.

Hackberry day school is located at the site of the proposed new boarding school to be known as the Truxton Canyon Boarding School. The capacity of the schoolhouse (said to be the most miserable in the service) is 44, while the enrollment has been 69 and the average attendance 58½. The low average attendance as compared with other years is accounted for by the amount of sickness among the pupils, caused by exposure in inadequate sleeping apartments at the camps. This defect could not be remedied, as pupils were brought in from a distance to attend school, and left by their parents with friends or relatives to be cared for. The best that could be done for these was to feed and clothe them and leave the Indians to shelter them. Yet with all these drawbacks and disadvantages the school made very satisfactory progress, and the good work of the teacher and assistant teacher is apparent at a glance.

The large attendance at this school and the great amount of work that fell to the share of the housekeeper rendered it necessary to employ an assistant housekeeper in the form of an Indian woman. This lightened the work and rendered better results possible. When it is understood that an employee drawing $30 per month is required to superintend the preparation of 65 day pupils for school in the morning, superintend the preparation and serving of a noonday lunch for them, the subsequent culinary duties, the laundry once each week for 65 pupils who sleep in the camps, and then teach a sewing class half a day and make clothing for all these pupils, it does not seem that an assistant at $15 per month would be considered an expensive luxury, but the appropriations are so short that such an employee can not be had here during the year 1901. It has cost the Government $3,049.78 to maintain this school, or $52.75 each. Upon the completion of the new boarding school it is anticipated that both the Walapai day schools will be discontinued.

HAVASUPAI TRIBE.

Living, as they do, in the bottom of a canyon, isolated from the outside world by great, perpendicular barriers of rock, the Havasupai Indians are perhaps nearer their original state than any other tribe in the Southwest. Their methods of gaining a living have thrown them but little within the influence of whites in the adjoining settlements.

The Havasupai are entirely self-supporting, providing an abundant subsistence from agriculture. Three hundred and fifty acres of fairly productive land, with the finest stream of pure spring water in Arizona for irrigating, renders the cultivation of corn, pumpkins, beans, melons, and peaches an easy problem, even for the untutored mind of a savage. In storehouses built of stones and mud, securely hidden in the great cracks and clefts in the canyon wall, the Havasupai are reputed to have stored away enough provisions to tide them over three unproductive years. But there is no such thing as an unproductive year at Supai. True, a flood may come and wash away their crops, but whatever may be the rain or snowfall on the mesas above or in the canyon, the flow of water is practically always the same.

In former years it had been the custom among this tribe to leave their homes for several months in the fall and winter to hunt on the mesas. The setting aside of the forest reserves and preventing their killing game in the great Coconino forest has reduced them entirely to a vegetable diet. To make up for this loss to their food supply it became necessary to put forth renewed efforts to induce the Indians to cultivate every available foot of land in the canyon. One of their religious customs compelled them to abandon a farm for at least one to three years upon the death of one of the owners or heirs to the land. This custom having the tendency to leave a large part of the land vacant each year, I ordered it discontinued. Now all available land is under crops.

By making a survey of the land in the canyon it was discovered that two tracts of land that had never been cultivated could, at no great cost, be put under irrigation. The Indians constructed a ditch under the direction of the farmer, following the survey, and succeeded in adding 8 acres to the arable tract. A ditch that will reclaim 25 acres more is under course of construction, but will require some blasting to get water on the land.

An irrigating system for the school grounds, by means of a gasoline engine and pump, has been authorized, and is under course of construction. It is expected that this plant, when completed, will allow the cultivation of sufficient land to provide all the hay necessary for the Government stock in the canyon, and as hay costs $50 per ton delivered, this is no small item.

An additional farmer is employed to teach the Havasupai improved methods, but as there is no appropriation from which plows or other agricultural implements can be purchased, the teaching of improved methods of agriculture is rather more in name than in fact at Supai.

Morals.—The Havasupai not being thrown much in contact with the whites, have not acquired so many of the vices of civilization as their Walapai cousins.

Education.—The Havasupai school is taught in a stone building erected by the employees, at little cost to the Government. It is well equipped, but other buildings are greatly needed. A room for preparing and serving the noonday luncheon and another for use as a laundry and sewing room are greatly needed.

The attendance at this school and the enrollment has been all that could be asked. The enrollment has been 70, with an average attendance of 65. The cost of maintaining the school has been $4,623.47, or $66.05 each pupil. The capacity of the schoolhouse is 40.

Of the progress made in the educational department of the school, I regret to say that I can not speak so highly as of the Walapai schools. Few of the pupils, even those who have been in school four years, are as far advanced as Walapai pupils of the same age who have been in school but one session. It seems advisable that under the present conditions and circumstances more attention should be given to industrial training among this tribe, and the pupils of suitable age and advancement could be put at school in the Truxton Canyon Boarding School, provided dormitory room is added to the projected buildings.

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

HENRY P. EWING,
Industrial Teacher in Charge of Walapai and Havasupai Indians and Day Schools.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF DIGGER INDIANS.

JACKSON, CAL., *July 20, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, as farmer in charge of Digger Indian Reservation, near Jackson, Cal. It has 320 acres, steep rocky hills of a light granite soil, covered with brush and second growth of pine, except 25 acres. The Indians with my assistance have cleared 20 acres, being 5 acres more of clear land, part of which have fruit trees and grapevines set out forty years ago, this being the home of an old miner.

The reservation is inclosed with a post and barb-wire fence of three wires. There should be one more wire and more posts, the posts being too far apart, allowing the stock to get between the wires. Eighteen acres have been plowed and seeded to grass, which harvested 8 tons of hay. I should have a mowing machine, as part of the hay got overripe before it could be cut.

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The Government buildings consist of two dwelling houses, one apple house, one barn, one spring house, two stock sheds, and three Indian houses, which have never been occupied. All are in good condition except apple house, stock sheds, and one Indian house.

The Government stock is in good condition.

The Digger Indians, in clearing 10 acres of land, cut 15 cords of stove wood, which they sold for $3 per cord. I got them a contract to cut 50 cords 4-foot wood adjoining the reservation at $1.50 per cord, had them plant 4 acres to gardens, and from the 4 acres was harvested by the Indians the following crop:

Dry beans	pounds	800
Corn	bushels	50
Melons	number	300
Onions	pounds	700
Squash	number	150
Potatoes	pounds	1,000

besides other vegetables, such as cucumbers, tomatoes, garlic, pease, beets, etc. You must have water to irrigate if you cultivate gardens.

I have repaired Government and Indians buildings, built one spring house, repaired 70 rods of fence, and have had a general clean up about the reservation.

The Indians should be supplied with water buckets and dish pans, as they have none; also calico or gingham, flannel (domestic), and shoes and stockings, the same being required for clothing for women and children. Clothing also for the men is needed for the coming winter.

Number of males above 18 years of age	8
Number of females above 14 years of age	14
Number of school children between the ages of 6 and 16	7

There is no school on the reservation; have had three Indian children attending district school. They were dismissed for not being kept clean. Will insist that they must keep the children clean and tidy and send them to school. The Digger Indians are very lazy and filthy.

Very respectfully,

GEO. O. GRIST,
Farmer and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CAL., *August 15, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the affairs of this agency for the year ended June 30, 1900.

There are two tribes and two reservations under this agency, viz, the Hupa, living on the Hoopa Valley Reservation proper, and those called the Lower Klamath River Indians, living on the "Connecting strip," an extension to the reservation proper. The Lower Klamath River Indians are not to be confounded with the Klamath Indians of Oregon.

The extension.—The extension to the reservation comprises the land on both sides of the Klamath River within a radius of a mile, and reaches from the line of the Hoopa Valley Reservation proper to what was the line of the old Klamath River Reservation, since thrown open, 20 miles above the mouth of the Klamath. Since the extension joined the two other reservations named it became known as the "Connecting strip." It comprises 22,000 acres, all of which is on the slopes of the mountains; the river rushes between as through a gorge. The greater portion of the land is grazing and timber land, that suitable for cultivation being only a spot here and there, where an acre of grain or a garden may be found growing.

The population is as follows:

Males above 18 years	147
Females above 14 years	217
Children under these ages	203
Total population	567

The number of children between the ages of 6 and 16 is 135. As nearly as could be learned by our census taker, the number of births during the year was 23 and the number of deaths 10. It is probable, however, that some deaths were not reported by the Indians.

The extension has two district schools supported by the county, which are fairly attended. A majority of the children live remote from these schools. During the year 68 children from the extension attended the Hoopa Valley Boarding School.

The able-bodied Indians, as a rule, leave their homes in the spring and find work among the white farmers and dairymen living near the coast or in the sheep country, known as the Bald Hills, near the reservation. Competition has taught them to give good value for a day's wages, and has made them shrewd in their dealings with their fellow-men, both red and white.

They hold allotments in severalty, for which patents have been issued during the year.

They have received almost no aid and but little supervision from Government. They receive medicines and treatment or counsel and advice respecting their troubles when they come to the agency and request the same, or if necessary the physician or agent travels to their homes to render aid. No issues of any kind are made to them.

While their standard of morality is in some respects low, they are in the main law-abiding people. Some engage in mining, and all at certain seasons in eel and salmon fishing. The language spoken shows no relationship to the Hupa language nor to the language spoken by the Indians living on the Upper Klamath, though a few miles of territory only separate the three tribes.

The Hoopa Valley Reservation and Indians.—The Hoopa Valley Reservation proper comprises a tract of land containing 88,000 acres of very mountainous country, bisected by the Trinity River. The reservation line on the northeast reaches and crosses the Klamath River.

Hoopa Valley is a very picturesque bit of country 6 miles long and from half a mile to a mile wide, wherein all the people of the reservation reside. It is surrounded by mountains rising to a height of 3,000 feet and over. It contains about 1,200 acres of good, level agricultural land, growing hay, grain, and vegetables, and a progressive population of over 400 Indians, who comprise a moral and industrious and almost self-supporting community.

Allotments.—The Indians have made selections of allotments, but the selections remain to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior; therefore citizenship has not yet come to them.

Population.—The population is as follows:

Males above 18 years	114
Females above 14 years	152
Children under these ages	155
Total population	421
Children between 6 and 16 years	89
Indians who can read	89
Indians who speak English	400

Perhaps one-fourth of the population are of mixed blood, but in many of these the strain is hardly apparent.

Health and morality.—Tuberculosis and scrofula prevail to some extent, but less than with many other tribes. Rheumatism is also prevalent, but not often in a severe form.

The records of the past five years show 7 more births than deaths. The births during the past year number 14 and the deaths 24.

Industry and civilization.—The Hupa Indians are farmers. Every family sows and reaps its crops each year, depending thereon for a portion of the year's supply of food. The entire acreage of agricultural land is so small that individual holdings contain but few acres, the number ranging from 3 to 8; hence the productions of the farm must be supplemented largely by purchased supplies, which are paid for by the Indian's own earnings. Nearly all the people are well fed and clothed and comfortably situated otherwise. There is yearly an increase in the acreage of crops sown, and greater attention is paid each year to the family garden. I doubt if there is a single family this year without its well-cultivated garden.

Likewise poultry is in evidence at the majority of the homes; but the family cow, regularly fed and milked, while found in two or three families, has yet to make her value known in the others.

The value of fruit as a wholesome food and the necessity of setting out young trees from year to year are becoming understood. The valley contains about twelve old orchards of apple trees, planted by the whites before the reservation was established. These, giving of their abundance each recurring year, are valuable to the people both as a food supply and as an object lesson.

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As many as twelve of the Indian men engage in cattle raising. The number of head in the different herds ranges from 15 to over 100. One of these men supplies beef to the school and agency, the quantity furnished last year being 40,000 pounds. The supply is brought in twice or thrice weekly, dressed, and in excellent condition. This man keeps up his herd largely by purchases from white men in the surrounding country.

Basket making no longer figures as one of the leading occupations of the women. However, nearly all the older ones spend much of their time at the work, and a goodly number of the younger women, outside of their general housework, continue to weave baskets, many of which display great artistic ability in design, coloring, and workmanship. These vary greatly in size and quality, but all are suggestive of the primitive and simple mode of their former life. The framework of all the baskets, from the large storage baskets, often 3 feet in height, to the small cap still commonly worn by the women, is made of peeled hazel twigs, about which is woven a light-colored grass and the stems of the maidenhair fern. The latter is used to make designs in black in the smaller baskets and caps, while the soft-colored fibers of the cedar root, or grass, dyed red with alder bark, are used for designs in storage, burden, and soup baskets. In the cap the Indian woman reaches the height of her artistic ability. Pleasing designs of almost perfect symmetry are found in many, and the colorings are usually harmonious. The baskets are much admired by those interested in work of the kind, and they bring a good price, as they are always in demand.

Fishing for salmon and eels continues to be a favorite occupation in season, although a portion of the more progressive and thrifty Indians find themselves too occupied in their farming or other labor to give it the time it receives from the older men and those less progressive. The cured fish and eels, sun dried and smoked, are always a delicacy if not a necessity.

Similarly the gathering of acorns, the making of flour therefrom, and the cooking of the porridge—all a most interesting proceeding—obtain only among the older and a few of the less alert people.

The following is a careful estimate of the products of the reservation Indians:

Wheat	bushels	2,100	Beans	bushels	105
Oats	do	3,200	Other vegetables	do	1,000
Corn	do	500	Hay	tons	450
Potatoes	do	820	Butter made	pounds	300
Turnips	do	100	Lumber sawed	feet	28,000
Onions	do	120	Wood cut	cords	500

The following statement will show the earnings of the Indians during the last year:

Freighting for Government	$1,543.05
Freighting for others	898.44
Labor for wages from Government	1,933.95
Labor for wages from others (estimated)	2,000.00
Sale of baskets (estimated)	2,000.00
Value of products sold Government	5,798.08
Value of products sold others	4,025.00
Total (cash) earnings	18,197.52

During the year the Indians have purchased in the neighboring towns, from their own earnings, 4 horse hayrakes, 5 mowers, 1 reaper, 1 harvester, as well as several sewing machines and vehicles.

Irrigation.—No great attempt looking toward the construction of irrigating ditches has been made or seems necessary at this time. Nearly every family holding has its rivulet from the mountain side, which supplies ample moisture for the growth of the garden.

The most ambitious undertaking in the line of construction has been made during the year past, when three men associated themselves and constructed a ditch 300 rods in length from Hostler Creek to their several farms, which lie side by side. The value of the labor expended was $125 and of material $75.

Issues.—When wagons, implements (excepting plows), harness, and stoves are issued, a return is exacted in the form of hay, grain, split shakes, or some other thing of value. These obligations are honorably and promptly met the same year or the following one. Thus, while these articles are made easily obtainable, the Indians actually pay for them, and consequently appreciate their real value, and the pauperizing effect of receiving value without return is avoided. The products turned in go to the school.

But thirty or forty of the oldest and most infirm people receive rations. The majority of these come every alternate week and receive a pound or so of sugar, coffee, or rice, a little flour from the toll at the agency mill, and a small piece of bacon or beef. A very few come each week. Besides the charity rations, the Indian laborers employed by the Government receive a weekly work ration in addition to the monthly wage of $20.

Road work.—During the year last past the valley was divided into four road districts and an Indian supervisor appointed for each. Each able-bodied Indian devotes three days to road work. The plan, while new to them, is popular and brings good results.

Morality, and the court of Indian offenses.—The Hupa are now a moral and law-abiding community, comparing favorably, in my opinion, with country communities among the whites. Last fall and winter four Indians (one not belonging to the reservation) were punished for adultery by imprisonment, the terms varying from fifteen to thirty days of solitary confinement, part of the time on bread and water.

Patient and discreet effort has done much during the year toward the suppression of gambling. Whereas gambling was formerly carried on at Indian stores and dwellings publicly, there is now no public gambling and the little that is done surreptitiously is of small moment.

In April a white man sojourning on the reservation was arrested by the Indian police for disposing of alcohol to Indians. He was given a hearing before the United States commissioner at Eureka, and now languishes in jail, awaiting an appearance before the United States grand jury at San Francisco.

A court of Indian offenses was established in February last and three of the best and most influential Indians were appointed judges. Seven Indians charged with drunkenness received hearings in court; all were found guilty. Six were punished by the imposition of fines and one by imprisonment. Two civil cases also came before the court. There has been no case of drunkenness reported for several months.

Work in the field.—The field matron assisted the people in the care of their sick, taught them something of cooking and bread making, and also of dressmaking. The position has since been discontinued.

Mission.—A mission has for some years been supported by the San José branch of the Womens' National Indian Association. Several acres of land were set apart from the school reserve for use of the mission, upon which a chapel and a very neat and roomy cottage stand. Services were held in the chapel regularly every Sunday morning, and work was done along the customary lines.

Saw and gristmill.—The agency saw and gristmill is very old, dilapidated and positively unsafe. Work upon the site of a proposed new mill, by agency labor and volunteer labor on the part of the Indians, has resulted in the construction of a very solid and substantial foundation, which is in readiness for the setting up of the machinery. This can not be done, however, until the arrival of a new water wheel and pipe, estimated to cost $1,000, which has been requested of the Government.

No further progress in the way of house or barn building can be made among the Indians or at the school until the wheel and pipe are supplied and the mill running.

Indian doctors.—The respect in which the Hupa Indians are most backward is in their adherence to the practices of the old medicine men and women, the degree of which is surprising in view or their general thrift and progressiveness. A white physician possessing the missionary spirit who can win and retain their confidence is the cure for this evil.

We who have observed the life of these Indians and the trend of their development can not but be much impressed by their good character, both as individuals and as a community, and by their rapid and steady progress along all lines. The belief is forced upon one that they must have received an impetus at the hands of some wise person, which started them and has since carried them with yearly increasing momentum in the direction of civilization.

Some knowledge of the recent history of the reservation, coupled with inquiries made of the Indians themselves, develops the fact that the credit for this achievement must go to Col. William E. Dougherty, U. S. A., for over ten years agent for the Hupa Indians. Him the Indians hold in grateful remembrance.

The Hoopa Valley Boarding School.—Notwithstanding unfavorable conditions, the school during the fiscal year 1900 has grown in size, efficiency, and popularity.

Measles appeared the middle of August and remained until the 1st of December, necessarily causing a small attendance. In December and January the attendance increased rapidly and at one time in March 205 children were present, while the capacity of the school is but 165. In the month of March the disease appeared the second time and found much new material to work upon; it died out in May. One hundred and thirty cases were treated in the school without a death.

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We have no dormitory or other building for boys, and are compelled to use for the purpose a balloon-frame, barnlike structure, altogether unsuited for the purpose. We can have no new building until the new agency sawmill is finished, for which a small appropriation is expected from the Government.

The average attendance for the year was 140. Since the school was virtually closed on account of the measles, however, until the holidays, these figures do not show the real situation. The monthly averages for the last six months of the year are as follows:

January	153	April	188
February	191	May	184
March	196	June	194

The girls have been taught cutting, fitting, and making garments, repairing garments, embroidering, laundering, and cooking. The boys have been instructed in farming and gardening, the care of stock, teaming, carpentering, and blacksmithing. The instruction in the class rooms has been good.

A happy, obedient spirit pervaded the pupils as a rule. They enjoyed many social entertainments, a picnic, and on closing day a very pretty operetta was rendered. In the afternoon of the same day athletic and aquatic contests took place, and in the evening a fête on the lawn.

The employees have rendered faithful and efficient service and have worked harmoniously for the best good of the school.

We need badly the following-named buildings: Boys' dormitory, estimated cost $5,000; new school building, cost $5,000; electric-light plant, cost $2 000; hospital, cost $500.

I have the honor to be, sir, yours, very respectfully,

WILLIAM B. FREER,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR MISSION-TULE AGENCY.

SAN JACINTO, CAL., *September 1, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to hand you the annual report of the Mission-Tule River Consolidated Agency, together with the usual statistics, for the year ending June 30, 1899.

The fact that this agency is composed of thirty-two small reservations, located somewhere in southern California, each one affected by different physical conditions and influences and each one with its own troubles, and nearly all being encroached upon by the white neighbor in some way, makes it very difficult to lay before the Department a comprehensive and concise report which will enable your office to see these conditions as they actually exist.

Population.—The Indians not understanding the design nor appreciating the efforts of the Government to count and classify them, but suspecting some sinister motive, many positively refused to answer the questions of the census agent, and notwithstanding I gave the census enumerators who were assigned to this field all the assistance in my power I am compelled to say that for the use of the Department or this office the census as taken by the enumerators of the Mission Indians is perfectly unreliable and worthless, some reservations not being visited at all; and as a last resort I was obliged to take the census in the usual way, copies of which are inclosed herewith for your information.

These census rolls show a population as follows:

Males	1,605
Females	1,476
Total	3,081

General conditions.—When the rainfall in southern California promises what is termed a good year then the Indians at Injaha, Mesa Grande, Morongo, Pala, Pauma, Protrero, Rincon, Santa Ynez, and Agua Caliente No. 1 reservations raise perhaps a sufficient amount of garden and field products to carry them through the following winter; but I have never known a winter to pass over without encountering individual instances of acute suffering and want among the aged, infirm, and the nonproductive class on the very best reserves. Conhuilla, Los Coyotes, Santa Ysabel, and Tule River are in the mountains, and are made up mostly of grazing land, with here and there small patches capable of being cultivated, but insignificant in extent. From year to year I have been able to rent portions of these grazing lands, distributing the proceeds to the heads of families, which has been a great help to them in bridging over the times of need.

There are several reservations on the Colorado Desert, and while it has been thoroughly demonstrated that some of these reservations contain very productive land they are practically worthless under the present conditions, from the fact that hardly enough water can be obtained for domestic purposes and none for irrigation. A system of irrigation is essential to agriculture in this locality every year.

Should the Government complete the well at Martinez and get a flow of water approximating the flow which goes on without ceasing from the well belonging to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Waters, Cal., a point 4 miles from the Martinez village, the greatest step would be taken to make the desert Indians self-supporting that has ever been taken in the history of this agency. The Indians would voluntarily assemble at this place and cultivate the soil and raise an abundance for themselves at all times and in all seasons, for with the aid of water the products of the soil in this desert climate are perennial. It would be economy for the Government to complete this well, even at a cost of several thousand dollars.

The balance of the reservations are a worthless lot; no white man, with his superior education and training, could take any one of them as a gift and raise and educate a family of six children from the products therefrom.

During the past fiscal year I have visited each and every reserve, even to those situated in the remotest districts. At many reservations I found the poor Indians eking out a miserable existence, in a half-civilized condition, with never enough food and clothing to sustain them properly, and as a makeshift making pilgrimages to the Sierra Madre Mountains, in Mexico, to gather the pine nuts for food during the pinching days of winter; yet I will give them the credit, even under great adverse circumstances, many of them were trying hard to raise something from their small patches of dry ground. They have no school privileges and perhaps do not appreciate the value of schools for their children, but how much better would it be to assemble all these Indians from these barren reservations upon even a small tract of good land, where they could be cared for properly, schooled and taught the value of industry, and saved from themselves as they now are. I shall make separate and explicit recommendations in behalf of these Indians at some future date.

Morals.—The precepts and examples of the day-school teachers, the civilizing influences of returned pupils, the labors of the missionaries in the field, the continual teachings of this office, have had a good and lasting effect in elevating the morals of the Mission Indians as a whole. It is admitted by everyone who is in a position to know and observe these things that they are gradually becoming educated and civilized, of which I believe there is no doubt.

Liquor selling.—There is nothing so detrimental in the whole field of obstacles which we have to encounter every day in our efforts to do good work among the Indians as the nefarious traffic in intoxicating liquors. It is a special curse upon our Indian civilization. It is responsible for 90 per cent of the criminal acts of the red man.

These violators of law and decency should be brought to a strict account, and were it possible to have the earnest cooperation of the Department of Justice many of these old offenders would be eliminated from the field of the conscientious Indian teachers and other Government employees who are engaged in the always arduous task of trying to elevate and prepare these people for assimilation into American citizenship.

Sanitary.—During the first part of the fiscal year just closed we had quite an epidemic of measles among the Indian children, with some fatalities. Aside from this, no contagious diseases have appeared. Usually la grippe scourges these people every winter, but the mild weather during the past winter prevented its appearance.

On the morning of December 25, 1899, we had throughout southern California a terrific earthquake, whose center of violence seemed to be in the San Jacinto Valley and adjacent mountain ranges. The Indians located within this area were great sufferers. Six old women in the Soboba Village were done to death, and many crippled with broken limbs and bruised bodies; their adobe houses were crushed like eggshells, and many were left without shelter or proper clothing or food. They have all made earnest efforts to repair the damages to their buildings, but as their resources, by reason of so many crop failures, are very limited the advancement in this direction can hardly be called advancement, except in very few instances. The aid rendered by the Government at this particular time to relieve the aged, sick, and infirm was a godsend to the Mission Indians, and I have the honor to state that I made it reach to the very uttermost. There is no doubt that many lives were saved by this timely succor.

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I will say, in concluding this subject, that while it is true that we lose quite a percentage every year by consumption, I believe that as a whole the Indians are in better health and show more vigor than for several years past.

Allotments.—With a little exception, Indians appreciate the privilege of being the exclusive owner of a piece of land for a home. This feeling is intensified when the land occupied is good land and plenty of it to support a family. The Indians have for years, under the leadership of chiefs, captains, and headmen, made informal allotments of their lands, and these individual rights have been very well respected. However, this crude method of partitioning the land has resulted in considerable dissatisfaction at some reser[illegible] notably at Tule River and Agua Caliente. At the latter place some fo[illegible] families get all the proceeds derived from the bathing privileges at the [illegible]prings.

I would again recommend that many of the reservations be resurveyed, placing good, conspicuous stakes or monuments, thus plainly defining the lines. Indians seem ignorant of their reservation lines, and this fact is a fruitful source of disturbance between the Indians and whites and causes numerous disputes among the Indians themselves.

Only six small reservations have been allotted, aggregating 361 allotments. One hundred and seventeen patents have been issued, and these have been delivered as far as possible.

The Indians have made many requests for plows and tools, claiming that they are unable to purchase these very necessary articles. In this connection I will say that I have had no implements for distribution for nearly three years.

Education.—Education is the grand sheet anchor to which we must attach the greatest importance and hope for the final disenthrallment of the Indian race. The splendid system of Government Indian schools is slowly but surely solving the problem of civilization among the Indians.

With no intention to detract from our splendid boarding schools, I wish to say that I am a firm believer in the reservation day school and home education for the Indians, and my experience at this agency strengthens my opinion in the wisdom of it. Upon the day-school teacher devolves the chief burden of preparing the pupils for transfer to our advanced boarding schools. To be successful the teacher should, by good management, gain the interest and sympathy of the parents and extend their good offices to the family. This method will secure the cooperation of the old Indians and be the means of successfully transferring all the day-school pupils.

It is due the teachers and quite proper that I should say in their behalf that they have all earnestly and faithfully discharged their respective duties. The day schools are doing splendid work. The children attend very well and are interested. Teachers are interested, and altogether the school year has been quite satisfactory.

During the year a new pipe line was put in to convey water to the Agua Caliente school. Mesa Grande and Capitan Grande schools are nearly without water, and some improvements should be made at these places. I have your authority to improve the water system for the Pechanga school; this is greatly needed. Have also received instructions to estimate for a new building at Agua Caliente, to replace the old adobe that was ruined by the earthquake of December 25, 1899. All the day-school buildings need repainting. These various matters will be made the subjects for separate and special reports.

I herewith submit a tabulated statement showing the names of the teachers, their compensation, the location of the school, 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 schools.	Number days attendance.	Average number pupils enrolled during the year.	Average attendance.
Nelson Carr	$72.00	Tule River	3,811	23	17.02
Sarah E. Gilman	72.00	Potrero	3,951	21	18.47
Malcolm W. Odell	72.00	Martinez	4,365	24	21.51
Edwin Minor	72.00	Soboba	3,605	21	19.14
Belle Dean	72.00	Pechanga	3,691	21	16.09
Marie S. Noble	72.00	Cahuilla	3,517	20	16.53
J. H. Babbitt	72.00	Agua Caliente	3,337	19	17.40
Mary C. B. Watkins	72.00	Mesa Grande	3,032	19	14.13
J. Thomas Hall a	72.00	La Jolla	3,144	20	15.09
Ora M. Salmons	72.00	Rincon	4,242	27	20.65
Leonidas Swaim	72.00	Capitan Grande	2,593	14	14.19

a School was in session nine months only.

I herewith submit a tabulated statement showing scholastic population at reservations where day schools are located:

Reservation.	Sex.		What school attending Nov. 15, 1899.				
	Male.	Female.	Home school.	Perris	St. Boniface.	Miscellaneous.	No school.
Tule River	25	28	23	9			21
Morongo	30	32	26	18	7		11
Martinez	11	28	30				
Soboba	21	16	23	4	5	Phœnix, 5	
Pechanga	25	20	24	13	2	Carlisle, 4	
Cahuilla	26	24	17	14	12	Phœnix, 7	10
Agua Caliente	28	21	22	5	9	Phœnix, 1 Carlisle, 7	3
Mesa Grande	33	30	23	10	7	Public school, 4 St. Anthony, 3 Carlisle, 1	15
La Jolla	20	28	25	51			1
Rincon	27	22	30	19	1	Phœnix, 6	
Capitan Grande	16	14	18				12

It is a matter of regret to me that I have had to prepare this report under many difficulties, and am unable to present some matters as fully as I would like to have done.

I thank the Department for all favors shown.

Respectfully submitted.

L. A. WRIGHT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF ROUND VALLEY AGENCY.

COVELO, CAL., *August 15, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of affairs at the Round Valley Agency and school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

This year has been a prosperous one both for the agency and school, and I am deeply grateful to all my employees who have labored so unceasingly for such result, and not only to them is such result due, but to the people of Covelo and Round Valley, who have acted in a neighborly and friendly way to help better the condition of the Indians on the reservation. The Fourth of July just passed was celebrated on the reservation by the entire country for miles around, a thing not witnessed at this place for many years, and not a person either white or Indian was under the influence of liquor during the entire day and night following. Upon my arrival here I found that, without exception, the white people were antagonistic to the reservation, and were in consequence doing all they could to create trouble for your agent. This state of affairs continued for some time after my arrival, but there is at present an entirely different feeling, and all is working harmoniously toward grand results.

Much praise is also due to the Indians themselves, who have with few exceptions done all that was expected of them. At no time since the Indians received their allotments has so much farming been done or so much hay been harvested as during the year just past. Unfortunately much of the wheat was ruined by a heavy rainfall, which caused it to rust. Much of it has been cut for hay, which, heavily salted, will make a fairly good feed.

Much of the land located in the eastern part of the reservation and designated as Lower Quarters is under water the greater part of the year, thereby involving a total loss to the owners. This could be remedied by ditching and hundreds of acres of good land made productive. I recommend that a machine for ditching be purchased as soon as possible.

In my last report I had the honor to recommend a fence for the valley portion of the reservation as a remedy for the great amount of damage done the grain fields. Such improvement would be greatly beneficial and insure the future success of these Indians.

There is a decided improvement in the matter of selling liquor to the Indians, and I predict that at the close of the present fiscal year the traffic will be entirely

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stopped. I have interested the best citizens of the valley in this matter, and the present state of affairs is mostly due to their influence. Where one year ago several drunken Indians were to be seen on the streets at almost any time one went to town, now none are noticed. I have also succeeded in having all stores closed on Sundays, which has resulted in keeping many of the Indians, especially women, from visiting Covelo on that day, thereby breaking up a demoralizing practice which has been in existence since the town of Covelo itself. Gambling and dancing, which were causes of much drinking and trouble and which have been carried on for many years, have been entirely abolished. In recapitulating the moral and social progress of these Indians during the year passed, I feel greatly encouraged to continue in the line adopted, fully believing that when unrestricted citizenship has been given them society in general will have no just cause to complain.

The Indians of the reservation are fully able to support themselves and do not need the assistance of the Government in the matter of farming implements, wagons, etc., and I made request on the annual estimate for subsistence only for a few very old people whom I consider it our duty still to provide for.

Rev. Mr. Schillinger, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, looked after the religious interests of this reservation, and his report is herewith inclosed.

Following is the population by tribes:

Concow	161
Yuki and Wailaki	290
Little Lake and Redwood	116
Pitt River and Nomelaki	73
Total	643

The school has made rapid progress during the year just passed, and has made many friends among the Indians who have heretofore held themselves aloof from its advantages. We had an average attendance of 714 for the entire year notwithstanding the fact that during July and August very few of the children remained in school.

I have begun the present year with an actual attendance of 123 children, to accommodate whom, at our present capacity, requires many sacrifices on the part of both employees and pupils, and even this will not avail us when the winter months with their rain and snow set in, for it will be an utter impossibility with all our endeavors to keep so many here, and it will be necessary in the interests of their health to return them to their homes. I do not believe it is the desire of the Indian Office that any child who is anxious to receive an education should be left unprovided for, and I am therefore confident that the plans for greater accommodations which I have had the honor to transmit to your office will be instantly approved. No difficulty whatever would be experienced in securing 125 pupils, and I most earnestly and respectfully request that accommodations for that number be built as soon as possible.

A new barn 90 feet long by 50 feet wide has been erected, which furnishes shelter for both horses and milch cows, and affords storage for 80 tons of hay. This amount of hay was raised on our school farm, and will be sufficient to feed all our stock through the winter. Our crop of oats promises a sufficient amount of feed for our horses, but our wheat crop was ruined by a heavy fall of rain, which caused it to rust. Our garden was an excellent one as was evidenced by the large amount of garden truck raised.

Our stock is old and of inferior breed and should be issued to deserving Indians and younger and better purchased.

The set of band instruments received during the year has added much to the success of the school, and has afforded us all much pleasure. The boys are playing several pieces already, and I have instituted the salute to our flag similar to the one practiced at all military posts, the band playing to Star Spangled Banner as the flag is raised or lowered. This exercise has done much to instill patriotism into the hearts of the Indians, both young and old, and added greatly to their love and respect for the flag of their country.

We have greatly improved the appearance of our plant by the planting of shade trees and the building of gravel walks and roads. We have also started a lawn by sowing alfalfa, which, by considerable care and attention, I am confident will prove a success. Several unsightly fences have been torn down and a nice one of pickets built to inclose the entire plant. The main building has been painted both inside and out, and the superintendent's cottage papered and painted.

The needs of the school are (1) a dining room and kitchen; (2) a boys' dormitory; (3) a school building to accommodate 125 pupils; (4) a commissary and office building; (5) a sewer system, and (6) a shop building.

Thanking you for past favors and the courteous treatment accorded my requests and recommendations, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARRY F. LISTON,
Superintendent, Special District Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY ON ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION.

COVELO, CAL., *July 25, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report as missionary at this agency:

I took charge of the mission on the 15th of last October, and notwithstanding the many discouraging features have had a good attendance both at church and Sabbath school. The most discouraging fact met with was the condition of our building here, which is almost a total wreck, affording very little protection from rain or snow with no possibilities whatever of heating.

We are rejoiced to be able to report an increased membership, and as the present outlook for building improvements is good, we hope to accomplish greater results during the next fiscal year.

Another discouragement met with is the Indian marriages still practiced by these people. Stringent laws should be enacted against this practice and authority given the agent to enforce them. We beg your serious consideration of this important question.

Respectfully submitted.

REV. LEU SCHILLINGER, *Missionary.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Harry F. Liston, superintendent.)

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN COLORADO.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY,
Ignacio, Colo., August 25, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year 1900.

Health.—The general health of the entire tribe has been good, fewer deaths and less sickness occurring than for many years past. As the work of a physician is done by contract at both agencies, it often becomes necessary to send the more serious cases to the Mercy Hospital at Durango, where they may be under the daily supervision of a physician and hospital attendants. This entails considerable expense during the course of a year, and it would be more economical to have a resident physician at both the Ignacio and Navajo Springs agencies.

In comparison with other Indian tribes, I believe the Ute to be an exceptionally sturdy, healthy people, there being no disease of a tubercular or venereal nature established among them; consequently scrofula, sore eyes, and like afflictions are comparatively unknown.

Farming.—It is gratifying to witness the improvement made by the Ute residing on the eastern end of the reservation since they were allotted. They are rapidly developing their allotments into fine farms, take an interest in such work, and derive considerable revenue therefrom. Their products find a ready market at home, and it is a question of completion of the irrigation system now under process of construction when the allotted Ute will be self-supporting.

In this connection I would also state that I believe the Indian naturally adapted to stock raising, as many of the allotted Ute now own herds of cattle and sheep which they care for in a commendable manner.

The present season is the dryest known in this part of Colorado for many years, with the result that the grazing is very poor and stock are not doing as well as usual. The drought has not affected the crop so much on the ranches that have ditches, but the hay lands that are without water are almost barren. There has been no rainfall in the months of June, July, and August of the present year.

Irrigation.—During the year past what is known as the West Side ditch has been completed, the same being a large canal taken out of Pine River near the Ignacio subagency, and carrying water out on the high mesa lands that lie west of Pine River, conducting water to thousands of acres of fertile land. The Department has realized the importance of establishing these ditches at the earliest practicable date, thus securing forever the water rights for the Indians before all the water in all the streams is appropriated by the whites, who are rapidly settling on the vacant lands and taking out ditches, the result of which will be in a short time a great scarcity of water in all the streams in this section that run through the

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allotted portion of the reservation. There are now in operation two large canals conveying water to Indian lands that lie away from the water courses, in some cases as far as 8 miles. Besides these, are many smaller ditches used to water farms that lie adjacent to the river.

All the construction work thus far done to furnish water for Indian lands has been on the allotted portion of the reserve, the long-promised water supply for the unallotted Ute not yet having been commenced. Lands in this section are valueless without water and resemble a desert where water is not obtainable.

Leasing.—There have been many opportunities to lease lands to good advantage, but the requirements of the Department have been almost prohibitive thus far in that line, but two leases being accomplished during the past year. The term of a lease lasts but three years, and it would be a fair consideration for a single allotment of 160 acres to put same in a good state of cultivation, or in case of part thereof, to build a substantial house of permanent improvement, without the payment of cash rent in addition, so that at the expiration of the lease the Indian would have a developed farm to start with. This office was flooded with applications to lease last spring, but when the applicants were informed as to what would be required of them they declined to accept the terms.

Department.—The general behavior of the Indians has been excellent, as is always the case with those on the allotted part of the reserve, no crimes having been perpetrated and the only trouble arising being an occasional drunk, which cases are promptly handled by the police. The Mexicans are the cause of most of the bad conduct by introducing whisky and gambling with them. It is a difficult matter to get rid of such offenders since allotments were taken by the Indians.

Education.—Some progress was made in the way of education during the year past, a great effort being made last fall to put children in the Fort Lewis school. It is a fact to be regretted that Ute children have never attended school heretofore, with a few exceptional cases; but we were successful in securing 25 and placing them in Fort Lewis. Some of these ran away and one died at the school. Our efforts will be commenced with renewed vigor this fall, and we have reason to believe will be attended by gratifying results.

The following report of the Presbyterian Mission school at Ignacio is handed me by Miss Gertrude R. Hileman, teacher:

> Total number of pupils enrolled during term, 37; average attendance, 17; progress, tolerably good. The English language is the only language taught or spoken in the schoolroom.
> Length of term, seven months.

A small school is conducted by Miss Floretta Shields near the line of the unallotted Ute, at a distance of about 6 miles from the Navajo Springs Agency.

Unallotted Ute.—When these Indians were offered their choice to accept allotments or not, about two-thirds of the tribe, comprised almost entirely of the Wiminuche bands of Southern Ute, refused to be allotted and were removed to the western half of the reservation with the promise that they would be given a system of irrigation with which to reclaim the desert they were sent to. Five years have passed and the desert is still there as it was, the Indians barely existing, being wholly dependent upon what is issued them for a livelihood; this is sufficient to keep them for about two weeks out of a month. This condition obtains, notwithstanding the fact that Congress two years ago appropriated $150,000 for the purpose of furnishing water for the unallotted Ute. The idea seems to prevail that these are blanket Indians, lazy and shiftless, but on the contrary, if given an opportunity they would in time become self-supporting.

There are a few springs near the Navajo Springs Agency from which water is obtained for stock and domestic use. During the present dry summer these have gone dry, and the Indians have all been compelled to leave the reservation and go up into the mountains in search of water. There are at present very few Indians on the unallotted portion. I might add that with an irrigating canal on the diminished Ute Reservation the same would be one of the finest bodies of land in the State of Colorado, without which it is a worthless barren waste.

Conclusion.—The past fiscal year has seen three different Indian agents in charge of this agency, but fortunately the policies of each in the administration of the affairs of the agency were along the same lines.

We have been honored by visits from Inspector Tinker and Supervisor Dickson, which visits resulted in great benefit to the general welfare of the Indians.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH O. SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN IDAHO.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR FORT HALL AGENCY.

FORT HALL INDIAN AGENCY,
Rossfork, Idaho, September 11, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of the Fort Hall Indian Agency for the fiscal year 1900.

I assumed charge of this agency March 5, 1900, relieving Special Agent E. B. Reynolds. My short term of service and unfamiliarity with the work must excuse any deficiencies in my report.

Census.—This was recently and very carefully taken, and I think is absolutely correct. The population is as follows:

Males	695
Females	700
Total	1,395
Males above 18 years of age	418
Females above 14 years of age	468
School children 6 to 16 years of age	271

This is the first time that the Bannock and Shoshone tribes have been reported together, the population of the two tribes having always been reported separately. They are so intermarried and related to each other that it is nearly impossible to distinguish one from the other, many individuals being the offspring of intertribal marriages.

The location of this agency has been so frequently referred to that it would only be multiplying words to mention it again.

The fulfillment of the Fort Hall treaty will leave the agency much more centrally located than heretofore. All the desirable land, with considerable valuable timber, is reserved to the Indians, as well as the fertile bottoms along Snake River. The latter produce annually from 2,000 to 2,500 tons of wild hay, which commands a ready sale to the cattlemen.

Farming.—More than average progress has been made along this line in the past year. It has been rather a poor season, but those engaged in farming have increased their acreage, while others, hitherto having done nothing of this kind, have taken land and put in crops, all of which combined to materially increase the production, and this year, without adding a jot or tittle of "rose color" I may say they have made a creditable, if not a flattering, showing.

Still better results might have been made but for the failure on the part of the contractors to keep water in the recently constructed ditch from the dam on the Blackfoot River to Rossfork Creek. Early in the season quite a number of Indians took up and cleared land under this ditch, put in grain and alfalfa, all of which proved a total loss and was quite discouraging.

These people are industrious. If given land with water which they can control they rarely fail to produce something, and even with poor land, little water, and short seasons, they will, in most cases persevere when a white man would give up in disgust at the combinations of nature against him. They especially seem to understand the cutting, curing, and stacking of hay, and before the lapse of many years I predict that the raising of alfalfa for the market will prove a signal benefit to them as a means of adding to their incomes. They produce wheat, oats, potatoes, carrots, onions, and corn. Naturally the latter is frequently a failure, owing to the short seasons. Nearly all the more progressive people have gardens, where they raise ample vegetables for their own use.

Stock raising.—During the fiscal year 1900 the Indians sold 150,000 pounds of beef to the Government, and it is a noteworthy fact that the animals supplied were the very best, dressing a class of meat that would be rated first class in any market. In respect to the care given this industry, notable improvement has been made. They now employ herders, who see that the stock under their care does not stray, brand all calves; in short, they give the same care to their cattle that a white man does.

In the report of my predecessor attention was called to the need of new blood in the cattle on this reservation. This is again mentioned. A short while longer of inbreeding will greatly deteriorate the stock on this reservation. There has been no cause of complaint on account of Indians selling or killing their cattle without permission.

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Soon after taking charge of the agency there developed quite a demand for Indian ponies, and I encouraged the sale of all possible. Nearly 3,000 were sold, for which they realized about $13,000. In selling these ponies a triple good was accomplished: First, the saving to the range; second, a saving of the hay which would otherwise have been fed to them, and, lastly, the money received, which has in many instances been spent to good advantage. I anticipate that this demand will increase with another year, and, in my opinion, better prices prevail. These Indians have quite a number of good mares, and I have urged and will continue to urge them to breed for larger and better stock. Some have already adopted this advice and are beginning to realize the results. Ponies in the past were all right, but the Indian of to-day is commencing to note that one good steer is worth ten or twelve ponies.

Police and judges.—These have proven efficient and valuable in every way. The police have cheerfully and promptly executed my every order, and in every instance, especially when dealing with whites, have exercised good judgment and avoided friction with rare and commendable discernment. The judges have relieved me of all care in many matters of minor importance, and their decisions have universally been marked by thoughtfulness and equity. After carefully considering the matter in its every light, I decided to make an order requiring all policemen to wear short hair, and I did so. There was considerable protest, and a number of the force resigned, but I had applications from good men who were perfectly willing to comply with my order. I now have as neat and as faithful a force as there is in the service.

Education.—The Fort Hall boarding school has been progressive in both its literary and industrial departments, improvement in the latter particular being quite marked. No especial difficulty was experienced in filling and maintaining the school at its required capacity. In my opinion this school is generally overcrowded. This, with a rather unhealthy situation, causes more sickness and a greater mortality than under more favorable conditions would be expected. However, as the completion of the Fort Hall treaty insures those people a new and modern plant, we trust there will be no cause for complaint another year. The supplies, both of food and clothing, have been good, so far as they have come under my observation. The report of Supt. Hosea Locke is herewith handed you.

Missionary work.—In April the property of the Connecticut Indian Association, who have for twelve years maintained a mission school for girls here under the efficient care of Miss A. J. Frost, was turned over to the Episcopal Church. Under the watchful care of Bishop Funston and the resident minister, Mr. Mayens, the property has been greatly improved, and they are now in a position to accomplish much good among these people.

Miss Frost, working under the auspices of the Presbytorian Church, has through the kindness of your office secured land, and is now engaged in erecting a commodious church and mission house about 8 miles north of the agency. This faithful woman has worked for years among these people, and is just beginning to reap the results of her long years of self-denial and arduous labor. The Rev. Mr. Hayes, a Nez Percé Indian of the Presbyterian denomination, has spent a great deal of time with these people and has succeeded in organizing a church among them, with a membership of about 20.

Buildings.—The agency buildings, including barns, corrals, etc., are in good condition, and with a few necessary repairs will undoubtedly answer all requirements for several years to come. In this connection it might be well to mention that the cattle corrals and slaughterhouse are rather too near the employees' quarters, the odor at times being quite a disagreeable feature, aside from the unhealthfulness.

Sanitary.—Our condition in this respect is fair. There was no epidemic during the past year, though smallpox threatened us on every hand. I have instructed the agency physician to vaccinate all possible, and I think he has met with a fair measure of success. Early in the season I had all my police force vaccinated. The report of the physician is herewith handed you.

Miscellaneous.—There has been little or no trouble on account of whisky sales to Indians. These people gamble to quite a degree, the squaws being especially addicted to this vice, but they indulge by means of a native game, which is drawn out to such extreme attenuation that a lifetime would be required to lose even a moderate sum. Upon the whole these people may be said to be exceptionally free from the vices of civilization. Many of these Indians are now self-supporting, and—I say this in the very fullest sense—if all governmental aid were withdrawn they would continue to live, and live well, too. I have done my utmost to give good advice in reference to the $100,000 soon to be paid them, and I feel sure that a reasonable sum of it will be spent for betterments and articles of value in their homes and on their farms.

Medical.—The physician for this agency, Dr. T. M. Bridges, reports as follows:

	Male.	Female.
Taken sick or injured	350	288
Died	18	18
Treatment discontinued	3	1
Recovered	331	264
Remaining on hand	7	5

The deaths were due to the following diseases:

Consumption (various forms)	13
Bronchitis, acute	3
Accidental	2
Dysentery and diarrhea	2
Pneumonia and asthma	3
Apoplexy and peritonitis	2
Miscellaneous and unknown	12
Total	36

Eight were school children who had been excused from school on account of the diseases from which they died. There were 30 births, 12 males and 18 females. Five males and six females were married.

The past year has been remarkable for the general good health. This statement seems paradoxical when the number taken sick is compared with the totals of the fiscal year 1899, and is explained by the fact that the majority of the ill or injured in the last year called for my services, while the previous year (1899) doubtless 25 or 30 per cent either could not or, at least, did not secure my assistance.

During the year just closed I traveled 3,776 miles in making 234 visits to 130 individual Indians. Practically all of these calls were unsolicited. Every call for my services, with possibly one or two exceptions, was responded to. Along the line illustrating the progress these people have made in seeking the aid of the physician provided for them the following is not uninteresting:

	Fiscal year.				
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Number treated	173	244	421	517	647
Number visited	8	43	109	108	139
Number of visits made	12	92	132	203	234
Number of miles traveled	160	746	2,611	3,193	3,776
Number of births recorded	8	12	22	30	30

There was no epidemic during the year. Smallpox, however, was a constant menace, and on more than one occasion reached the boundary of the reservation. I successfully vaccinated 72, and I think about 250 adults have previously been vaccinated.

The "native medicine man" has not been greatly in evidence during this year, though I am inclined to think their work and influence has slightly increased the past six months. The principal harm accomplished is in their treatment of children, especially those excused from school for any illness. When a pupil at the school is taken sick the Indian, in his unreasoning antipathy to everything of the kind, promptly censures the school as being the cause of the disease and is angry with the school employees. This feeling he transfers to the agency physician when the child is sent home, and in his sorrow and anger applies to his "native medicine man," who, by means of a "sweat house," will soon close what might otherwise have proven a long and useful life.

Of some fourteen children excused from school this year, nine of whom died, I recall having seen but two of them, though I think in almost every case I asked and offered to go. The protection of these little ones, too young and helpless to care for themselves, is a matter that should command your most earnest consideration. It would only be just to afford the children as much protection as the ponies and cattle receive. In my judgment the practice of the medicine men should be absolutely prohibited in the case of school children returned to their homes on account of sickness.

The sanitary condition of the agency is fair. Attention has previously been called to the proximity of the slaughterhouse. Its distance and odor have not changed in the past year.

During the fiscal year just closed I carefully inspected 43 Indian houses as to their sanitary condition, ventilation, and cleanliness, finding 3 in perfect condition, 21 in good condition, 11 in poor condition, and 10 in bad condition. The surroundings were generally creditable. The potent factor in lowering the sanitary rating was want of ventilation. Absence in this particular was in many instances unavoidable, owing to the fact that when an Indian builds a house he is usually given one half a window, set solid in a frame, and is unable to raise, lower, or otherwise open it. It is respectfully suggested that if worthy of anything of the kind he should be given two half windows hinged in frames. This would furnish an easy method of obtaining some practical ventilation.

Employees.—These have been faithful and conscientious in the discharge of their several duties and have always cheerfully performed my every requirement. In conclusion I wish to thank you for the assistance always given me.

Respectfully submitted.

A. F. CALDWELL,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT HALL SCHOOL.

FORT HALL SCHOOL,
Fort Hall Agency, Idaho, July 3, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with the rules of the Indian school service, I herewith have the honor to submit my sixth annual report of Fort Hall school, Fort Hall Agency:

General remarks.—The school opened on September 4, 1899, and closed June 30, 1900. This term has been the most remarkable in some respects in the history of the school. There has been but very little sickness compared with other years. No deaths occurred at the school, but three pupils were sent home who have since died. The employees in the main have worked together in harmony. A regular detail was made each month, and the pupils assigned to the various departments for instructions. A close connection has been made between the literary and manual course of training.

School rooms.—Miss Mary C. Ramsey, principal teacher, has had charge of the literary department. The teachers have all done good work and given general satisfaction. Miss Ida L. Palmer, kindergartner, has been very successful in her work. I am thoroughly convinced that we should have the children very young, from 4 to 6 years of age. If they reach 10 or 15 years before coming to school their education is very slow and unsatisfactory.

Sanitary.—We have an abundance of cold mountain water, and our sewerage system is all that could be desired—open ditches of swift running water that flushes the closets—therefore there is but very little chance for malaria of any kind. The school physician, Dr. W. L. Shawk, has given this matter close attention. He has also done the most of the clerical work of the school.

Farm and garden.—C. E. Stewart, farmer, estimates that he will raise this year about 300 tons of hay, 700 bushels of oats, and 100 bushels of wheat. Besides attending to the usual farm work, he has about 250 head of cattle. The Department has generously allowed $150 to procure labor for making hay during the present season. One-half of the beef for this school term comes from the school herd of cattle, and I expect all to be furnished for the fiscal year 1902.

H. D. Shutt, industrial teacher, has the best showing for a garden, it is said, in the history of the school. He has 4,000 or more cabbage plants, about one-half matured, and the others later for winter use; 1,000 bushels of potatoes seems a sure thing; also onions, beets, carrots, pumpkins, squashes, and other vegetables in large quantities.

Miscellaneous.—W. K. Hilton, shoe and harness maker, has made several sets of harness, which have been issued to the Indians, besides doing a large amount of repairing for them. The children's shoes have been kept well repaired; consequently a saving in this direction has resulted.

Philip Lavatta has made satisfactory progress with the band, but the instruments were of a cheap grade, and are practically worn out and useless; therefore a new set becomes a necessity. A band is one of the leading factors in an Indian school. It has a great tendency to interest the Indians and make them support the school.

The matrons, seamstresses, laundress, and cook have been very efficient in their various departments. During the months of May and June sufficient butter was made to supply all the pupils with butter once or twice each week.

In view of the intended removal of the school and the building of a new plant at Ross Fork, I presume the old buildings will only be kept in repair at the least expense possible until the new buildings are completed. Agent A. F. Caldwell seems to be the master of the situation, and everything is giving satisfaction and going pleasantly.

The closing exercises of the school commenced on Friday, June 29. Morning, 10:30, awarding of prizes; afternoon, 2:30, dress parade; evening, literary exercises. A large number of visitors were present from Pocatello, Blackfoot, and other towns, who seemed to enjoy themselves very much, and were complimentary in praising the pupils for their general proficiency.

Respectfully,

HOSEA LOCKE, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through A. F. Caldwell, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF AGENT FOR LEMHI AGENCY.

LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO, *August 25, 1900.*

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit this my third annual report of affairs at this agency and school, accompanied by statistical information, together with a census of these Indians for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Census.—The total population by tribes, as shown by the census taken June 30, 1900, is as follows:

Shoshone	312
Bannock	91
Sheepeater	90
Total (males, 235; females, 258)	493
Males over 18 years	152
Males 18 years and under	83
Females over 14 years	160
Females 14 years and under	98
Total of all ages	493
Number of children between 6 and 18 years:	
Males	50
Females	66
Total	116

This shows but little change from last year—a decrease in population of 4 males and 15 females, making a loss in population of 19, which is due in part to the fact that hitherto a number of Indians have been carried on this roll who had removed to the Fort Hall Reservation and elsewhere and had taken up a permanent residence outside of this reservation.

Condition.—The condition of the Indians on the Lemhi Agency as a tribe has not improved materially; in fact, I might say it remains practically the same as when reported a year ago. There has been more activity, however, on the part of some, especially the farming Indians. Their holdings have been enlarged and improved, a few more log houses have been erected for occupancy, and better and more substantial fences have been constructed to inclose their farms. In this respect their condition has improved, and they have become more nearly self-supporting.

It is a fact that but few, if any, of these Indians are capable of caring for themselves; consequently they must rely, in great measure, upon the Government for support. It is necessary, then, for the Government to support them until such time as they can provide for themselves. This should be done, but they should not be supported in idleness, as such a course would tend to make paupers of them; but they should be cared for in such a way that while being supported they are also being taught to rely more upon their own efforts and not so much upon the generous Government. They should be taught that much depends upon themselves if they receive support. So long as the Government gives them everything, without effort on their part, many will not try to help themselves, but will remain dependent.

Many of our Indians would work more, I believe, if they had the implements to do with; and I am inclined to the opinion that they would be glad to work for wagons, plows, harrows, harness, etc., if they had the opportunity; but with the small appropriation for their support many are obliged to leave the reservation and go to the mountains in quest of game upon which to subsist. While this policy will never lead to civilization, I find no alternative to pursue under present conditions.

Habits and morals.—There has been no perceptible change in their habits, customs, and moral status, except that the old custom of requiring the women to cultivate the land and do all the drudgery is being discontinued, and the Indian women are assigned their true sphere in the household.

In spite of all our efforts, a large number still persist in living in the overcrowded tepee. Many of the houses are unoccupied the greater part of the year. In fact most of the Indians who possess houses also have their tepee situated near by. Their old-time habits, customs, and mode of living are so deeply rooted in them that it is doubtful if anything short of compulsion will cause them to abandon the Indian wigwam for the white man's more substantial and desirable dwelling.

Superstition, with its attendant evils, is gradually disappearing.

Disposition.—These people have always been peaceably inclined, but indolent, ungrateful, and given to vice and idleness. Their sense of duty to themselves and others is very dull. Many have no ambition to work at gainful occupations or provide for the future, and show but little disposition to educate their children. Their chief desire rests in the thought that the generous Government will feed and clothe them while they drift and lead a life of inactivity.

Progress.—About 45 per cent of the subsistence of these Indians is obtained by laboring for themselves or others in gainful and civilized pursuits; 31 per cent by issue of Government rations; 24 per cent by hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.

In the way of supplies, they received from the Government last year 45,000 pounds of flour; 125,000 pounds of beef, gross; sugar, 2,200 pounds; coffee, 1,441 pounds; rice, 700 pounds; salt, 700 pounds, and baking powder 500 pounds, which were divided into 52 parts, one part issued weekly.

Aside from some 65 families who own or cultivate farms the balance are wholly dependent on the Government and what they can obtain by fishing, hunting, and begging, and lead a nomadic life, given to idleness and degradation, and are addicted to horse racing, gambling, and dancing. Every effort has been put forth to induce this faction to settle down and follow some gainful occupation, whereby they may obtain an honest living and in time become independent of Government aid, which they now look upon as a thing to be perpetuated.

The farming Indians have done more work this year than ever before, under the supervision of two practical farmers and direction of the agent, and are now getting their holdings in pretty good condition, and are on the road to success. Many, when not engaged on their own farms, find employment of the white settlers in the valley during the spring months and harvest season. They also ride the range for stock for white settlers, for which they receive from $1 to $1.50 per day and board. The financial status of this faction is comparatively good.

REF0073894

I have not, however, been able to devote as much personal attention to the Indians as I would like. The great multitude of reports and accounts to be rendered for the simplest transaction, as required by the Department, renders it difficult for the agent to give the attention and encouragement that they should receive for their upbuilding and general welfare.

Agriculture.—On reviewing last year's work, though less productive of good than I hoped for at the beginning, much has been accomplished in the way of starting the Indians on the road to self-support. When this point is attained, they will begin to realize the advantages of an education. This work, though not pleasant, must be carried on with a will and determination to succeed, until finally success will crown our efforts. These Indians are being taught and encouraged in farming in every way possible, for when thrown on their own resources agriculture will be about their only means of support. They can not be expected to compete with those in professional life, but will rely on manual labor, so the education that tends toward their self-support is a step in the right direction along the line of civilization and advancement. To teach the Indian how to obtain an honest living in keeping with his ability is the idea. This can be done in no better way than by instruction in practical farming, and the education that fails to prepare him for this is the height of folly.

They must live, and until furnished with implements and taught to use them they are forced to look to the chase. Many do not confine themselves to the reservation, but roam from place to place and go to the mountains in pursuit of game; though were they all to remain on the reservation, without wagons and farm implements, they could not live. The appropriation of $13,000 for the support, civilization, and instruction of the Bannock, Shoshoni, and Sheepeater Indians of the Lemhi Agency furnishes but a small part of their living. Of this sum about $5,179 are expended for implements and annuity goods, and $7,821 in the purchasing of subsistence to supply 493 Indians for the entire year, which is practically $15.87 for each Indian, or a fraction over 30¼ cents per week to supply their food, which is an utter impossibility. Is it then any wonder that they make their visits in quest of game and are slow to improve their condition by settling on land? It can not reasonably be expected that they will till the soil on one-fourth rations and with the scanty implements at hand.

The following items will show that, notwithstanding the disadvantages, the farming of the Indians has been attended with better success the past year than ever before.

Land under fence (approximated)	acres	1,451
Land under cultivation	do	833
Wheat	bushels	554
Oats	do	2,960
Hay	tons	617
Ruta-bagas	bushels	768
Carrots	do	611
Beets	do	335
Potatoes	do	1,082
Turnips	do	578
Onions	do	465
Parsnips	do	100
Other vegetables	do	324
Wood	cords	145

Education.—The Lemhi Agency boarding school opened on September 1, 1899, with a small attendance, and closed June 30, 1900, with 32 scholars enrolled, which is all that can be healthfully accommodated in the schoolbuilding. The average age of the pupils was 11¼ years; average attendance for the year, 29. The cost of maintaining the school was $5,270.

The Indians, like all other people of little mental development, are given to superstition, which is a great barrier to their education; and until these superstitious ideas are eradicated little progress can be made. These are an obstinate people, and loath to take on civilization. The children have no desire to attend school, and their parents exercise no authority to compel them to go. The Indians of this reservation have not yet reached that state of civilization to know the advantages of education, and consequently look upon school work with abhorrence. They have no desire whatever for knowledge or Christianity. With this feeling of mind it is a very difficult task to teach them, for they are constantly at rebellion against civilizing elements. At present I can see no material advancement in this school, but the seed sown may germinate and bring forth good fruit in after years.

Indian youth should be kept constantly in school; their vacation should be taken at the school premises, and be devoted simply to a change of work, with much

recreation. I believe if the children can not be persuaded to spend the vacation at the school, they should be compelled to do so. Some one says that will prejudice the school in the minds of the adult Indians. What if it does? The sooner we quit consulting the Indian about his welfare, the better for the Indian. The more one tries to reason with these Indians the more entangled he becomes.

A large number of the young Indians on this reservation have been instructed in this school, but the missionary labors under which they were educated have proven unavailing, and they have, with few exceptions, returned to their normal condition and uncivilized habits, wearing blankets, squaw dress, and adorning themselves with feathers and paint in hideous fashion.

Allotment.—No allotments have ever been made on this reservation. It has been the custom of these people for years to select their land themselves. Possession is ownership with them and they respect the holdings of others, and regard them as sacred as if they had perfect titles to the land.

Missionary work.—No ministers of the gospel of any denomination or church organizations are to be found on this reservation; hence the spiritual interests of these Indians are suffering in an untold measure. I am strongly inclined to the opinion that the devoted efforts of one missionary would, in a few years, be productive of much good. Though our agency is small, I believe this is a good field for Christian work.

Court of Indian offenses.—Less than one year ago a court of Indian offenses was organized; but on account of the peculiar ideas held by the Indians, and their diminutive sense of right and wrong, minor offenses only are intrusted to this court. The decisions of this court, in the more important cases, are adjusted by the agent.

Police.—The police of this tribe are inefficient and ineffective, and slow to report misdemeanors of the Indians. I earnestly recommend that the agent be allowed to employ good police from some other tribe to assist in maintaining order and discipline on the reservation.

Irrigation.—When the canal now being constructed is finished, I shall endeavor to locate all the Indians that show any disposition to farm, so far as they can be supplied with agricultural implements, and endeavor to advance them toward a state of self-sustaining civilization.

Stock raising.—A living can not be made on this reservation by agriculture alone, without Government support, by reason of the short growing season, due to the altitude. Stock raising should be adopted as a business pursuit, in which they manifest considerable interest, and for which this reservation is so admirably adapted. As an incentive to take land in severalty, and establish comfortable homes, I earnestly recommend that at least 100 good young heifers be issued to those who are deserving, and will settle on land and provide feed to winter cattle.

Earnings.—The following table will show the amount of money received by the Indians for produce, etc., sold to the Government, and elsewhere, during the fiscal year:

Transporting 14,780 pounds freight for Government	$147.80
Cutting and delivering 145 cords wood	725.00
Produce sold to United States Government	1,180.75
Sales of gloves, moccasins, etc. (estimated)	850.00
Total	2,903.55

Sanitary.—The general health of these Indians has been good, there having been no epidemics among them, yet a greater number of deaths than usual have occurred, a number of which were caused from old age, one suicide, and one death from the effects of drinking Florida water.

There have been reported 17 deaths and 13 births during the year. The death and birth rate, in proportion to the population since last year, has been, approximately, 3½ per cent for the former and 2½ per cent for the latter. The rate of death among them is small though, considering that a great many of them are contaminated with constitutional diseases, such as scrofula and its kindred afflictions.

Whatever good has been accomplished, much is due to the industry and efficiency of the whole employees force.

In conclusion, I desire again to return thanks to the Department for prompt and courteous treatment in the many and vexatious duties on a reservation.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

E. M. YEARIAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF0073895

REPORT OF AGENT FOR NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY.

NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY,
Spalding, Idaho, September 1, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor in compliance with the rules and regulations of your office to transmit herewith my second annual report of affairs at this agency:

Health of tribe.—The health of the Nez Percé tribe has been uniformly good, no epidemics of any seriousness having visited the tribe during the past year. The smallpox broke out among them last spring, but owing to a strict quarantine being placed over the patients, the disease was confined to eight persons. But one death occurred, the cause of which was attributed more to the secretly taking of a cold bath than to the smallpox.

Population.—This tribe consists of—

Males over 18 years of age	417
Females over 14 years of age	586
Children between 6 and 16 years of age	384
Total on reservation	1,634

Being a decrease of 5 from last year's report.

Industry.—No marked advancement over last year's report has been made during the past year by the Indians of this reservation in the matter of farming, for the reason that they have another payment coming to them for the sale of their surplus lands, and although the most of it is hypothecated, they will not settle down to the pursuit of any one industry as long as they have cash due them from the Government. As soon as they secure their last payment and spend it, I look for a decided change for the better among these Indians in this line. They then through necessity will turn their attention to the various avenues open to them for a livelihood.

Nearly all of the able-bodied Indians farm from 5 to 20 acres each, and I hope to have each Indian through compulsion increase the acreage annually, until they farm the maximum amount of which they are capable. A few farm large tracts; one full-blood Indian harvested 8,700 bushels of grain last year. The weighing, grading, and sale of this grain was under the supervision of this office. Many of the Indians that were industrious and constantly employed up to the time that the payments commenced for the sale of their surplus lands by the acquirement of large sums of money drifted into idleness and shiftlessness; many became addicted to drink.

Allotments.—There are about 1,890 allotments held by these Indians, any one of which will support a family of four if properly cultivated. Much of the land is on a high plateau, producing large crops of wheat, oats, flax, and barley, without irrigation. This high altitude, and consequently cold climate, does not suit the Indians for residences, consequently they mostly live in the deep valleys where the climate is very mild. There are 11 more allotments to be selected before all of this tribe will have been located.

Leasing.—There are now about 390 allotments covered in whole or in part by 321 leases approved, and in the course of approval, producing a cash revenue for the calendar year of 1900 of $29,240, all of which passes through this office. In addition to this cash income there will be expended approximately by the lessee, under the supervision of this office $8,000 in improvements on the allotted land leased. The income from leasing will, during the year 1901, approximately reach $40,000, and the improvements put on by lessees will increase proportionately. There are about 35 applications now awaiting investigation before leases are executed. Many of them have been waiting six months, owing to the congested amount of office work at this agency.

A great many half-breeds and Indians have surreptitiously leased their land without the consent or knowledge of the agent, and in a great many cases they repent when they find that the renter is insolvent, and then appeal to this office for assistance, in many instances after the renter has decamped for parts unknown. During the last year the bondsmen on many leases were compelled to pay the rental.

By careful watching of the lessees, the loss to Indians on approved leases during the last year has been reduced to 1 per cent. Whenever any action of the lessee is detected savoring of dishonesty, the crop is promptly turned over to the bondsmen for their protection. Great care is necessary to prevent unscrupulous renters from securing leases.

The limit of a lease for farming purposes should be extended to four years. Owing to a careless lot of renters occupying these lands in former years, the soil has become very foul, and for the preservation of the soil and in order to eradicate the weeds, it is in many instances necessary to summer-fallow the land; that is, it is plowed in the spring and cultivated at intervals during the summer, and sown late in the fall or in the early spring following. There is no encouragement for a lessee to take hold of a foul piece of land and do thorough work on it when he has no assurance of more than one crop off of it.

This reservation needs a competent farmer of extensive local experience, not only to supervise the handling of allotted lands, but to inspect the seed sown by Indians and lessees. Many Indians have become discouraged in the profits of farming, caused only by sowing foul seed, or by sowing seed upon foul land.

Fencing and roads.—The Indians are, through the lessees and by their own work, doing more fencing this summer than any other previous season. The whites, who have hundreds of homesteads scattered among the Indian allotments, are also doing a great deal of fencing; consequently there is a constant conflict as to lines, division fences, and roads, both public and private. The constant complaint and the inability of the agent for want of time to investigate and adjust all of the difficulties at times makes life a burden to the agent.

The location of roads has been a very difficult task, demanding more time than I have to devote to it. Heretofore roads were laid out at the will and dictation of the settlers, irrespective of the Indians' interests. So gross was the injustice done the allottees that I have refused to recognize any road in the three counties as a public road affecting Indian allotments wherein the Indians had not consented thereto, until I could personally inquire into the advisability and necessity of the same. The locating of public and private roads will, for some years to come, be a constant annoyance at this agency. The opening of some thirty are now awaiting action at this office. These Indians, being citizens, are required to pay a road tax of $4, or in lieu to do two days' work thereon annually, which they quite cheerfully do.

Religion.—Mental, industrial, and religious education is the essential and desirable acquisition for the coming generations of this tribe. This alone will raise them from semi-savagery to desirable citizenship. The five Presbyterian churches upon this reservation, presided over by native ministers, are continuing to spread their good influence among their people; the Methodist church with a native minister, and the Catholic church with a white missionary, are both exercising a wholesome influence over their congregations.

Liquor.—The inordinate appetite of many of these Indians for strong drinks, and the gratification of the same, is a constant annoyance. There are thirteen well-defined towns and twenty-odd post-offices upon this reservation, and it is almost impossible to suppress the liquor traffic, so scattered are the places where liquor is kept; although strictly prohibited by law the Indians seem to obtain it with ease. The law putting the deputy marshal under a salary has increased the cases of drunkenness among the Indians, owing to the indifference of the marshal. I have notified some twenty-five men during the last year, suspected of "boot-legging," that if they remained longer I should place them under arrest; in each case they left the reservation.

The sale of liquor on the reservation can only be reduced to a minimum by the placing of an active deputy marshal at this agency. The appetite for strong drink seems to be easily acquired among these Indians, and once it is acquired there seems to be no limit to their exertions to obtain any of the various spirituous liquors.

Crimes.—Since these Indians became citizens we have no court of Indian offenses. There are now five Indians awaiting trial by the State courts, two for robbery, two for horse stealing, and one for selling whisky to other Indians. There is one now serving time in the penitentiary, and one whose case is before the appellate court. The cause of nearly all of these Indian troubles can be traced to liquor.

Over 300 horses and cattle have been stolen from the Indians during the past year. Every effort has been made to apprehend these thieves, but owing to the ideal rendezvous in the mountains adjacent to the reservation, it is very difficult to capture them.

Very respectfully submitted.

C. T. STRANAHAN,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF0073896

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR QUAPAW AGENCY.

QUAPAW AGENCY, IND. T.,
Seneca, Mo., August 13, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith my report for the year ending June 30, 1900.

The following table shows the population of the different tribes located in this agency. This table enumerates all members of the eight tribes of this agency who received lands in severalty, whether living on or off their reservation; those born since the lands were allotted; those employed in the Indian service in various parts of the United States, and those attending nonreservation schools:

Tribe.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	School children between 6 and 18 years.	
						Males.	Females.
Wyandot	339	161	178	90	125	43	39
Seneca	337	160	177	80	106	45	49
Quapaw	251	119	132	60	74	32	30
Ottawa	170	93	73	50	45	32	29
Peoria	175	88	87	38	48	37	35
Miami	101	46	55	17	31	15	17
Eastern Shawnee	93	43	50	18	30	19	13
Modoc	49	22	27	16	18	2	3
Total	1,515	731	784	369	480	225	221

Civilization.—No serious crime was committed by the Indians during the year. The Indians of this agency are a law-abiding class of people. If it were not for the many disreputable white people who have been enabled to locate on these reservations under laws relating to the leasing of Indian lands, and the easy manner in which intoxicants are obtained along the Missouri border, this would be a very orderly community. Even under present conditions it compares favorably with any I am acquainted with. The one great failing of the Indian is, he does not want to be distinguished as "the man with the hoe." He is satisfied with any kind of an existence so long as the white man will do the work. Much earnest work is being done among the Indians by missionaries. I am sorry to say that they are not as successful as they should be considering their efforts and the privations they are compelled to undergo.

Industry and progress.—No advancement has been made by the different tribes in industrial pursuits during the year. There are a few individual cases where an effort has been made, and with success, to improve their condition, but these cases are very rare. Taking the Indian of this agency as a whole, they are taking a backward instead of a forward step. Less farm work is being performed by them each succeeding year, and more of the choice farming lands are being leased from time to time by white men. Unless laws can be enacted which will prevent the Indian from leasing all of his land the time will be very short when at least 95 per cent of the agricultural lands in this agency are controlled by white men.

Sale of Indian lands.—During the year there were 31 deeds filed in this office for approval by the Secretary of the Interior. Of this number 28 were for Peoria and Miami, and 3 for Wyandot lands. In all 1,793 acres were conveyed, for which a consideration of $21,386.50 was paid. The price per acre ranged from $4 to $30, or an average of $11.75 per acre.

Surplus or tribal lands.—The surplus lands of this agency are of little benefit to the tribes. In fact they are a source of contention and some disposition should be made of them at once. They should either be divided among the respective tribes or sold to the best advantage. When this is done and a settlement is made with the tribes now receiving small annuities an agent will not longer be required to look after the interests of these Indians, who are already citizens of the United States.

Education.—The schools of this agency have had a fairly prosperous year. The average attendance at both schools was very little below the maximum capacity.

The abolishing of the Quapaw school, I am satisfied, was a move in the right direction. One Indian boarding school in this small agency is all that is required. I do not believe it advisable to spend any great amount of money for further improvement or for the enlarging of the Seneca school plant. I am certain that the present capacity of this school will be ample if only those are allowed to attend who are actually entitled to the privileges. The census shows 440 children of school age in the different tribes. Without compulsory laws and taking into consideration the number at nonreservation schools, those attending schools in the towns of Miami, Wyandotte, and Peoria, and in day schools on the different reservations, and also those in families belonging to these tribes living off their reservations, not over one-third of the number on the census rolls can be counted on to attend the Seneca school. My opinion is that as soon as this Indian country becomes an organized Territory this school should also be abolished and a system of public schools established for both whites and Indians.

During the winter the Seneca school was unfortunate in experiencing an epidemic of measles. Between 40 and 50 pupils were severely ill at one time. Two deaths occurred among the pupils; however, these deaths can not be attributed to measles, as both children were afflicted with tuberculosis.

The completion of the new water and sewerage system during the winter has already been a great benefit to the children attending the school. For the protection of this improvement, and also for the health and comfort of the pupils, a steam or hot-water heating plant should be established before the coming winter sets in.

I submit herewith a report of the superintendent of the Seneca school.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD GOLDBERG,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SENECA, ETC., SCHOOL.

WYANDOTTE, IND. T., *June 30, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the Seneca, etc., boarding scool for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Attendance.—The same trouble exists now that has existed heretofore. The parents do not appreciate the school and can not see why their children can not learn as much in three months of the year as they can in ten months. The nearer white the more stubborn the parents are in this respect. There are no full-blood Indian pupils in the school except a few of the Seneca. These should be given a school, and all other tribes of this part of the reservation should be excluded from the benefits of a Government school, as none of them are more than one half Indian blood, and the majority not that, having in many cases only a sixteenth or a thirty-second part Indian blood.

The average attendance for the year has been about 120. It has been an everlasting struggle during the past two years to keep the attendance up to the capacity of the school. There are but three or four pupils that have been in attendance during the entire year, and these are orphans that have no homes to go to.

Schoolroom work.—Three excellent teachers have exerted every effort to make this department a success, and have succeeded as well as could be expected with the irregular attendance. A class of fourteen would have finished the course in this school if they had attended regularly, but as it is only four are ready for transfer.

Industrial work.—The industrial work for the boys is the usual routine of splitting wood, milking cows, working in the laundry, etc. I do not believe there is another Government school where the boys hate work as they do in this one. It is impossible to get them to do anything unless one of the employees is with them all the time. However, it is different with the girls; they are all anxious to work in the sewing room and can be relied upon to do their work faithfully and well.

Improvements.—A complete water and sewerage system, with gasoline engine, fire hydrants, etc., was completed about January 1, at a cost of $5,000. We have since been furnished 600 feet of good hose and now have an excellent fire protection.

Health.—There has been very little sickness among the pupils except an epidemic of measles in February. There were, in all, about fifty cases, and the result was the death of two pupils—a Wyandotte boy and a Seneca girl.

Closing.—In closing this report I desire to express my thanks to the faithful workers whom I have had the good fortune to have associated with me; also to Agent Goldberg for his helpful cooperation and kind treatment

Very respectfully,

R. A. COCHRAN,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Edward Goldberg, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF AGENT FOR UNION AGENCY.

UNION AGENCY, *Muscogee, Ind. T., August 31, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report referring to the work, progress, and events pertaining to affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, as required by section 203, Regulations of the Indian Office, 1894.

REF0073897

This report aims only to give a general outline of the work accomplished during the year and no attempt will be made to point out a way by which to "solve the Indian problem;" but a brief recital of facts will be attempted, accompanied by tables giving industrial and financial statistics of general interest, with other information.

From all this it will be observed that the past year has been, to a certain extent, a prosperous one for the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes.

Location.—The agency is located at Muscogee, Ind. T., on the main line of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, about 100 miles south of the Kansas border, and 157 miles north of the State of Texas. Muscogee is a busy little town of about 6,000 population. There is also located here the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, commonly known as the Dawes Commission. The United States court for the northern district of the Indian Territory has its headquarters here and court is in session practically all the time.

The offices of this agency, including the offices of the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory, the superintendent of schools for the Indian Territory, the revenue inspectors for the Creek and Cherokee nations, and the Creek school supervisor, are located on the second floor of a large, three-story brick building, and are rented from Mr. C. W. Turner. The Government owns no buildings at Muscogee.

Correspondence.—There were received during the year 12,195 letters aside from those from the Department, all of which, with very few exceptions, were answered. More than 2,000 complaints were filed by citizens of the Five Tribes against noncitizens, covering almost every conceivable subject.

Unlawful occupation of Indian lands.—A large majority of the complaints, however, were against white men, who in the past had intruded themselves upon the Indians and gained their confidence to a sufficient degree to secure possession of their prospective allotments, and after having secured possession refused to pay rent for the use of the land or to vacate the same, thus preventing the Indian from receiving any rents or profits therefrom. Many of the Indians received no rent from their farms for the past year, as their tenants refused to pay, and when notified by this office either to vacate the premises occupied by them or show cause why they should not be removed invariably presented as an answer to the complaint a dilapidated, lead-pencil written contract to the effect that they had leased the land for a period of years, and for the use thereof were to fence and erect improvements thereon, which, at the expiration of the contract, was to inure to the benefit of the Indian. An examination of those contracts disclosed that they were invariably in violation of tribal laws. More than seven-tenths of the noncitizens in possession of lands held by them under improvement contracts had not made the improvements agreed upon and they had enjoyed the possession of the land for years without paying a single cent of rent either to the nation or any Indian citizen and the rents were far in excess of the value of the improvements made by them.

Yet, despite the fact that the Indians were being imposed upon, this agency was powerless to aid them in securing possession of their farms or allotments on account of the provision contained in section 3 of the act of Congress, approved June 28, 1898 (30 Stat., p. 430), which is as follows:

> That any person being a noncitizen in possession of lands, holding the possession thereof under an agreement, lease, or improvement contract with either of said nations or tribes, or any citizen thereof, executed prior to January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, may, as to lands not exceeding in amount one hundred and sixty acres, in defence of any action for the possession of said lands show that he is and has been in peaceable possession of such lands, and that he has while in possession made lasting and valuable improvements thereon, and that he has not enjoyed the possession thereof a sufficient length of time to compensate him for such improvements. Thereupon the court or jury trying said cause shall determine the fair and reasonable value of such improvements and the fair and reasonable rental value of such lands for the time the same shall have been occupied by such person, and if the improvements exceed in value the amount of rents with which such persons should be charged, the court, in its judgment, shall specify such time as will, in the opinion of the court, compensate such person for the balance due, and award him possession for such time unless the amount be paid by claimant within such reasonable time as the court shall specify. If the finding be that the amount of rents exceed the value of the improvements, judgment shall be rendered against the defendant for such sum, for which execution may issue.

It will be observed that the court or jury trying or passing upon improvement contracts of noncitizens referred to in said act of Congress shall determine the fair and reasonable rental value of such lands for the time they shall have been occupied by such persons, and if the improvements exceed in value the amount of rents with which such persons should be charged, the court, in its judgment, shall specify such time as will, in the opinion of the court, compensate such person for the balance due, etc.

In order for the Indian citizen to secure possession of his land, it will be necessary for him to institute suit in the United States court. Many of the Indians are poor and unable to give bond as required by law, or to employ attorneys to prosecute their claim before the court, and are therefore left helpless. In order to assist indigent Indians, I would recommend that section 3, referred to above, be so modified as to vest the power in some official of the Government under the direct supervision of the Department of the Interior to investigate and pass upon the validity of the improvement contracts held by noncitizens in the Indian Territory, entered into prior to the passage of said act of Congress, and if it be found upon examination that the rents exceed in value the improvements placed upon the selection or farm of the individual Indian citizen, that this office be authorized to remove all noncitizens in unlawful possession of lands belonging to any Indian of the Five Tribes, and that the allottee be placed in unrestricted possession of his allotment.

In my judgment, the only remedy to prevent a continuance of this unlawful occupation of Indian lands is for Congress to pass a rigid law to protect the Indian citizen against the encroachment of aggressive and grasping whites. Persons unlawfully in possession of Indian lands should be made to feel and understand that the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes are still wards of the Government, and that the strong arm of the Interior Department can be evoked in order to secure them their rights, rights which have been granted to them by the Government of the United States under solemn treaties. It is of the highest importance that the lands of the Indians should be kept from further complication, at least until they shall have been allotted, and just and equitable laws should be passed governing contracts in this Territory. These contracts should be approved by a trusted agent of the Government in the Indian Territory before they shall have any force or be binding upon either party entering thereinto.

I have dwelt upon this subject at some length for the reason that it is one of the most important matters to be considered by the Department in solving the complex problem of placing the Indian allottee in possession of his selection of land.

The agreement between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, commonly known as the "Atoka agreement," provides that—

> The United States shall put each allottee in possession of his allotment and remove all persons therefrom objectionable to the allottee.

This section of the agreement is not specific, as it does not state how persons objectionable to the allottee shall be removed. Hundreds of allottees appeal to this agency urging the removal of persons occupying their prospective allotments.

The commission to the Five Civilized Tribes is about to establish a land office in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for the purpose of issuing certificates of selection of lands to allottees. I recommend that specific instructions be given as to the meaning of that part of the "Atoka agreement" above quoted in reference to placing the allottee in possession of his allotment.

If the allottee is forced to file suit in the United States court in order to have intruders removed from his land, it will entail upon him an expense which he is unable to pay, and will also prevent him from acquiring immediate possession of his selection of land on account of the delay which of necessity will occur where so many suits of like character are filed. This is a question of vital importance that will have to be met within the next year, and I therefore urge that some adequate method be provided for placing allottees in the nations mentioned in possession of their allotments with as little delay and friction as possible.

Population.—There has been no material increase in the Indian population of the Five Tribes during the last fiscal year, although a large immigration has been coming into all parts of the Territory, composed of noncitizen farmers, merchants, and mechanics. The coal mining camps that were temporarily affected on account of the strike by the coal miners in the coal regions of the Choctaw Nation, in the mining towns or camps of Alderson, Hartshorne, Lehigh, Krebs, and Coalgate, are again filling up, and upon every hand may be seen the evidence of renewed business activity.

No census of the Indian population has been taken during the year by this agency, but careful estimates of the total population of the Territory compiled from the records of the commission of the Five Civilized Tribes is given herewith, and is probably as nearly accurate as can be estimated without making an actual enumeration.

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	Number.	Total.	Acres of land.a
Choctaw Indians	16,000		
Choctaw freedmen	4,250	20,250	
Chickasaw Indians	6,000		b 11,338,935
Chickasaw freedmen	4,500	10,500	
Creek Indians	10,000		
Creek freedmen	6,000	16,000	3,040,000
Cherokee Indians	31,000		
Cherokee freedmen	4,000	35,000	5,031,351
Seminole	3,000	3,000	366,000
Total		84,750	19,776,286

a These are estimates. For areas as shown by tract books in Indian Bureau see table on page 104.
b About.

Indian police.—The Indian police have rendered excellent service during the past year, and are very efficient, considering the small compensation which they receive. I desire to renew my recommendation, made in my first annual report, that "a smaller number be employed and their allowance be made sufficient to keep them continually in the field."

At present the force consists of 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 sergeants, 22 privates, making a total of 28. They are stationed as follows: Cherokee Nation, 6; Choctaw Nation, 9; Creek Nation, 8; Chickasaw Nation, 4; Seminole Nation, 1.

It is suggested that in view of the new and changed conditions in the tribal governments, Congress be asked to reduce the police force in the Indian Territory to not to exceed 11 members; that they be paid a salary of $50 per month and actual and necessary traveling expenses, and that the captain be allowed $75 per month and like expenses. The compensation will then be sufficient to enable them to devote their entire time to the service. During the past year the force was almost constantly employed in making investigations upon complaints made by Indian citizens against intruders, many of whom the police were obliged to remove from the Territory under orders from your office to this agency.

Attention is invited to Exhibit A, which is a letter from J. W. Ellis, the present captain of the United States Indian police of this agency, wherein he mentions the duties of the police and makes suggestions which will, in his judgment, improve their efficiency.

Early in the year the following instructions were issued for the guidance of Indian police at this agency, and the force has been held to strict account for the proper observance of the same:

GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF INDIAN POLICEMEN.

1. Every member of the police force of this agency must render prompt obedience to superiors, conform strictly to the prescribed rules and regulations, be orderly and respectful in deportment, and refrain from profane, insolent, or vulgar language.
2. Must not only perform regular duty assigned, but be ready for special service at all times.
3. Indian police have no authority to deputize any person as their proxy or assistant.
4. No member shall be allowed to be concerned, directly or indirectly, in any compromise or arrangement between a party suspected of cri e and the party alleged to have been injured.
5. No member shall drink intoxicating liqu under any circumstances.
6. No member shall maltreat or use unnec ry violence toward a prisoner or other person.
7. Charges against a member of the police orce must be made to the agent by the injured parties.
8. No member of the force shall sell, bart , exchange, or loan, or give away any clothes, arms, etc., that may be furnished by this agency, or that may be captured by him in the exercise of his duties.
9. All weapons captured by Indian policemen must be turned over to this office with a statement showing the circumstances and reasons for the capture.
10. Any member may be removed from office: For intoxication; for willful noncompliance with rules or disobedience of orders; for violent, insolent, or vulgar language or behavior; for willful maltreating prisoners or using unnecessary violence; for committing a crime or misdemeanor or neglect of duty.
11. On the resignation, death, or discharge of a member of the police force, all Government property except the uniform, must be returned to this office.
12. In all cases members of the police force, must act in concert, and with coolness and firmness.
13. Indian police must keep this office at all times fully informed of persons introducing cattle, cutting, or removing timber or prairie hay from the public domain or committing any other unlawful acts.
14. Policemen will be especially vigilant in detecting and arresting perpetrators for: Stealing timber from the reservation; setting fire to prairies; selling intoxicating liquors or having them in possession; herding or driving cattle on or through any of the nations of the Five Tribes, by noncit ns without permission.
15. Th members of the police force should cooperate as far as possible with the local and Federal officers co tent with Federal and local law.

16. It has been ascertained that 5 per cent of the crime in the Indian Territory is directly traceable to intoxicating liquors. Indian policemen are instructed to keep vigilant watch against the introduction of intoxicating liquors. At express or freight offices you will, on having reasonable grounds of suspicion that certain particular packages contain intoxicating liquors, open and examine such suspicious packages, and if intoxicants are found you will immediately destroy the same and make full report thereof to this agency. In making these seizures of intoxicating liquors, you must make every search in the presence of the railroad or express agent; must not permit outside persons to be present under any pretext; must examine or search only such packages as there are reasonable grounds for suspecting contain intoxicants; must handle all packages with proper care, remembering that Indian policemen are responsible for damage committed.
17. Indian police are furnished with commissions which must be exhibited when authority is questioned.
18. While it is not expected nor desirable that Indian police should ask permission to absent themselves from their usual post-office addresses, it is expected that you will be required to report such absence to this agency for its information.
19. It is the duty of the Indian policemen to sustain the honor and good reputation of the force, and they must report any member of the force acting in such a way as to lower and degrade their credit and good standing.
20. Report also, immediately upon the receipt of this notice, what property you have belonging to the Government, as United States police shield, or badge, arms, uniform, etc.
21. Acknowledge receipt of these instructions and carefully preserve them. Special instructions will be issued from time to time as occasion may require, copies of which will be furnished you.

Smallpox.—*Cherokee Nation.*—Early in the month of March last a report was received at this office, and also by the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory, that smallpox was raging in the Cherokee Nation, and, upon a request from the board of health of said nation, they were given full charge to care for and treat patients afflicted with smallpox, and to vaccinate all citizens of the Cherokee Nation who had been exposed and to take such other precautionary measures as they deemed advisable. Several United States Indian policemen were detailed to assist the board of health. Hon. Thomas M. Buffington, principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, issued an order to the Cherokee board of health, instructing them to use all possible measures to eradicate the disease and to cooperate with the United States officials.

The first cases that came to the attention of the board of health was that of Jeff Dick, an Indian, living 18 miles east of Vinita, and a neighbor of Dick's named Smith, both of whom afterwards died of confluent smallpox. These men contracted the disease from parties living near Joplin, Mo., and before it was recognized as smallpox large numbers were exposed, which resulted in 64 cases in that vicinity.

About this time smallpox appeared in other sections of the nation, and the Cherokee board of health, acting under the directions and orders from the principal chief, called to their assistance several physicians, nurses, and guards. Mr. Frank C. Churchill, revenue inspector for the Cherokee Nation, informs me that he interviewed each member of the board of health, also numerous physicians acting under their direction, as well as others who were practicing their profession independently, and they all agreed that the eruptive disease was true smallpox beyond question, although it was disputed by other physicians residing in the nation, including some who had contracted the disease, and that all persons with whom he had talked upon the subject admitted that in most cases the disease had been of a very mild form, so mild in fact that many persons were not confined to their beds in consequence of it.

In the town of Claremore there were in all 343 cases, being double the number contracting the disease in the same area elsewhere. It appears that when the first cases were discovered, about January 1, the local board of health notified the town council, who ordered the homes of patients quarantined; this order was afterwards, however, revoked. On the 5th day of February the Cherokee board ordered the quarantines reestablished, and from the very first appearance of smallpox in the town it continued to spread, and on April 12 the national board established a quarantine camp just outside the town where several tents were erected and a United States policeman put on guard, and most of the inhabitants of that vicinity vaccinated.

Much opposition to the action of the board of health was manifested in Claremore by a portion of the citizens, the newspapers, and some of the city officials, contending that the disease was not smallpox. On the 19th of April I issued from this office the following letter, which was printed by the board and distributed through the town. The requests therein contained were generally respected, and from that time on the physicians in charge of the quarantine camp had no serious opposition. This notice was also issued and extensively circulated in the Creek and Choctaw nations, where smallpox was raging at the same time:

To whom it may concern:

Whereas an epidemic of smallpox is prevailing in certain localities of the Cherokee Nation, endangering the lives of its residents and citizens, and whereas the Cherokee national board of

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health of the Cherokee Nation have been authorized and directed by this office to employ every means in their power to check and eradicate this disease from your nation, therefore I hereby order and direct every person living in such infected localities, or any person who may have been exposed thereto, who may not have been successfully vaccinated within the last twelve months, to submit to vaccination at once, and every house wherein victims of smallpox have resided to be fumigated or destroyed by fire where the same can not be thoroughly disinfected by fumigation. The cooperation of every person for the maintenance or support of these directions is earnestly desired, yet opposition to them by any one by counsel, advice, or resistance by physical force will not be tolerated.

The plan adopted by the board of health in treating smallpox patients was to remove all persons found to be infected to a quarantine station, where they were held and treated until such time that it was deemed safe to permit them to return to their homes. The stations consisted of tents when suitable buildings could not be procured, or where it was found more economical and effective the patients were quarantined at their homes, and when possible all persons who had been exposed were vaccinated, excepting in a few instances where the board was compelled to permit them to go without this important treatment owing to the fact of the great prejudice that existed against vaccination. In some instances bloodshed was narrowly averted, so determined was the stand of certain persons against submitting to vaccination. In such cases the parties were held in quarantine until the disease had developed, or that it was found that they were not afflicted by the contagion. All infected houses and patients, with their effects, were thoroughly fumigated and disinfected.

From the report of the board of health I found that 29 physicians, 6 Indian policemen, and 57 irregular employees, such as guards, nurses, cooks, etc., were employed, the entire expense of which, as reported by the secretary of the board, has been $19,454.48.

There were 817 cases of smallpox in the nation, 246 being Cherokee citizens and 571 citizens of the United States. These figures do not include those that were treated by private physicians, and the numbers refer entirely to those cases that came under the personal supervision and attendance of the Cherokee board of health.

The sentiment in the nation as to methods of procedure differed widely in the several towns when smallpox appeared, all the way from prompt action and cooperation with the board and other officials (as at Vinita, where the citizens, without exception, appeared to realize the importance of strict quarantine and vaccination) to points where there was open resistance, extending so far as to threaten the officials with violence should vaccination be attempted. I have no hesitancy in stating that the Cherokee medical board performed its duties faithfully under the trying circumstances.

It appears to be a well-established fact that smallpox develops and spreads more rapidly in cold than in warm weather. The past winter has been an exceptionally mild one, to which may possibly be attributed the very mild type of the disease, the death rate being only about 1 per cent of the cases reported. To what extent the fumigation of dwellings, bedding, and clothing has been effective it is impossible to determine; but I shall consider it very remarkable if persons are not contaminated thereby during the coming winter, thus causing another epidemic, unless early precautions are taken.

Indifference to the proper precautions to be taken to prevent the spread of smallpox is very marked as a rule in the Cherokee Nation. Smallpox has been prevalent along the borders of the Cherokee Nation, as well as at Denison, Tex.; Coffeyville, Kans.; Joplin, Mo., and at other points. The disease has been diagnosed as smallpox by a large number of educated and experienced physicians, and it has been clearly proven that it is highly contagious, and that isolation and vaccination alone suppressed it. Smallpox is loathsome in the extreme, many patients having suffered greatly from it, and the most zealous advocates of allowing it to spread will readily admit that it is not a disease one cares to contract.

Creek and Chickasaw nations.—Smallpox first made its appearance in the Creek Nation during the month of November, 1899. Many complaints were received at this office from various sections of the nation, and under orders from your office I placed Dr. Fite, of this town, in charge, with instructions to make a careful investigation and inform this agency whether or not smallpox existed, as reported, in the Creek Nation. The doctor visited Eufaula, Wagoner, Holdenville, and other towns, and made a careful examination of the cases reported, and afterwards advised this office that there was no question as to the disease being smallpox.

I immediately issued an order to the physician to quarantine the towns and establish detention stations, which was done, and Dr. J. W. Lowe was placed in charge of the station at Holdenville, with orders to vaccinate all persons in that locality where there was any danger of the smallpox occurring and spreading.

At this point we had six persons employed as guards. At Eufaula Dr. T. B. Benson was placed in charge of the camp established at that place and furnished with guards and policemen in order that he might enforce vaccination.

Information was received from Agent Patrick, of the Sac and Fox Agency, that smallpox was thought to exist near the western border of the Creek Nation, near his agency. Dr. Thompson, under directions of Dr. Fite, was at once sent to investigate the report. After a thorough investigation he returned to Muscogee and advised that no smallpox existed in that part of the Creek Nation. About this time all inmates of the jails were vaccinated.

On December 20 it was reported to this office that smallpox was raging at Colbert and other sections of the Chickasaw Nation. A committee of citizens residing at Colbert petitioned this agency for relief, and I at once sent Dr. Fite to that point with directions to visit other sections of the Chickasaw Nation and to take such measures as he deemed advisable to suppress it. He reported that the first case appeared at Colbert in December, about 3 miles east of the town, and in the family of one Pitman (colored), and that at the time of his arrival at Colbert there were 33 well-developed cases and 9 deaths had occurred, 8 of which were negroes and 1 white, and all afflicted were negroes with the exception of 5 white persons. There were 41 persons in the families of those who had the disease who had not yet developed it at the time of the doctor's visit. It was impossible to ascertain how many had been exposed outside of the families referred to. The town of Colbert is not incorporated, and having less than 200 inhabitants could not legally be incorporated. Its citizens had no funds for combating the disease except by public subscription. This they very magnanimously did, although the expenses were very heavy. Orders were issued requiring all persons to be vaccinated, and strict quarantine was established and other precautions necessary to stamp out the disease were taken.

At Kent, 12 miles east of Colbert, near Red River, one case was reported. This probably resulted from exposure with persons at Colbert who had the disease.

At Chickasha the doctor found two well-developed cases. They were being quarantined and cared for by a committee and by public subscription. At this place the citizens of the town agreed, so far as they were concerned, to meet the expense and carry out such regulations as were necessary to combat the disease, but were powerless to enforce quarantine regulations, having no town government. In view of existing conditions I furnished them with a United States Indian policeman, who was directed to establish a strict quarantine and to hold all persons in that vicinity who had been exposed and to compel others to submit to vaccination, and to take such other steps to prevent the spread of smallpox as was deemed necessary. This resulted in a complete stamping out of smallpox in the Chickasaw Nation, so far as this office was advised.

Governor Johnston, of the Chickasaw Nation, promptly cooperated with this office, and aided very materially in stamping out this loathsome disease among his people.

On the 13th of March the work of suppressing smallpox in the Creek Nation was turned over to the board of health of the nation. Dr. Callahan, a resident member and president of the board, was placed in active charge, and reported from time to time the progress made toward controlling the disease. I have been unable to ascertain the exact date of the appearance of smallpox in the nation or just where it came from, but from the best evidence obtainable it was brought here from some point in the Choctaw Nation to the town of Eufaula. From Eufaula it spread through the whole country west, where it was carried by pupils from the Eufaula High School. These pupils were allowed to go home after the fever developed, and through them it was spread throughout the country as far west as the Seminole Nation. These pupils were sent out from the Eufaula High School before it was generally known that smallpox existed at Eufaula.

The Indians have a marked fondness for visiting the sick, and it is very difficult to control them in this custom, no matter what the results may be. The suppression of smallpox in an enlightened community where its character is understood and its direct result fully appreciated is a task of no small magnitude and one attended with a great many difficulties; but when undertaken among people whose intelligence is far below par, and who know but little and care still less about its loathsome character and dangerous results, and who are full of all sorts of superstition and prejudice, the undertaking is one of much greater proportion.

Dr. Callahan reports that the board of health had to fight every conceivable opposition from the beginning. The full-blood Indians and negroes are very ignorant and superstitious, and these characteristics have been so played upon by designing persons among them that in a number of cases they were armed and ready to defend themselves when any member of the medical board visited them. So prejudiced were they against vaccination and being taken to a detention camp

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that the physicians had to go through the country, hunt them up, and take them by force. This state of affairs necessitated an increase of help and caused an additional expense that would not have occurred under ordinary circumstances. Many of the more intelligent and influential men among the Indians themselves were opposed to our efforts toward suppressing smallpox, and these, with the number of quack doctors scattered throughout the country, caused no end of trouble. They excited and worked upon the prejudice of the people to such a degree that they threatened to massacre the entire crew at some of the quarantine stations. These quack doctors charged that by vaccinating the people we were spreading the disease, and that any effort on the part of the medical board or this office to vaccinate should be stopped at all hazards.

The president of the medical board reported 204 cases at different camps, some of them of as virulent a form as could be imagined, others mild in character. So far as I have been able to find out, there were only 14 deaths from the disease in the Creek Nation; however, it is more than probable that others have died of the malady, as a great number were secreted in the woods in order to prevent the board of health from finding them.

The kind and humane treatment received by those who were detained in camps has convinced them of the correctness of the methods of handling the disease, and a great majority of them will be our strongest allies in another scourge of this character. Many of the full-bloods were found in destitute circumstances, being without clothing or food; and in a number of instances entire families were stricken with the disease and no one was left to wait upon the sick, all of whom came under the care of the board of health and were well treated and fed upon good, nurishing food.

During the year 900 persons in all were vaccinated in the Creek Nation by the board of health.

While the medical board was at work in the western part of the nation, an outbreak of scarlet fever occurred in the Wetumka National Boarding School, and within five days after it made its appearance there were 38 cases well developed. Some of them were very severe in character; four of the pupils died. Prompt action was taken and the school was quarantined and the cases isolated, thus preventing the further spread of the disease.

Considering the number of cases treated, the wide scope of country over which they were scattered, and the many difficulties encountered in caring for the invalids by Dr. Fite and Dr. J. O. Callahan, president of the board of health, I have no hesitancy in saying that they performed their duties faithfully under the very trying circumstances.

Choctaw Nation.—Neither this office nor the board of health of the Choctaw Nation has been able to locate definitely the first case of smallpox, but as near as could be determined, it first made its appearance at Hartshorne, a small mining town, during the month of June, 1899, and was called, or termed, "chicken pox," "Cuban itch," and "elephant itch." Shortly thereafter 8 cases were reported from Atoka. Upon investigation by this office there were found 8 well-developed cases of smallpox.

I immediately wired Governor McCurtain requesting that the board of health of the nation be placed in charge, and that they treat and care for all cases found, and to take prompt action in suppressing the dread disease. Later I was informed by the governor that the board of health consisted of three reputable physicians; that they had no authority for doing other work than examining physicians; that there was no law creating a board of health or prescribing their duties, and that there were no hospitals in the country, and on account of the peculiar condition of affairs hospitals could not be built. However, later on, it was decided that hospitals were not necessary, and that the few cases at Atoka could be easily taken care of, and I directed that detention camps be established and made as comfortable as possible.

In securing tents, fixtures, and food for these camps the board of health was compelled to work upon a credit basis. There were few Choctaw citizens who had the disease, and the nation had made no provision for their care, and at that time it was undecided as to whether the Choctaw Nation or the United States Government would take care of noncitizens. Under such circumstances, neither Government having made an appropriation, it was a difficult matter to induce merchants to supply the camps with the necessary tents and subsistence. I finally succeeded in inducing Wolf & Co., of South McAlester, to furnish supplies for the various camps in the immediate neighborhood of South McAlester.

Early in November the Choctaw Nation made an appropriation of $10,000 for taking care of its citizens, and issued national warrants. At that time I requested the board to make an estimate, as near as they possibly could, as to how long it would take to stamp out the smallpox, and about what expense would be incurred in caring for United States citizens afflicted with it. The board of health informed me that it was very uncertain as to what the expense would be, but that it would not be less than $50,000. They gave for their reason for the statement that the coal-mining towns were the hotbeds of the disease, and that the majority of the people of these places were citizens of the United States.

At Mine No. 2, where several thousand miners were residing, there were found 17 cases the first day the board of health examined the town. They found that everybody in it had been exposed, and the only thing that could be done was to quarantine the entire place, and to effectively do so it was necessary to employ about 30 guards at $3 per day. The miners were nearly all negroes, and were very ignorant, and in order to do anything with them we were compelled to use force to keep them within the quarantine line.

To give some idea as to the percentage of cases in these mining towns, where the population is continually changing, I have to say that up to January 1, 1900, out of 370 cases handled by the board of health, 200 were at coal-mining camps, or were traced directly back to them. It would appear, therefore, that at least 80 per cent of the cases were found in the mining camps.

During the month of November, 1899, the Choctaw general council passed a bill creating a board of health and prescribing their duties. This bill was not approved by the President of the United States until the 18th of April, 1900, and, of course, was not effective until that date. At the same time of the passage of the bill referred to a bill was passed compelling vaccination among the Choctaw citizens.

Immediately after the passage of these bills the board began the vaccination of Choctaw citizens. Physicians were sent all over the country and about 3,000 Choctaw citizens were vaccinated at the expense of the Choctaw government. At the same time there were a large number of citizens vaccinated by physicians who were not employed by the board of health. One physician alone reports over a thousand vaccinations. As a consequence there were very few cases among the Choctaw Indians, especially the full-bloods.

Dr. W. P. Hailey, secretary of the Choctaw medical board, informs me that if the board were empowered to enforce vaccination among the United States citizens without the danger of being drawn into a lawsuit, they (the medical board) would have had a smaller percentage of cases, and even those who had the disease would have had it in a modified form, as was the case in a few instances.

The number of cases treated by the board of health of the nation during the epidemic was over 1,000, of which 80 per cent were United States citizens, the death rate being about 2½ per cent. Of the remaining cases about 20 per cent were of the confluent type, others discreet or in a very mild form. The greatest percentage of deaths at any one place was at Allen, where, out of 9 cases, there were 4 deaths.

A number of the towns in the Indian Territory have been incorporated, and where smallpox appeared in such towns the municipal authorities cared for the afflicted at the expense of the municipality.

Opposition of Creeks to allotments.—I have no complaint to make against the conduct of the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes, no depredations being committed during the year. There is every reason to believe that Indian depredations and disturbances in this country are at an end.

A few full-blood Indians in the Creek Nation, under the leadership of Chitto Harjo and Hotulka Fixico, are strenuously opposing the allotment of lands, and have banded together and refuse to appear before the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes to select their allotments. These Indians are deluded with the hope or idea that there is a possibility of their securing the consent of the Government permitting them to return to their old customs and have their tribal government restored and live apart and separate from the rest of the world. They claim that all the changes that have been required of the Creek people by the Government since the time of making their treaties were due to the connivance and work of the more intelligent class of Creeks and was not done at the instance of the United States Government, and quite a number of the more ignorant class of Indians, mostly full-bloods, have been induced to believe the representations made to them, and from time to time conventions have been called to propagate this retrogressive sentiment among the Creek people.

The principal chief of the Creek Nation informs me that in the past much disturbance and violation of the peace and order among the Creeks has been caused by this same element. At times they would break out in open insurrection, attended with many casualties before it could be suppressed.

The present proposed policy of the Government to distribute the lands in severalty instead of their being held in common and having individual instead of tribal

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title and the withdrawal of all the powers of government from the Indians with a view to establishing a government over them with relations of citizenship has been the cause of this dissenting faction among the Creek people adopting the course they have.

I find from the records of the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes that a large majority of the Creek people have actually made selections of allotment and now hold certificates for such selections and are anxious for the consummation of a treaty or agreement which will give them titles in fee simple for their allotments. Other Indians are as rapidly as possible making selections of their allotments, and the only hindrance to the universal acceptance of allotment of lands in severalty by the Creek Indians is the influence exerted by the leaders of this dissenting faction, who term themselves the adherents of the "Hopothleyahola" treaty.

Early last spring this faction met in convention at Brush Hill, Ind. T., and appointed Chitto Harjo, Hotulka Fixico, and two others to go to Washington and present their protest against the changes in land tenure, and I understand that they are still in Washington, and that since their departure their followers have held numerous secret meetings and have elected a principal chief and other officers. They are now awaiting the return of the delegation from Washington. Letters received from the delegation at Washington by their followers have been extensively circulated. In these letters it was stated that they (the delegation) had defeated the agreement made between the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and the Creek delegates, and that all that was required of them now was to select their officers and reestablish their old forms and customs of government and they would then be recognized by the Washington authorities.

Such exaggerated and unfounded statements are causing some disturbance among the Creeks, and even among those who have accepted the policy of the Government and selected their lands in severalty many are disposed to give credit to the unfounded representations made by this delegation now in Washington. If these delegates representing the full-bloods can be induced to make a correct report of the result of their mission—its futility, and the impossibility of stopping or delaying the carrying out of the present policy of the United States Government—their visit to Washington will not have been without wholesome results.

Schools.—It is gratifying to note the steady and rapid progress that has been made during the past year with the schools for the Indian children in the Indian Territory. Much interest is being manifested, and efficient and competent teachers are being employed.

In accordance with rules and regulations of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, there has been appointed a superintendent of schools for the Indian Territory, also supervisors of schools for each nation, who are under the direction and supervision of the United States Indian inspector. It is the duty of said supervisors of schools to visit, from time to time, the several schools of the different tribes in the Indian Territory and to make report as to the efficiency of the teachers employed, as often as may be desired, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. They are also required to report upon the location and the condition of each school in the Territory, the methods of instruction employed, and to make recommendations concerning the same.

It will be observed, therefore, that this agency has no supervision over the schools in the Indian Territory, and that full power and authority is vested in the superintendent of schools and the supervisors, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed from time to time by the Secretary of the Interior.

From statistics furnished me by Superintendent Benedict I am enabled to furnish an estimate of the number of school children in the Territory between the ages of 6 and 18 years. The estimate follows:

Nation.	Indians.	Negroes.	Whites.	Total.
Cherokee	8,340	950	10,000	19,290
Creek	1,850	1,200	3,500	6,550
Choctaw	4,000	1,000	16,000	21,000
Chickasaw	1,500	1,000	25,000	27,500
Seminole	400	400	100	900
Total school population	16,090	4,650	54,600	75,340

From which it will be observed that there are:

Children of school age within the Indian Territory—	
Indian	16,090
Negro	4,650
White	54,600
Total	75,340

I am advised that the various nations have never built any local schoolhouses except their boarding schools or academies. All the day or neighborhood schools in the Territory have been erected by private donation or subscription.

I also submit the number of schools and academies in the Indian Territory which are attended by Indian pupils only:

Nation.	Academies.	Day schools.
Cherokee	4	124
Creek	9	60
Choctaw	4	124
Chickasaw	5	14
Seminole	2	2

In addition to the above, there are quite a number of mission schools established by the various religious denominations which are not under the control or supervision of either this office or the superintendent of schools, but are either under the direct control of the tribal authorities or conducted by the religious denominations.

Education is having its natural and inevitable effect on the Indians of the Five Tribes, as shown by the great improvement in their manner and method of living, the construction of their houses, and the cultivation of the soil.

Financial.—*Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.*—In my last annual report reference is made to the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior governing mineral leases and other matters in the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, under the provisions of the act of June 28, 1898. These regulations provided, among other things, that the Indian agent for the Union Agency, Ind. T., should receive and receipt for all royalties paid into his hands, accompanied by a sworn statement. Moneys so collected are deposited with the assistant treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, Mo., to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States for the benefit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, in the proportions of three-fourths to the Choctaws and one-fourth to the Chickasaws.

The regulations have been amended so as to fix the royalty on coal mined in the Indian Territory at 8 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds of mine-run coal, or coal as it is taken from the mines, including that which is commonly called slack, instead of 10 cents per ton for screen coal, as heretofore; on asphalt, 60 cents per ton for each and every ton produced weighing 2,000 pounds for refined and 10 cents per ton for crude asphalt, the change in the regulations taking effect March 1, 1900. The right was 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 advance or reduction of the royalty on coal and asphalt in a particular case shall not modify the general provisions of these regulations fixing the minimum royalty as above set out.

A recent ruling of the Department held that, under the provisions of 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 Congress of June 28, 1898, the Indian agent was only required to collect royalties on coal and asphalt. Such other royalties as may be due the nations, such as taxes on merchandise introduced and exposed for sale, permit and occupation taxes, rock royalty, etc., must be collected by the tribal authorities, as had been the custom prior to the passage of the act referred to.

The funds collected by the United States Indian agent on account of royalties on coal and asphalt mined, as stated above, are first deposited with the assistant treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States for the benefit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and afterwards disbursed by the United States Indian agent in payment of salaries of school-teachers,

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employees, and the incidental expenses in connection with the management of the schools of the Choctaw Nation. The proportionate amount of the funds collected belonging to the Chickasaw Nation are held in the Treasury and not disbursed through this office, the Chickasaws managing their own schools and paying the expenses incident thereto out of the tribal funds through their treasury.

The principal coal-mine operators of the Choctaw Nation are:

The Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company, with headquarters at Little Rock, Ark., and mines at Alderson, Hartshorne, Gowen, and Wilburton.

The Osage Coal and Mining Company, and the Atoka Coal and Mining Company, with mines at Lehigh, Coalgate, and Krebs, Ind. T., and headquarters at St. Louis, Mo. The two companies just mentioned are owned and controlled by one corporation.

The Kansas and Texas Coal Company, with mines at Krebs, Cherryvale, and Carbon, Ind. T., and near Jonson, Ark., with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo.

The Southwestern Coal and Improvement Company, with mines at Lehigh and Coalgate, Ind. T., with headquarters at Parsons, Kans.

The other coal-mine operators are: J. B. McDougal, D. Edwards & Son, Samples Coal and Mining Company, Hailey Coal and Mining Company, McAlester Coal and Mining Company, the Ozark Coal and Mining Company, the Cresent Coal Company, Pat Harley, Perry Brothers, M. Perona, the Capital Coal and Mining Company, the Sans Bois Coal Company, McAlester Coal and Mineral Company, Devlin-Weir Coal Company, successors to Indianola Coal and Railway Company; Archibald Coal and Mining Company, now owned by William Busby; the Eastern Coal and Mining Company, the Turkey Creek Coal Company, the St. Louis and Galveston Coal and Mining Company, and other small operators, all having mines in the Choctaw Nation.

The asphalt mines, with one exception, are located near Dougherty, Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory. The names of the operators are: the Brunswick Asphalt Company, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo.; the Caddo Asphalt Company, with headquarters at New York; the Elk Asphalt Company, with headquarters at Kansas City; the Rock Creek Natural Asphalt Company, with headquarters at Topeka, Kans.; the Moulton Asphalt and Mining Company, with headquarters at Coalgate, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory.

Below I give a statement in reference to the royalty collected by me for the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900:

Coal royalty	$137,377.82
Asphalt royalty	1,108.58
Stone royalty	243.70
Rock royalty	859.10
Sale of town lots	11,139.48
Total collected and deposited	150,728.98

An increase over the amount collected for the past fiscal year of $37,597.76. This appreciable increase is accounted for by the opening up of a number of new mines, and the further fact that no strikes have prevailed as during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

For comparison I give below a statement of the royalties collected by me during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900 (see last annual report):

Coal royalty	$107,766.03
Asphalt royalty	1,295.39
Rock royalty	1,083.90
Miscellaneous receipts	2,985.97
Total	113,131.22

From the moneys collected by me on account of the royalty on coal and asphalt mined I disbursed in the payment of salaries of school-teachers employed and for incidental expenses in connection with the management of schools in the Choctaw Nation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, $59,362.15. There are five academies in the Choctaw Nation, employing 60 persons, and from 105 to 110 neighborhood school-teachers. These teachers and employees are paid for their services by this office by means of a check drawn on the assistant treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, Mo. For further information in reference to the schools and how they are managed, attention is invited to that part of my report marked "Schools."

Payment of Choctaw warrants.—The act of Congress approved March 3, 1899 (30 Stat., p. 1099), provides:

> 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 the 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.

In conformity with said act, the Secretary of the Interior caused the indebtedness of the Choctaw Nation to be investigated by Special Inspector J. W. Zevely, and after said investigation had been completed I was directed to pay certain warrants that had been favorably passed upon by the inspector, amounting to $69,710.08. The unexpended balance of this fund, amounting to $5,289.92, has been returned to the Treasury. This payment was practically completed during the second quarter of the past fiscal year, but the holders of warrants continued to present and receive payment therefor to June 30, 1900.

Cherokee and Creek nations.—Under the general provisions of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1900, the Secretary of the Interior 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, rents, taxes, and permits of whatsoever kind or nature that may be due and payable to either of said nations. These revenues, after having been collected, are deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States with the assistant treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, Mo., for the benefit of the tribe to which it belongs.

As stated in my last annual report, the revenues due the Creek and Cherokee nations arise principally from the taxes imposed upon merchants and others doing business within the limits of their territories. There are a few small coal mines in each nation; the output, however, is small, and the royalty realized is proportionately so. In the Creek Nation there are 38 towns and about 600 traders; in the Cherokee Nation there are 82 towns and 454 traders. The Cherokee Nation imposes a tax of one-fourth of 1 per cent, and the Creek Nation 1 per cent on all merchandise introduced and offered for sale. The Creek Nation also imposes an occupation tax as follows:

	Per annum.
Dealer in hides, peltry, furs, wool, pecans, and other country produce	$50
Hotel affording accommodation for—	
50 or more guests	150
40 or more guests	75
30 or more guests	60
20 or more guests	40
10 or less guests	24
Printing office	50
Grist and flouring mill	50
Mill and cotton gin combined	50
Cotton gin alone	24
Grist mill alone	24
Livery and feed stable	50
Feed stable	24
Dray or freight wagon or passenger hack other than those run by livery stables paying tax as such	12
Saddlery or harness establishment and boot and shoe shop	24
Blacksmith and wagon shop	24
Furniture, cabinet, or work shop selling its own manufacture	24
Insurance agent (life or fire)	50
Banking establishment, one-half of one per cent of capital stock invested, assessment to be made on the bank on account of the shares thereof.	
Physician or surgeon with certificate from the national board	25
Dentist having diploma	25
Contractor and builder	25
Contracting painter, brick or stone mason	24
Permanently established photograph gallery	50
Butcher shop selling meats only	50
Lunch stand and restaurant	24
Sawmill and planer	25
Jewelry establishment	24
Laundry	24
Barber shop, one chair	12
Each additional chair	6
Tin shop doing custom work only	24
Tailoring establishment	24
Dressmaking and millinery establishment	24
Bakery and confectionery	25
Lemonade and ice-cream stand	12
Undertaking establishment	50
Gunsmith	12
Lawyer	25

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	Per annum.
Tombstone and marble dealer	$25
Milk dairy	25
Shooting gallery	12
Billiard and pool hall	50
Revolving swing and merry-go-round	24
Peddler selling musical instruments, books, and ornamental trees and shrubs, per month	2
Peddler, 5 per cent of goods introduced for sale.	
Menagerie and circus combined, per day	25
Circus without menagerie, per day	10
Concert in hall or tent, per day	5
Traveling photographer, per week	1

The total amount of royalty collected by me for the Creek Nation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, is as follows:

Coal royalty	$3,023.27
Merchandise and occupation tax	18,811.37
Pasture tax	4,344.65
Seized lumber	191.00
Total	26,370.19

as compared with $4,013.63 collected during the fiscal year 1899.

The following amounts of royalty were collected by me for the Cherokee Nation during the fiscal year 1900:

Coal royalty	$3,856.01
Merchandise tax	5,607.65
Hay royalty	4,474.88
Gravel royalty	100.00
Ferry tax	504.19
Cattle tax	1,956.00
Town lots	74.03
Seized lumber	250.00
Permit tax	2.00
Board of teachers at academies	2,330.77
Unexpended balance of school fund	299.53
Total	19,455.05

as compared with $3,150.87 collected during the fiscal year 1899. The increase in the amounts collected for the two nations is due to the efforts of the respective revenue collectors, Messrs. Guy P. Cobb for the Creek Nation and Mr. Frank C. Churchill for the Cherokee Nation. These officers are assisted in their duties by district revenue inspectors.

General.—The total amount of money received, deposited, and disbursed by this office during the past fiscal year, as shown by the records, was $825,020.76.

As stated before, every remittance to this office must be accompanied by sworn statements in duplicate. One of these statements is filed with the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory, and the other is forwarded to Washington with the quarterly accounts. All remittances are acknowledged.

Payment of Creek warrants.—During the quarter ending September 30, 1899, I received for disbursement Creek funds amounting to $296,000. Out of this sum I paid and retired Creek warrants aggregating in amount to $199,493.24, and $3,948.10 was used in paying expenses incurred by my predecessor, Agent Wisdom, in suppressing smallpox in the Creek Nation; the balance, $2,558.66, was returned to the Treasury. During the quarter ending March 31, 1900, there was placed to my official credit $48,751 of Creek funds. Of this amount $47,180.59 was used in paying and retiring Creek warrants, and $16 in paying an irregular employee (guard) for services rendered under direction of ex-Agent Wisdom during the smallpox epidemic which prevailed in the Creek Nation in 1899; the balance, $1,554.41, was returned to the Treasury.

From the above it will be noticed that the total amount disbursed in the payment of Creek warrants during the last fiscal year was $246,673.83, and in payment of expenses incurred in suppressing smallpox in the Creek Nation $3,964.10.

Creek warrants are drawn by the principal chief. Those drawn against the school fund, however, must be approved by the United States school supervisor for the Creek Nation, and those drawn against the general fund must be approved by the United States Indian agent. Checks in payment of these warrants are issued by the United States Indian agent on the assistant treasurer of the United States.

Payment of Cherokee warrants.—On April 28, 1900, in compliance with instructions from the Indian Office, I caused a notice to appear in the Cherokee Advocate, the official organ of the Cherokee Nation, stating that I would, at Muscogee, Ind. T., on Monday, May 16, 1900, and subsequent dates until disbursement was completed, disburse the interest due the Cherokee Nation from the United States Government on their invested fund, amounting to $160,314.19; the said sum of $160,314.19 being applicable to warrants drawn on the respective funds as follows:

General fund	$89,687.16
School fund	43,470.18
Orphan asylum fund	23,043.26
Insane asylum fund	4,113.59
Total	160,314.19

The notice also stated that the disbursement would be made under the laws of the Cherokee Nation, in so far as they were not in conflict with the laws of the United States or the rules and regulations prescribed by the Department of the Interior and of the United States Treasury for the government of disbursing officers.

Before making a payment on any warrant the indorsement of the original payee is required; if the original payee is deceased, then the indorsement must be made by the legally appointed administrator or executor of the estate; certified copies of letters of administration must be furnished. Powers of attorney were not recognized. The advertisement then gave the number of each warrant to be paid and the fund upon which it was drawn.

The owner of a warrant was also required to furnish an affidavit to the effect that he was the legal holder of the same, and that it was drawn to the best of his knowledge and belief for a valuable consideration rendered the Cherokee Nation.

Interest on all outstanding warrants, whether for a full year or not, by reason of a recent act of the Cherokee council, was paid up to April 28, 1900. The payment was continued to June 30, 1900. The recapitulatory statement shows that I have paid and retired—

Warrants with interest due thereon:	
461 general fund	$48,251.44
278 school fund	41,048.36
90 orphan fund	19,431.85
43 insane fund	3,710.53
Total	112,442.18

I also paid the interest on 3,813 warrants, as follows:

51 insane fund	$220.91
387 school fund	1,730.78
3,375 general fund	37,789.63
Total	39,756.32

The total amount paid out in retiring warrants and paying interest was $152,198.50; the balance, $8,115.69, was returned to the Treasury.

All Cherokee warrants bear interest from the date of registration at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. It was found to be no small task to figure the interest on the 4,000 warrants presented at the payment. There were about 4,500 warrants sent to this office at various times while the payment was in progress; many of them, however, were not legally and technically indorsed as is required by the regulations, and payment of interest for that reason was refused and the warrants returned to the holders.

Cherokee warrants are now held by individuals, corporations, and others at the uttermost ends of the United States. For instance, quite a number are owned by a lady living in Los Angeles, Cal.; the Municipal Savings Company of Portland, Me., hold a number, and over $125,000 worth are held by one Wall street broker alone.

The rate of interest, 6 per cent, is considered high in the East, and for that reason and the further fact that the United States officials now disburse Cherokee moneys, the value of the warrants in the open market has increased from about 90 to 98 and 99 cents, much to the gratification of school teachers and the original holders.

No expense is necessarily attached to the collection of the interest due on the warrants, as they may be sent direct to this office, the interest figured thereon, and vouchers sent the holder for signature. When these vouchers have been

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returned to the agent's office properly signed, a check drawn on the assistant treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, Mo., is sent to the owner of the warrants and, at the same time, the warrants are returned to him; the amount of interest paid, however, and the date from and to which the interest is paid being first annotated on the back of the warrant or warrants, as the case may be.

During the recent payment there were filed in this office, either for the payment of the principal or the interest due thereon, over $800,000 worth of warrants. Warrants are gradually drifting into the hands of bankers and brokers in the East, and a ready sale for them in the open market can be found.

A careful estimate of the outstanding indebtedness of the Cherokee Nation, after the payment referred to had been completed, shows the debt of the nation to be a little over $800,000. The United States Government pays the Cherokee Nation, on account of interest on its invested funds which are held in trust by it, at the rate of 3, 4, and 5 per cent per annum.

I recommend that Congress appropriate the sum of $800,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the outstanding warrants of the Cherokee Nation that have been legally and properly issued. I make this recommendation for the reason that the nation only receives interest at the rate of 3, 4, and 5 per cent, while it pays on its indebtedness an annual interest at the rate of 6 per cent. A number of the warrants issued by the Cherokee Nation have been outstanding for more than five years. The amount due from the Government annually on the Cherokee invested funds is $163,000, which amount does not seem to be sufficient to pay the yearly indebtedness incurred in conducting the affairs of the nation, and for that reason it would seem that unless the appropriation referred to is made the Cherokees will continue to remain in debt, and on this debt pay interest at the rate stated.

Special Inspector J. W. Zevely has submitted several reports and recommendations in the matter of Cherokee warrants to the Department. He concurs in my recommendation that the entire indebtedness of the nation should be paid off.

Town lots in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.—During the fiscal year closing June 30, 1900, there has been received at this office, on account of payments on town lots in the nations mentioned, $11,139.48.

Up to the present time in these two nations the plats of three towns only have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The towns are Colbert, in the Chickasaw Nation, and Sterrett and Atoka, in the Choctaw Nation.

After the plat of a town has been completed and approved, a notice of appraisement on improved lots is served upon the owners of improvements upon said lots by the town-site commission. A duplicate copy of this notice of appraisement is forwarded to this office, together with the town-site record book, and all persons are notified that they should remit for their lots to the United States Indian agent. When the remittance is received at this office, it is first entered into the cash book, and from there carried to the town-site record book.

The unimproved lots are sold at public auction to the highest bidder, who is required to pay for the same in four equal annual installments. The Department, however, has recently directed that the United States Indian agent for the Union Agency be present at the sale of unimproved lots, and require the successful bidder to deposit with him 10 per cent of the purchase price, which shall be forfeited and become the property of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, unless the purchaser shall pay the balance of the first installment in ten days from the date of the sale. However, should any purchaser desire to pay the full amount of the first installment, or the full purchase price at the time of the sale, he is permitted to do so.

The owners of lots, either improved or unimproved, are allowed three years in which to pay for them. The first payment on improved lots must be made within sixty days from the date of the service of the notice of appraisement, and the balance in three equal annual installments.

Patents for town lots in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations are issued under joint hands of the respective executives of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. Before any patent can issue it is necessary for this office to give said executives full information in reference thereto. In fact, all data in connection with the patents emanates from this office for the reason that the town-site record book is kept here and it could not be obtained from any other source.

Indian Governments.—The Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Indian nations, commonly called the "Five Civilized Tribes," occupy the major portion of what is known as the "Indian Territory." A small part of the Territory, in the extreme northeast, has been set apart for the Quapaw, Miami, Peoria, and other small tribes of Indians, and is known as the "Quapaw Agency." The total

area of lands embraced within the Quapaw Agency is only 212,208 acres, and the total Indian population 1,448, as compared with 19,776,148 acres and about 81,000 Indians and freedmen, and 300,000 whites in the Five Tribes.

The Five Civilized Tribes have by treaty stipulations the right of self-government, with certain limitations and conditions. No act of any of their legislatures or councils is effective until the same shall have been approved by the President of the United States. The act of June 28, 1898 (the Curtis bill), abolished all the tribal courts in the Cherokee and Creek nations, but in no way deprived the councils of their rights to enact laws, subject to the approval of the President.

The Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, and Chickasaw nations have printed books of their laws, which have been carefully compiled and are written both in English and the language of the nation issuing them.

Cherokee Nation.—The power of the Cherokee government is divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive, and judicial. The national council of the Cherokee Nation is composed of its citizens, who are elected by popular vote, and convenes annually on the first Monday in October, at the capital at Tahlequah, or in case of emergency it may be called together by the principal chief. No person can be an officer of the Cherokee Nation unless he is a citizen thereof. They are paid for their services out of funds belonging to the Cherokee Nation by means of a warrant issued by the principal chief. The supreme executive power of the nation is vested in the principal chief, who is styled "the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation." His term of office is for four years. The principal chief is assisted in his duties by the assistant principal chief, who is also elected by popular vote. The other officers are treasurer, auditor, and attorney-general.

Creek Nation.—The lawmaking power of this nation is lodged in a council, which consists of two houses—the house of kings and the house of warriors. The members of both houses are elected. No person can be a member of either house who is not a citizen of the Creek Nation. The style of the action of the council is, "Be it enacted by the national council of the Muscogee Nation." The highest executive power is known as "the principal chief of the Muscogee Nation," who is elected for a term of four years, and has for his assistant "the second chief of the Muscogee Nation," who is also elected and holds his office for the same term of years as the principal chief. The principal chief is invested with the reprieving and pardoning power, and is required to see that all laws of the nation are faithfully executed and enforced, and to make recommendations to the council that he deems necessary for the welfare of the nation. All the acts of the council are submitted to the principal chief for his approval or disapproval.

The other officers of the nation are national treasurer, national interpreter, national auditor, international delegates, national translator, national license-tax collector, national live-stock inspector, and the national board of education. The national treasurer, national interpreter, and national translator are elected by the council for a term of four years. The other officers are nominated by the principal chief and confirmed by the national council. The council convenes annually at Okmulgee, the capital of the nation, and in case of emergency by call from the principal chief.

Inasmuch as the act of June 28, 1898, abolished the tribal courts of the Cherokee and Creek nations, no data will be given in reference to the former judicial systems of the two nations.

Choctaw Nation.—The powers of the government of the Choctaw Nation are divided into three distinct departments—legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative power of the nation is vested in the general council, which consists of the senate and the house of representatives, and the style of their law is: "Be it enacted by the general council of the Choctaw Nation assembled." No person can be a member of the council unless he is a citizen of the nation. The judicial system of the nation is vested in one supreme court, circuit and county courts. The supreme executive power of the nation is vested in the principal chief, assisted by three subordinate district chiefs, who are elected for a term of two years. The other officers of the nation are national treasurer, national auditor, national agent, national inspector, and the national district collector.

Chickasaw Nation.—The government of the Chickasaw Nation, like that of the Choctaw Nation, is divided into three departments—the legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative power of the nation is vested in two branches, one styled the senate and the other the house of representatives, and both together the legislature of the Chickasaw Nation. The style of the law is: "Be it enacted by the legislature of the Chickasaw Nation." The members of the legislature are elected by a popular vote for a term of two years. The executive power of the nation is vested in the chief magistrate, who is styled "the governor of the Chickasaw

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Nation." This officer is elected for a term of two years. The judicial powers of the nation consist of one supreme court, the district and such other courts as the legislature may from time to time ordain and establish. The other officers of the nation are national secretary, district attorney, national treasurer, auditor of public accounts, and the school superintendent.

The agreement entered into between the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and the representatives of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, at Atoka, Ind. T., April 23, 1897, and ratified by the act of June 28, 1898, permitting the continuance of the tribal courts, somewhat modified, for a period of eight years, from the 4th of March, 1898.

Seminole Nation.—The Seminole Nation has no printed laws, and I have no data at hand with which to give any information in reference thereto. The chief executive is known as "the governor of the Seminole Nation," and is elected for a term of four years. They have a council, which is convened by the governor annually or at such other times as, in his judgment, it may be deemed to the best interests of his people. They also have a national treasurer and auditor, who are appointed by the governor. The capital is at Wewoka, Ind. T.

The agreement entered into between the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and the Seminole Commission, December 16, 1897, does not state when the tribal government shall cease to exist.

The governments of all the Five Tribes are modeled after those of the States of the Union.

Biographical sketches and recommendations of executives of the Five Nations.—The present executives of the Five Civilized Tribes of the Indian Territory are men of considerable influence among their people. It is thought that it will be interesting to give a brief sketch of their lives, and at the same time to embody in this report some of the recommendations and suggestions which they have made, at my request, that will ultimately be for the good of their people.

Johnston, governor Chickasaw Nation.—Douglas H. Johnston, the present governor of the Chickasaw Nation, was born in the Choctaw Nation, Ind. T., in 1856, and grew to manhood at South Canadian, and from there removed to the Chickasaw Nation in 1880. In 1884 he became contractor and superintendent of Bloomfield Seminary, which position he held continuously for thirteen years and up to the time he was elected governor. Governor Johnston's administration began with the ratification of the "Atoka agreement," and his best efforts have been directed toward its strict enforcement. He has lent his aid toward rehabilitating the tribal government and correcting the abuses existing in his nation which the representatives of the United States Government have pointed out. The governor has endeavored to make his administration as economical and businesslike as possible and to protect the nation from citizenship frauds, and to preserve intact the tribal government. The governor makes the following recommendations and suggestions, which he thinks will be of material benefit both to citizens and noncitizens residing within the Chickasaw Nation:

First. The strict observance of the "Atoka agreement."

Second. Relief from citizenship frauds.

Third. The enforcement of the intercourse laws in order that the tribal revenues may be collected.

In speaking of that part of the "Atoka agreement" in the matter of the collection of the tribal tax, the governor says that this is a subject in which his people are vitally concerned; that their governments have been continued to this time in order that we may take such steps as may enable us to meet and face tribal extinction safely and without damage to tribal interests. In order that this can be done and our governments and public institutions continued, it is absolutely necessary that our tribal revenues be collected. The only means we have of collecting our revenues is by a strict enforcement of the intercourse laws; our statutes imposing what are known as tribal taxes, the payment of which is conditioned upon the compliance with which the noncitizens may enter the Indian country and to remain and do business therein. These laws have been held valid both by the courts and the Department, and I request that such noncitizens as refuse to comply with our laws imposing these taxes by the payment thereof be removed from the limits of the Indian country, under the laws of the United States governing trade and intercourse with the Indians.

The governor insists that this action by the United States is imperatively necessary, and adds further that notwithstanding the rulings of the courts and opinions of the Department, there is now, throughout the Chickasaw Nation, a united and organized plan to resist the payment of the tribal taxes, and unless those persons who have refused to pay, and have been reported as intruders, are summarily

ejected from the Indian country, not only the Indian laws but the authority of the United States will be set at defiance.

Porter, chief, Creek Nation.—The principal chief of the Creek Nation, Hon. Pleasant Porter, was born in the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, about fifty-two years ago. He has long been recognized as one of the foremost men of this section, and an advocate of progression, is broad and liberal in his ideas, and has served the nation as a delegate to Washington some fifteen or sixteen times. The chief was one of the members of the commission to negotiate several important treaties, notably the cession of Oklahoma and the recent agreement made with the Dawes commission. He has the following suggestions to make as to the best methods to be adopted in winding up the affairs of the Creek Nation:

First. The ratification of the Creek agreement.

Second. Some definite way of putting the allottee into possession of his lands.

Third. The early setting apart of the land that will be required for the present use and prospective growth of towns that now have a population of 200 or more.

Fourth. A uniform system of taxing noncitizen traders.

Fifth. The passing of a law compelling the fencing of lands rented for grazing purposes.

In the opinion of Chief Porter, it would be unfortunate to include the nations of the Indian Territory in any State or Territorial government, as he believes this would add another factor to the already difficult problem in the division of the landed and other interests of the Five Civilized Tribes; and, further, that the sooner the allotment is completed and the landed and other interests of the Creek Nation shall have been settled, the better; that time only adds difficulties to the situations, and new ones are continually arising which could not have been foreseen and provided for; that a period of transition is not the one in which the people are liable to prosper, and a settled condition of property and definite laws protecting the person and property is essential to the advancement and prosperity of any people. He urges strongly the policy of laying aside all minor difficulties in order to secure a solution of the vexed problems that now confront the Creek people. To use the language of the principal chief:

> The present condition of the affairs of the nation is extremely unsatisfactory. A majority of the people have taken their allotments under the "Curtis act." This and other laws of the United States render it very difficult to put their allotments to practical use. Few have the means to fence their allotments, and consequently trespasses upon them are almost inevitable, and persons renting grazing privileges, in many instances, do not fence the grazing grounds rented to them, and animals placed upon them are able to commit trespasses upon the allotments of others and the public domain unallotted, which is the source of a great deal of disturbance, and there being no adequate means in law to adjust these trespasses, it would be well to enact a law compelling the fencing of the lands rented for grazing purposes.
>
> It is suggested that a method of arbitration of all minor civil causes be adopted, making such arbitration final. This would be less burdensome to the people than carrying all such matters to the United States courts, or to the commissioner's court. The court facilities are very inadequate, making it necessary for the people to travel long distances and at a loss of much time, often over very trivial matters. If the Creek people are not to be intrusted with some limited measure of government, there should be more commissioner's courts established, so as to afford the means of settling causes easier and nearer home.

McCurtain, chief, Choctaw Nation.—Green McCurtain, the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation, though almost a full-blood and closely attached to the ways of his people, with keen and ever-discerning foresight, enabling him to understand the inevitable fate that awaited the tribal government, advised his people to divide their common holdings and to prepare for the dissolution of the tribal government. In this he stood alone and was truly a pioneer in the cause of his people's salvation. A man of loyal purpose and strong determinations, McCurtain began an advocacy of this policy that challenged the admiration of his friends and enemies alike and which resulted in a signal triumph for both policy and advocate, and an agreement was made with the United States Government, largely at his instigation, by the Choctaws and Chickasaws, he being chosen as the chief executive of his nation, a vindication of his purposes of which any statesman could well be proud.

Governor McCurtain's highest ambition is to see that his people get the protection afforded and promised them in the "Atoka agreement." He feels that the "agreement" affords the only practical solution of the Indian question, and for that reason and others counsels against any radical departure from its provisions, lest its main purposes be defeated. He is also vigilant and industrious in his efforts to protect his people against the frauds that threaten them, chief among which are the citizenship frauds.

Governor McCurtain has been sheriff of Skullyville County, district school trustee, district attorney, and treasurer of the nation. His family, the McCurtains, have always been prominent in national affairs.

The chief, in giving his views as to the best methods of winding up the affairs of the tribal government, recommends:

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First. That a fair and equal division of all the common property be made in such a manner that it will protect all in their rights.

Second. The enforcement of the "Atoka agreement."

Third. The continuance of the tribal government for eight years, as provided for in the "Atoka agreement."

Fourth. The protection from fraudulent applications for citizenship.

Fifth. The enforcement of the tribal laws and the collection of the tribal taxes.

In reference to the collection of the tribal taxes, the chief has the following to say:

I desire to call attention to that feature of the "agreement" relating to our government, and more particularly to our tribal taxes. I do not deem it necessary to discuss the importance of our taxes and their relation to our government. The tribal governments were continued by the "agreement" for a purpose material to the end therein sought and should therefore be upheld. The tribal tax is one of the mainstays of our government, and is not only important but is absolutely indispensable to its continuance. The validity of the tribal tax has been discussed, reviewed, and litigated by the authorities, both judicial and departmental, and has in every instance been upheld. Not only have the taxes been held to be valid, but the decisions have invariably reasserted the authority of the Department of the Interior to enforce the payment of the same. It would seem that all that remains to be done is the actual collection of these taxes, and I would therefore suggest that vigorous steps be taken to execute the laws relating thereto. Notwithstanding the holdings of the courts and the Department favorable to these taxes, there is an organized opposition thereto among the noncitizens in this country, and unless dealt with in a positive manner and without delay this opposition will assume troublesome proportions.

Buffington, principal chief, Cherokee Nation.—Thomas M. Buffington was born October 19, 1855, at Cincinnati, Ark., and educated at the Going Snake district schools, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory. In 1899 Mr. Buffington was elected to the judgeship of Delaware district, and in 1891 was called to the senate to represent the same district. He has served the nation in other capacities. In 1898 he was elected principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, which office he is now holding. Mr. Buffington is one of the tallest and best built Indians in this section of the country, his height being 6 feet 7 inches. He was called to the highest position in the gift of his people at the most critical and delicate time in the history of his country. Chief Buffington has displayed tact and firmness in the discharge of his duties. His relations with the United States officials in the Indian Territory have been exceedingly pleasant. The chief is what may be termed a progressive Indian, and is in favor of making a treaty with the Dawes commission with a view to winding up the affairs of the nation.

I regret to state that Chief Buffington has submitted no recommendations or suggestions that can be embodied in this report.

Brown, principal chief, Seminole Nation.—Hon. John F. Brown, known as "Governor Brown," is now and has been for the past fifteen years principal chief of the Seminole Nation. Governor Brown was born in Tahlequah, Ind. T., in the Cherokee Nation, October 23, 1843. He received a limited education in the district schools of the Cherokee Nation. During the war he served as first lieutenant in the First Creek Regiment. Immediately after the close of the war he moved to and joined his people, the Seminoles. In 1865 Governor Brown was appointed a delegate to Washington, and was one of the signers of the famous 1866 treaty. The governor has also served his nation as delegate to Washington, as a member of the council, school superintendent, treasurer, and is now completing his fourth term as principal chief.

The Seminole Nation, the governor says, is at the present time in a prosperous condition, satisfactory alike to the people and the Government at Washington, and he can think of no suggestions that will improve their present or future prosperity except to close the doors of the saloons dealing out whisky along the Seminole line bordering on Oklahoma. He recommends that his people be allowed to remain just as they are at present for as long a period as possible, and that they be given ample time for the opening up and cultivation of their lands. The governor adds that with the establishment of the United States court his people will necessarily become more familiar with its workings, learn to respect and appreciate its protecting influences, and that finally it will supercede and take the place of the tribal courts. The schools of the nation are in good working order and lend a powerful helping hand for good.

Railroads.—Under the provisions of the act of March 30, 1898 (29 Stat., I. P. A.), the St. Louis, Oklahoma and Southern Railroad Company have constructed and are now operating about 30 miles of their railroad between Sapulpa, a point on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, to Okmulgee, the capital of the Creek Nation. The road is also in process of construction from Okmulgee, its present terminus, to Sherman, Tex. The contract for its completion requires that it be done by July 1, 1901, and when completed it is to be operated as a branch of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad has completed a southwest branch line commencing near Chickasha, in the Indian Territory, and extending through the Kiowa, Apache, and Wichita reservations, Okla., a distance of about 75 miles.

The Fort Smith and Western Railway Company has been granted a right of way through the Choctaw and Creek nations, by an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1899. The maps of definite location of the line have been approved by the Acting Secretary of the Interior. I am not advised as to how much of the road has been constructed.

Collection of tribal revenues.—Much opposition has been manifested during the past year to the collection of the tribal taxes due from noncitizens. There should be adopted a uniform system of taxing all persons doing business in the Indian Territory. If this is done, it would, to a certain extent, remove the opposition and feeling against the payment of the tax, and lessen the work of this office in collecting it. The payment of this tax, under certain conditions, allows noncitizens certain rights and privileges, and permits them to reside in the Indian Territory and do business therein.

In this connection I can not refrain from calling attention to some of the conditions prevailing in order that the Department and others interested may derive an intelligent understanding of what the agents of the Government have to contend with in their efforts to carry out the Department's instructions directing the collection of tribal revenue.

Within the Indian Territory there are not less than 300,000 noncitizens, who are engaged in the mercantile business and other pursuits, and who make every conceivable effort to avoid the payment of any tax.

Especially is this true in regard to what is called "royalty on hay" in the Cherokee Nation. The Cherokee Nation, by its laws, imposes a tax of 20 cents per ton on all hay shipped from its limits. There is quite a demand for Indian Territory hay, and annually large shipments are made from the Cherokee Nation during the summer months, the royalty on which, if it were all collected, would be a source of considerable revenue to the nation. Despite all the past efforts of the Government officers of the Territory, much of this royalty has not been collected, for the reason that the intruder element, acting under advice of lawyers, have banded together to resist and prevent its collection. They have even gone so far as to intimidate and threaten the Indian policemen connected with this office when detailed for duty to assist the revenue inspectors. The timely removal from the Indian Territory of one of the leaders of the opposition to the payment of the hay tax has demonstrated that the tribal revenue can and will be collected, and has to a certain extent facilitated the work of collecting it and restored the confidence of the Cherokees, and leads them to believe that the Government will see that they are not deprived of this source of income and that ultimately they will receive the benefit therefrom.

Efforts have been made by hay shippers to prevent the collection of this tax or royalty by means of an injunction from the United States court, which has been invariably denied.

Last summer a number of lawyers in the northern district of the Indian Territory sought by injunction suit in the Federal courts to enjoin the agents of the Government from the collection of the occupation tax imposed upon them by the laws of the Creek Nation. In the case of Maxey et al. *v.* Wright et al., appealed to the court of appeals for the Indian Territory, it was held that the superintending control of the Interior Department over the Creeks is in no wise abolished, but, on the contrary, all recent powers of the Department to remove from the Indian Territory, for the causes specified by the treaties and the statutes as they existed before the passage of the act, and that the bill commonly called the "Curtis bill," from beginning to end, recognizes this continued authority of the Interior Department and in many instances enlarged it.

The court further held that the Indian agent was acting in strict accordance with the directions of the Secretary of the Interior in a matter clearly relating to intercourse with the Indians, and that he had a right under these regulations to collect the revenue due the nation, and to remove therefrom as an intruder any persons who failed to comply with the intercourse laws; and, further, that the Indian statutes were not annulled, except in so far as the jurisdiction was taken from them and transferred to the United States courts.

The above opinion, I understand, was concurred in by all the judges, and if this be true the highest court of the Indian Territory has unanimously decided that the relations of the Interior Department to the Indian tribes in the Indian Territory are not only not changed by recent legislation, but its powers enlarged. Then it would seem that there can be no question as to the authority of the Department to enforce the collection of the tribal tax and remove from the Territory all per-

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sons who may be there in violation of the law. Yet, in spite of this decision and others of a similar nature, the opposition to the collection of the tribal tax grows stronger and many difficulties are encountered in attempting to collect it.

Last winter the governor of the Choctaw Nation complained that a number of noncitizens residing in his nation had failed or refused to pay the permit tax imposed by the Choctaw laws, and requested the removal of such persons from his nation. Upon receipt of the governor's letter or complaint the parties so complained of by the governor were then written the following letter:

You are informed that the governor of the Choctaw Nation complains to this agency that you are a noncitizen residing in the Choctaw Nation, and that you have refused or failed to pay the permit tax as required by the Choctaw laws. The governor therefore reports you as an intruder in said nation, and asks that you be removed from the limits of the same.

You are hereby notified that the Department of the Interior holds that said tax is lawful, and that said nation has the right to levy and collect the same from noncitizens residing in said nation, and all such noncitizens therein who refuse or fail to comply with the law imposing said tax upon them are subject to removal as intruders in an Indian country, under the provisions of section 2149, Revised Statutes of the United States.

You are therefore directed to immediately pay said taxes to the authorized collectors of the Choctaw Nation, and you will inform me if you intend to comply with the said laws, and in case of your refusal to do so I will take the necessary steps to carry out the order of removal as above mentioned.

In one or two instances, no attention having been paid to the notice from this office, the persons complained of were removed from the Indian Territory. The removal of an intruder is always an unpleasant task, and was only resorted to in the last extremity.

In this connection I give below a copy of an editorial which recently appeared in the Chieftain, a paper published at Vinita, Ind. T. This editorial describes well the conditions that now exist, and the attitude of the persons who oppose and endeavor to thwart the Government officials in their efforts to collect the tribal taxes:

Recent developments have revealed the attitude of the Government of the United States toward the Cherokees in a manner calculated to make the average Cherokee citizen open his eyes in astonishment. When the Curtis law was passed the Indians felt that their laws were abolished, their revenues cut off, and their tribal existence suddenly and rudely ended. But if the Government, through the Interior Department, intends to enforce the collection of the taxes due the nation, and to protect the Indians in their land holdings, and in various other ways, the future is a little bit brighter than the recent past. The fact is slowly beginning to dawn upon the Cherokees that the United States Government does not want to rob them nor to permit others to do so, but on the other hand proposes to see to it that they are protected as a tribe and as individuals.

The Cherokee Nation has been the most beleaguered little government for the last quarter of a century on the globe. It has been mercilessly looted by its own citizens. Its grazing lands have been absolutely monopolized to the exclusion of the Indian settler by the cattlemen, some of them citizens by adoption and many of them white men from the States. These are the fellows who have opposed the Government at every step, and who are still opposing it and spending money to thwart every effort to do simple justice to the Indians.

It is to be earnestly hoped the officials of the United States will not fail to take cognizance of the men who rallied around the accused in the trial that has been going on in this city this week at the United States court-house. The key to the whole situation could be found in that alone. What has prevented the allotment of land for the last decade or longer? It has unquestionably been the land monopolist, who did not want to give up the vast acreage of Indian land held and from which he was growing rich. Who is it that now boldly comes to the front and stands in the way of the Interior Department in its efforts to collect the revenue on hay? It is the same crowd of monopolists who have for many years hung upon the Indian country like a pack of hyenas. No wonder these men are ready to resist the collection of the royalty on hay. They know full well that it means the same on cattle, on merchandise, on coal, on the mineral and other products of the country, the heritage of the Cherokee Indians. The Government has at last reached the real battle ground in the settlement of affairs in the Cherokee Nation, and at last come face to face with the real people who have all along stood in the way of the accomplishment of the purposes of the Government in dealing with the Indians. These fellows have hidden behind the real Indian and represented to the Government at Washington, through prepaid emissaries, that the Cherokees were opposed to allotment and every progressive movement. Who is it that is now resisting the payment of the Indian tax? Is it the Cherokee Indian? No. Although this is an Indian country (which they now deny), the Government is having no trouble with the Indians. It is the white man who has taken charge of the Indian's estate and who now disputes even with the United States Government itself as to whether he shall relinquish his hold upon it or not.

The governor, who a few days hence shall sit in the executive chair at Tahlequah, is an Indian who comes from, and who is in sympathy with, the common Cherokee Indian. In him the United States officials here will find a safe ally. In him we believe the Interior Department will find a ready helper in unraveling the tangled skein of Governmental complications in this country.

Recommendations.—I earnestly request that consideration be given to my recommendation in the matter of the reduction of the police force of this agency, and to the increase of the salary of the remaining members of the force, as outlined in this report.

I can not urge too strongly that some definite line of action be adopted in reference to putting allottees in possession of their allotments.

Congress should pass an act appropriating out of the Cherokee funds a sufficient amount to pay the indebtedness of the nation.

A law should be passed compelling the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians to adopt a uniform system of taxing noncitizens residing and doing business in the limits of their nations.

There should be established a workhouse or reformatory, to be located at some suitable place in the Indian Territory, to be used as a place of confinement for a certain class of criminals where they could be given the rudiments of an education.

Roads are in a deplorable condition in the Indian Territory, and I find that no provision has been made for the establishment of roads under the present system of alloting lands. Many complaints were received at this agency during the year that roads were being fenced or turned, causing great annoyance and inconvenience to the traveling public. There seems to be no law providing for the establishment of highways or public roads, and I recommend that the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes be authorized to withhold from allotment 20 feet on each side of the center of the section line to be used as a highway, and, furthermore, that allottees be required to throw open all roads running through their selections on the section line where practicable.

In concluding this report, permit me to say that I have endeavored to manage the affairs of this agency in a way that would be satisfactory to my superiors, and beneficial to the great number of Indians under my charge.

I also desire to add that I am indebted to the employes of this agency for faithful service and earnest support in my efforts in behalf of these Indians; and especially am I indebted to Hon. J. George Wright, United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory, for valuable aid and assistance.

With assurances of my appreciation for favors shown by your office during the year, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BLAIR SHOENFELT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN OF POLICE IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

SOUTH MCALESTER, IND. T., *August 5, 1900.*

SIR: Having been captain of the United States Indian police for the Indian Territory for a number of years, and prior to that time having served as a private policeman for some seven or eight years, I believe myself to be thoroughly familiar with the duties and work required of policemen. In my capacity as an Indian policeman, I have of necessity traveled over a great portion of the Indian Territory.

In my judgment, the salaries paid the Indian policemen in the Indian Territory are not commensurate with the duties imposed upon them, and I recommend that the force be reduced to the following number, and that they be stationed as follows: 1 captain of police, 2 privates in the Chickasaw Nation, 2 privates in the Choctaw Nation, 2 privates in the Cherokee Nation, 2 privates in the Creek Nation, 1 private in the Seminole Nation.

I would further recommend that the captain be allowed a salary of $75 per month and expenses, and that the privates be allowed $50 per month and expenses.

By reducing the number of policemen at this agency, and increasing the salary as suggested, the total expenses incident to the police service would not be materially increased, and the increase of salaries would enable the policemen to devote their entire time and attention to their work.

The Indian police of the Indian Territory, in my opinion, have done much for civilization, and have aided materially in the protection of life and property. Owing to the peculiar conditions existing they have, to a large extent, been deprived of much of the credit of this work. An explanation offered, it is thought, will show why this is so. An Indian policeman will often arrest or capture whisky from a whisky peddler. After the arrest he turns the prisoner over to a deputy United States marshal, and the marshal's office naturally gets the credit for the work that is done. Recently Private Policeman C. W. Plummer reported that he had arrested and delivered to the United States marshals in the past twelve months many criminals, including eighteen or twenty whisky peddlers. These men, as a rule, are dangerous and desperate characters, and any attempt made to arrest them often results fatally.

It may not be improper to add that since I have been a member of the police force I have spilled as high as 100 gallons of whisky in one day. Policeman Ward, of Coalgate, Ind. T., reports that he has spilled several gallons of alcohol in the last thirty days, as well as large quantities of bitters labeled by different names and used by drug companies in lieu of whisky puic.

Policeman Sago recently arrested three desperate characters who had robbed the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad, who have since been tried and convicted for the crime.

Policemen receive no extra compensation whatever for work of this character.

The game in the Indian Territory is being slaughtered by hunters, trappers, etc., and I have been informed by the business men of the southern part of the Indian Territory that the shipment of quail from that section of the country is enormous. Last January I confiscated and released 114 dozen live quails at Purcell, Ind. T., and at other times have confiscated and released other birds that have been captured and were ready for shipment. These quails were crated and billed to New Zealand. During the winter we captured several hunters and trappers; confiscated their traps, dogs, guns, pelts, etc. I receive numerous complaints from all sections of the Territory against hunters and trappers, but am powerless to render aid or direct the Indian policemen to cover the country, for the reason that their salary is so small that it will not enable them to incur the expense incident to the journey.

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As you are aware, the Indian police, acting under your orders, have frequently to remove from the Indian Territory intruders and persons who have violated the tribal laws. This is often an arduous as well as an unpleasant task, and for which no extra compensation is received. For this reason an Indian policeman will often take up other work in order to increase his earnings, his salary of $10 per month not being sufficient to support himself and family.

I have been informally advised that at other Indian Agencies in the United States the police are allowed the same compensation that we are, but that in addition they receive rations, etc., and again, some of them draw annuities as well as their salaries. The work of Indian policemen at this agency is not at all like that required of Indian policemen of a reservation where blanket Indians reside.

I appreciate the many kindnesses shown me by yourself and the United States Indian Inspector. I await your further commands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. ELLIS,
Captain United States Indian Police for Indian Territory.

J. BLAIR SHOESFELT,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN IOWA.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY,
Toledo, Iowa, August 15, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of section 203 of the Regulations of the Indian Office I have the honor herewith to transmit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Having given in my last annual report a detailed account of the lands owned and occupied by these Indians, I do not deem it advisable on my part nor desirable by the Department that I should reiterate much of that which has already been said respecting the home of these people.

Very briefly I will state that their holdings in Tama County, Iowa, comprise some 3,000 acres of land, which consists principally of river and creek bottom land and the timbered bluffs adjacent thereto. Some of this bottom land is of the finest quality of farm lands, while quite a large per cent is low, with considerable timber scattered over it, and is subject to overflow, hence is valuable only for grazing purposes. These lands all lie in one irregular body, except two farms, one consisting of 520 acres and the other of 187 acres, which are detached from the main body, but not remote from it. These two farms are leased to white men and the rental derived therefrom is used as a tribal fund, from which is paid the taxes on their land and other expenses incurred in keeping up the improvements and repairs on farms, etc.

These lands have been purchased by their several agents, with the consent of the Indians and by their direction, and are deeded to the governor of Iowa or, in a few instances, to the agent in trust for the Indians. The various dates of purchase range from 1856 to 1899, the years respectively in which the first and last purchase were made.

The Iowa River runs through these lands from west to east, leaving much the larger portion on the north side of the River. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad also intersect said lands, running almost the entire length of the reservation from west to east.

Some 800 acres of this land is cultivated by the Indians in areas ranging from 1 to 50 acres each, and each individual farmer enjoys the full benefit arising from his or her labor. While these small plats of ground which the individual claims as his or her own farm are in no sense allotments and in fact are not owned by the individual farmer, yet their right to occupy and hold the same is recognized and respected by all others so long as it is occupied and used by them.

Corn, wheat, and oats are their principal crops, but large quantities of potatoes, pumpkins, sweet corn, beans, and other vegetables are raised by them, the pumpkins and sweet corn being dried for winter use.

That portion of these Indians who regularly draw their annuities and who are progressive in their tendencies, who favor education and better dwellings and environments generally, are doing better work on their farms than ever before, and if no unfavorable conditions overtake them will show better results this season than heretofore have attended their labors. They are obtaining better horses, better farm tools, and are giving more and better attention to their stock, particularly to hog raising, than ever before, as the census of the present year fully attests.

Those who are opposed to civilized modes of living and are hostile to the agency

school and wish to live as their progenitors have all through the ages are practically doing no work. They refuse to accept their annuities and are largely buying their supplies on time, and some of them have contracted debts which they are unable to pay.

Viewed from a purely business standpoint these Indians are not up to date in business methods, as they appear to have no adequate idea or conception as to method or how to make the most of their limited resources in their business transactions or how to make the credit and debit pages of the ledger balance.

The recognition of Pushetonekequa as head chief of the Sac and Fox Indians in Iowa by act of Congress and directing that he receive an annual payment during the rest of his natural life of $500 was a wise move and definitely settles the controversy as to who is the de facto chief. This has been one of the bones of contention among them and has been the cause of much strife and ill feeling. The progressive element among these Indians adhere loyally to the standard of Pushetonekequa, who is one of the most progressive among them, while the "kickers," as they are called by the Indians, adhere to the claims of Mucquepusheto for the chieftainship, who is the very antipodes of the former in his ideas and characteristics. Already good results seem to be assured by this timely and righteous act, as I am informed that some of the more conservative of the opposition are weakening in their adhesion to the claims of the latter claimant and will probably forsake his standard within the next few months.

The agency school.—At the beginning of the school year, September 1, 1899, we were able to open the school with an enrollment of 33 pupils, which, during the few months immediately following, was increased to 50, and we had good prospects of a further increase to 65, or perhaps more, which I believe would have been realized but for the mischievous work of outside intermeddlers.

Instigated by certain parties living in Toledo and Montour, Iowa, suit was instituted for the release of a certain Indian girl who was enrolled as a pupil at the school on the 1st of September, 1899, but who was alleged to have been married at a subsequent date while thus enrolled and in attendance at the school, and on the 20th of December, 1899, a decision was obtained in the United States district court at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to the effect that these children could not be retained in the school without the consent of their parents or guardians. Upon the promulgation of this edict, influence was brought to bear upon several of those who had children in the school, and by this means all but 23 left the school within a very few days after the said decision was made known, some of whom were carried away by main force while protesting vigorously that they wanted to remain in the school. This number was continued until the close of the school term, but runaways were frequent, and the school was not so successful as it otherwise would have been, although the children remaining in the school made very satisfactory progress.

I am still of the opinion that the highest state of efficiency will not be attained in this school until authority is conferred and orders issued to place these children in school and keep them there, and notice is served upon these mischief makers, who are outside parties, to keep hands off and cease their meddling in matters in which they have no legitimate interest.

Instigated by these same parties, who are the real fountain head from which flows the stream of discord among the Indians, suit has been brought against myself and superintendent of the school, Mr. George W. Nellis, for alleged damages resulting to the complainant, James Peters (Indian), in consequence of his arrest for violation of law; and the case is set for the September term of the United States district court, which convenes in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Liquor selling to the Indians has been reduced to the extent that only an occasional breach of the law is observed. Disreputable persons, both white and Indians, clandestinely smuggle small quantities of liquor into camp, and a limited amount of drunkenness results therefrom, but these infractions of law are not of frequent occurrence.

The only case which has resulted seriously from this illicit vending of ardent spirits to the Indians within the last year occurred on February 5, 1900, when Niah she, an Indian, aged 53, procured whisky in Montour, Iowa, and became so intoxicated that he failed to reach his home in camp and was found frozen to death the next morning. I ferreted out the individual from whom he procured the liquor and had him arrested, and he was indicted by the Federal grand jury at Cedar Rapids and will answer for his crime before the United States district court in September, 1900.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions by which we have been surrounded and the obstacles met in our work during the past year, our efforts have not been abortive nor lacking in good results. The chief, and several others whose children have been in the school during the past year, seem to note with deep interest

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the progress they have made, which has had its effects in stimulating them to provide better homes and surroundings for them. New buggies have been purchased for the accommodation of the women and children, while new plows, disks, seeders, corn planters, and mowers, the property of individual Indians, have gone to their farms and attest their appreciation of improved farm machinery.

A very fair crop of small grain, wheat and oats, has been harvested in good condition, and stacking and threshing are now (August 8) in progress.

I can not refrain from speaking of one feature in their farm economy, hitherto unknown in their general farm work, which is a great improvement upon the practices heretofore in vogue among them, viz: they are hauling and stacking their grain at their respective homes, so as to utilize the straw for feeding purposes, which fact almost marks an epoch in their farm economics.

Their prospects for a large crop of corn were never better than at present, and a largely increased acreage of millet promises good returns as a forage crop.

The official residence of this agency is at Toledo, Iowa, a city of 2,000 inhabitants, and is the county seat of Tama County, Iowa. It is connected with Tama by the Toledo and Tama Electric Railroad; also by the Toledo and Northwestern Railroad, which connects with the main line at Tama 2½ miles south. It also has telegraphic and telephonic communication with all the outside world.

A careful census of the Indians enrolled at this agency on June 30, 1900, shows the following result:

Total number enrolled (males, 200; females, 185)		385
Males above 18 years	96	
Females above 18 years	109	
Children from 6 to 18	128	
Children under 6	52	
		385

There are several of these Indians between the ages of 14 and 18 years who are married, and hence are not available for school purposes.

The live stock belonging to the Indians at this agency consists as follows, viz:

Horses and ponies	350
Cattle	11
Hogs	100
Poultry	850

These Indians are fairly well supplied with agricultural implements, and each successive year sees the supply improving both in number and quality. Two new mowers, two new cornplanters, and several new wagons and buggies and spring wagons, with numerous other implements, have been added to the stock on hand at last report during the fiscal year just closed.

While the improvement in their modes of living is not very noticeable from year to year, when we take a period of ten years or more and make a comparison with the period of like duration just past, the advance made is very marked. While the "wickiup" is still in favor with a great majority of them as a winter residence, and the large, airy, summerhouse for the warmer weather is still in vogue, yet several of them live in permanent residences and have abandoned the summer village altogether. Some of these permanent dwellings have carpeted floors and sewing machines as part of their furnishings, and all have cook stoves and many other of the appliances of civilization.

The agency buildings, consisting of dwelling house, with council room attached, barn, chicken house, and coal house, are in good repair, and are ample for all present requirements.

Road making has had more than usual attention, and some very effective work has been done within the past year. A permanent bridge across a small creek is part of this road improvement, and will be completed within the following month.

I am satisfied that the inclination and trend of thought among the loyal Indians at this agency is toward a higher civilization and better conditions than those which have heretofore surrounded them, and that the next decade will witness a great advance all along these lines, while the other faction are at a standstill and wish nothing better.

In the administration of the affairs of this office during the past year, I wish to express my thanks to the Department for uniformly kind and courteous treatment, and to the very efficient superintendent of the Indian school at this agency, Mr. George W. Nellis, for assistance rendered in the multitudinous 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,
Toledo, Iowa, August 15, 1900.

MADAM: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the boarding school connected with this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

The enrollment and average attendance by quarters were as follows:

First quarter, enrollment, 41; average attendance, 39.8; second quarter, enrollment, 48; average attendance, 44.7; third quarter, enrollment, 49, average attendance, 31.6; fourth quarter, enrollment, 29; average attendance, 20.4. Total enrollment for the year, 49; average attendance, 33.4.

School opened on the first day of September with 33 pupils in attendance, which number was increased to 41 by the end of the month. At the close of November 48 pupils had been secured and everything indicated that we would be able to fill the school to its capacity.

At this point, however, trouble began. It will be remembered that during the preceding year, on application of Agent Rebok, the district (State) court appointed the present agent, Mr. Malin, guardian of a number of Indian children—orphans and others who were neglected by their parents—requiring him to give bonds the same as guardians for white children, and ordering him to have such children placed in the school provided by the Government for their benefit. Accordingly as many of these children as could be found were brought into the school. During the latter part of October of the present year one of these children, a girl 16 years of age, ran away from the school, and, although we searched diligently day and night, it was two weeks before we succeeded in finding her. Her relatives strenuously protested against her return to the school, claiming that since leaving the school she had married, and that because of such marriage she could not legally be compelled to go back. The agent, believing that no marriage even in the Indian way had occurred; that it was merely a ruse to keep the girl out of school; and that even if it had occurred it would not be binding for the reason that the man to whom she was alleged to have been married had a wife living from whom he had not legally been separated, and that by virtue of his letters of guardianship he was entitled to the possession and control of the girl, caused her to be returned to the school.

A few days thereafter the alleged husband of the girl, at the instigation of a couple of white men, instituted in the United States court for the northern district of Iowa habeas corpus proceedings for the release of the girl from the school, the agent and myself being made defendants. The grounds upon which the application was based were (1) that there is no law by which attendance of Indian children at the Indian school at Toledo, Iowa, can be made compulsory, said school not being located on a reservation; (2) that the letters of guardianship issued to Mr. Malin were illegal, because the State court issuing the same was without jurisdiction in the matter; (3) that even if said letters of guardianship were held to be legal, the girl was released from said guardianship by reason of her marriage, said marriage having been contracted in accordance with the customs of the tribe. The case was heard by Judge O. P. Shiras, at Dubuque, December 8, 1899, United States District Attorney H. G. McMillan, and his assistant, Major Cram, appearing in our behalf. In his decision, rendered in January, Judge Shiras held for the Indian practically on all points.

The effect of this decision is indicated by the attendance reports, which show a falling off from an enrollment of 48 and an average attendance of 44.7 in the second quarter to an enrollment of 29 and an average attendance of 20.4 in the fourth quarter. The injurious effect did not end with the decrease in attendance, for our inability to maintain attendance carried with it inability to enforce necessary discipline. When a pupil was assigned a task he did not wish to perform, or anything was required of him that did not suit his royal pleasure, he promptly hied himself homeward, and when he was sent for, his relief from the offensive task or requirement was demanded as the condition of his return. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that runaways were frequent, and that at times we failed to return them. During the first two quarters, when it was understood by the Indians as well as ourselves, that we had absolute authority to return runaways and maintain discipline, very few runaways occurred, and everything ran along smoothly, and much creditable work was accomplished both in the classroom and in the industrial departments. During the latter part of the year, however, the efficiency of the service had to be sacrificed in a large measure in order to hold the school together at all.

I do not think this school can be made a success under present conditions. These people are not far enough advanced in civilization and do not sufficiently appreciate the advantages of education for their children to support the school voluntarily to the extent that will justify the expenditure of the amount of money absolutely required for its operation, and it seems to me that one of two things should be done, namely, first, and preferably, make the attendance of the children of this tribe at this school compulsory, or, second, open the school to children of other tribes who appreciate more fully the advantages which such institutions offer their children. Under either of these conditions the school can be made a success.

Forty acres of the farm are under cultivation. The estimated yield is as follows:

Corn	bushels	800	Rutabagas	bushels	100
Oats	do	250	Carrots	do	100
Potatoes	do	150	Mangel-wurzels	tons	10
Turnips	do	50	Melons		100
Onions	do	50	Pumpkins		300

Twenty-five tons of hay have been cut and put into the barn. During the year 683 pounds of butter were made, and 300 dozens of eggs were gathered. Three hogs were slaughtered, furnishing 750 pounds of fresh pork.

Our gasoline gas plant continues an unqualified success, both as regards the quality of light and cost of operation. The total cost for the year was $289.67.

The fuel bill for the year was $910.56. The heating plant worked satisfactorily, except in one or two rooms, where the radiation was insufficient. This will be remedied before starting up this fall.

We remember with pleasure your helpful visit to us in March, as also those of Inspectors McConnell and Nessler and Supervisor Rakestraw at a later date.

I wish also to tender my sincere thanks to Agent William G. Malin, through whom this report is submitted, for his uniform courtesy and cordial support.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. NELLIS, *Superintendent.*

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REF0073910

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN KANSAS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR POTAWATOMI AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY.

POTAWATOMI AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,
Nadeau Kans., September 1, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter dated June 30 last, I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the five tribes of Indians embraced in this agency and the affairs thereof for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

In making this report I shall endeavor to present the condition existing upon the different reservations and at the boarding schools contained in the agency. The aggregate population of the five tribes has remained stationary for the past year, as shown by the following table.

Population.—The population is as follows:

	Number on reservation.	Males above 18 years.	Females above 14 years.	School children between 6 and 16.
Prairie band Potawatomi	578	189	141	149
Kickapoo	255	69	63	71
Iowa	212	46	55	65
Sauk and Fox of Missouri	74	23	21	16
Chippewa and Christian	92	25	26	28
Total	1,211	343	308	329

In the following table is shown the area and location of the reservations occupied by the tribes named above, viz:

Tribe.	Number of acres in reservation.	Location of Reservation.
Prairie band Potawatomi	77,357	Jackson County, Kans
Kickapoo	10,137	Brown County, Kans.
Iowa	11,480	Do.
Sauk and Fox of Missouri	8,013	Northeast Kansas and southeast Nebraska.
Chippewa and Christian	4,385	Franklin County, Kans.
Total	120,592	

Trust Funds.—As a very common but erroneous impression prevails in the mind of the public generally that these Indians are supported largely by Government appropriations and that the annuity and other funds received by them for the support of shops and schools are gratuities, a statement of the funds belonging to the tribes under treaty stipulations since 1795 and held in trust by the United States is herewith submitted, viz:

Tribe	Funds held in trust by the United States.
Prairie band Potawatomi	$597,037.57
Kickapoo	180,395.30
Iowa	178,043.37
Sauk and Fox of Missouri	179,059.12
Chippewa and Christian	42,500.00
Total	1,177,035.36

Reservations.—There are five tribes in the agency and their widely separated locations entails upon an agent a largely increased amount of work in comparison with what there would be if they were located together, and consumes an amount of time traveling from one reservation to another which 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 Potawatomi Indians, in Jackson County, Kans., 10 miles from Hoyt, Kans., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, being the nearest railroad point to the agency.

The Kickapoo Reservation is located in Brown County, Kans., and is 35 miles north from the agency, and is reached from Horton, Kans., by team and conveyance a distance of 7 miles to the Kickapoo boarding school, at which place the business of the Kickapoo tribe is transacted.

The reservation of the Iowa and Sauk and Fox of Missouri Indians is located in northeastern Kansas and southeastern Nebraska, a distance of 75 miles northeast from the agency, and is reached on the east by a railroad to White Cloud, Kans., thence 8 miles by team and conveyance to Great Nemaha boarding school, or on the west from Reserve, Kans., by train, thence by team and conveyance to boarding school, a distance of 12 miles, at which place the principal business of the reservation is transacted.

The reservation of the Chippewa and Christian Indians is located 75 miles southeast from the agency and 9 miles from Ottawa, in Franklin County, Kans., and is reached on the east by railroad to Ottawa, Kans., thence by team and conveyance 8 miles distance to the reservation, where the annuities are paid and the business of the tribe transacted at the Moravian church and mission on said reservation.

Civilization.—There has been a marked advancement of the Indians of this agency from their primitive life of a few years ago—their improvement and knowledge of the English language, their adoption of citizens' clothing, their desire for good and comfortable homes, the introduction of modern furniture into their houses, good bedding, cooking utensils, etc. A number of families have bought sewing machines, organs, pianos, and other modern conveniences and luxuries. They have better food, better prepared, and served in more desirable methods than in past years. The introduction of cooking stoves and improved kitchen furniture has greatly added to their domestic comforts, and the health of the families greatly improved.

The houses number on the Prairie Band Reservation 130, on the Kickapoo 60, on the Iowa 55, on the Sauk and Fox of Missouri 38, and on the Chippewa and Christian 21. Examination of the statistics accompanying this report will show at least one house for every family and many of them are neat cottages, some of them commodious and all neatly planned.

It may also be added in this connection that among the younger members is developing a higher moral standard; especially is this true among the women of the different tribes, by insisting upon legal marriages and improved home comforts.

While these evidences embody only the primary and ordinary principles of our civilization, a greater advancement ought to be attained and a higher and more durable civilization accomplished, but this can only be secured by a firm hold upon the habits and the control of their expenditures, for their wants always exceed their income whether it be great or small.

Agriculture.—The lands embraced in the four principal reservations of the agency are located in what is known as the corn belt of the United States, and in a section of Kansas where a total failure of the crops is scarcely ever known. On the Iowa and Sauk and Fox of Missouri reservations, in ordinarily good seasons, 50 or 60 bushels of corn and 25 to 30 bushels of wheat to the acre are an average crop, and 80 bushels of corn to the acre has been realized on a number of farms, and 35 bushels of wheat is not an unusual crop. The Kickapoo Reservation as a body is not quite as fertile, but is but little less productive than those named, while that of the Prairie Band is slightly inferior in the production of corn and the small grains. This is, however, largely redeemed by the abundant growth of prairie grass, which is at its best in July and August when the pastures of tame grasses are almost worthless. The experience of the past few years have fully demonstrated the wisdom of discouraging the breaking up and cultivation of these rich prairie pastures, as there can be a better profit realized from the grass and hay than by ordinary cultivation, and the land preserved from impoverishment by a continual cropping.

The Chippewa and Christian Indian Reservation is much inferior to all of those named and can only be made productive by the liberal use of the various fertilizers and phosphates. The land is better adapted to small grain than to corn. Fruit and berries do very well, as do vegetables, and many families realize all of their income from this source, except the small annuity paid them by the United States. The Chippewa and Christian Indians are the most industrious tribe in the agency. They have no income from leased or surplus lands, and their annuity only amounts to about $18 per annum, and they are compelled to earn their living by their own personal efforts.

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In addition to all the natural advantages possessed by these people, and their large incomes from leases and annuity, nearly every family is provided with teams, wagons, harness, and many of them with agricultural implements; in many cases better equipped for working and caring for their lands than is the case with many white farmers. That they are not availing themselves of these advantages and are retrograding in the personal application to agricultural pursuits is a painful fact to admit, but is admitted with a view of obtaining some suggestions as to an improvement in the habits of this people, or some way in which this evil tendency may be checked. From the best evidence obtainable there are no greater number of acres in cultivation now by individual members of the tribe than there was a few years ago, notwithstanding statistics will show a slight increase, which is accounted for from the fact that upon each reservation there are intelligent and progressive Indians who have increased the acreage in cultivation since they have received their lands in severalty, while those of less intelligence and no ambition to satisfy are retrograding.

Leasing.—It comes within my knowledge that the system of leasing of Indian lands did not originate altogether with the Indian, and it is a mistaken policy to lease these lands which add so largely to their personal incomes, and it has been truthfully stated that with so much money they have retrograded in agricultural pursuits and have acquired habits of indolence and dissipation. When allotments were being made to these people many were induced to accept them on being assured that they would be permitted to make leases and receive the income therefrom.

Had their lands been leased as at first intended and under the rules prescribed by the Department, it would have been an advantage to the old and decrepit men and women, and the abuses which have crept in would have been avoided, and the families would have been compelled to remain upon their allotments and not become a class of landlords, as is the case with many of these Indians.

It is hoped, however, with the late instructions from the Indian Office, which provides for the use of a portion of their incomes in the improvement of their lands, that it will in a measure help to correct the evils complained of and be of permanent and future benefit to these people. One of the most hurtful things in the system is the leasing of minors' lands for the purpose of cultivation, and one which will not be continued in this agency, and an effort will be made to get the lands of minors back to grass as soon as practicable.

Allotments.—Lands have been allotted to all the Indians in the agency except to children born since 1895. The factions in the Prairie Band of Potawatomi and Kickapoo tribes, who have heretofore opposed and protested against allotments, have nearly ceased their opposition and are coming to the office to locate their allotments. Some of them have made leases for grazing or hay purposes, but in a majority of instances refuse to allow any improvements to be made upon their lands and will not permit even a fence built to inclose the allotment. In such cases I have deemed it good policy to allow the allottee to have his way, as in time they will learn that it is to their interest to have the land under fence and improved.

There are about 16,000 acres of surplus lands on the Prairie Band Reservation that is likely to become a subject of contention in the future. Already there is some sentiment in the tribe favoring selling it after allotments have been made to the children born since the completion of the allotments in 1895.

The surplus lands on the Kickapoo Reservation are leased. There are none on the Iowa, and on the Sauk and Fox of Missouri Reservation there are about 960 acres of brush and bottom land. The latter is subject to overflow each spring by the Great Nemaha River and is unfit for cultivation, but will be fair grazing and hay land.

Industries.—There are no industries pursued upon the reservations in the agency except farming and stock raising.

Religion and missionary work.—The Presbyterian churches in Kansas have employed missionaries, and they are at work at the Iowa and Kickapoo reservations. On the Iowa Reservation they have erected a very nice church building and have regular services and Sabbath school on each Sabbath day, and are much encouraged with the work already accomplished. The Catholics have also erected a very neat church building on this reservation. There has not been any building erected upon the Kickapoo Reservation, but the missionary is at work among these people, and if proper encouragement is given a church building will be erected in the near future. The Methodist Episcopal Church has a missionary on the Potawatomi Reservation and contemplates building a house of worship; also the Catholics, who are making some progress among the Potawatomi, expect to build a church.

The Chippewa and Christian Indians have the only organized church composed

of the members of the tribe in the agency, which is under the control of the Moravian Church. The missionary, Rev. Chas. Steinfort, who has been with this tribe for many years, has succeeded in a remarkable degree in holding them to their church obligations, considering the many difficulties with which he has to contend.

Intoxicants.—The evil of intemperance continues to exist and is fostered by the villages and towns adjacent to the different reservations. While the laws of the State of Kansas prohibit the sale of all intoxicating liquors, the Indians find no difficulty in purchasing by the drink or in any quantity they may desire, and apparently no effort is made by the State authorities to bring the violators of the law to justice.

A few prosecutions have been successful in the United States district court. The Government officials have rendered every assistance in the prosecution of this class of criminals possible, and it is hoped that several offenders will be convicted at the next term of the district court.

Health.—The general health on the reservations and in the schools has been very good the past year, with the exception of the few cases of smallpox, which in nearly every instance have proved fatal. These people, from some unexplained reason, conceal the fact from the agent and physician, and usually the first information received at the office is the death of the victim, notwithstanding the fact that as soon as the reports were circulated of the disease being upon the reservation the physician visited the different neighborhoods on the reservation and urged the Indians to be vaccinated. At present there are no known cases of smallpox in the agency.

The physicians employed at the different reservations and schools are all proficient in their profession and attentive to their duties.

Schools and School Buildings.—The boarding schools are operated for the Prairie Band, Potawatomi, Kickapoo, Iowa, and Sauk and Fox of Missouri Indians, at the locations heretofore given, for ten months in the year. The children of the Chippewa and Christian Indians attend different schools; some are at Haskell Institute, some are in the district schools adjacent to the reservations, and a few in the schools at Ottawa, Kans.

The Potawatomi School.—The Potawatomi boarding school has a large frame dormitory building, which with some needed repairs will accommodate 90 pupils. One thing seriously needed at this school is a complete water and sewerage system; in case of fire the water supply would be inadequate for any considerable defense, and at an early date I shall ask for an appropriation to construct the system above referred to. The school farm consists of 160 acres, 80 acres in cultivation, on which is raised corn, vegetables, fruit for the use of the pupils, and 80 acres in pasture, on which is grazed the cattle and teams belonging to the agency.

The Kickapoo School.—The newly constructed school building is a modern structure 52 by 92 feet, with basement and two stories, lighted by gas and heated with hot water, and when the laundry and warehouse and the water and sewerage system now under construction are completed it will be very complete in all its appointments, except the accommodations of the employees, for which no provision is made in the building.

The superintendent is compelled to use the room intended for the boys' sitting room as an office and sleeping room. The teacher and laundress have to occupy the girls' sitting room; the seamstress uses the sewing room, cutting off one corner for sleeping apartment; the cook the boys' clothing room. The only employees who are provided for in this building are the matron and industrial teacher. The only place for the entertainment of the children is in the schoolroom. An employees' cottage is a pressing necessity and should be the next improvement at this school.

The Great Nemaha School.—The dormitory building at this school is a frame structure 40 by 60 feet, with basement and two stories, and will accommodate 40 children. The building is in bad condition, and some repairs are necessary to preserve it from ruin. The roof leaks; the plastering will soon be falling from the walls without a new roof is provided. The house needs painting to preserve the siding and frames from injury. The building now being used for a barn was never intended for its present use. It is more than twenty years old, and is in such a dilapidated condition that it affords but little protection to the horses and cows in the winter and is unsafe. I shall ask for authority to make the necessary repairs to protect the house from decaying and to erect a barn for the protection of the stock.

Inherited Estates.—Although less than six years have elapsed since the approval of the allotments, over 140 of the original allottees have died, and their lands have passed to their heirs. As allotted lands descend according to the laws of the States and Territories in which they are situated, the leasing of these lands and

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the payment of their incomes involves the whole question of the descent and distribution of property, and very largely increases the financial responsibility of the agent under his bond.

It would seem that some legislation should be enacted looking to the settlement of these inherited estates in the State courts, whereby title may be passed to the legal heirs, which can better be determined at this time than at any future period. The land could be sold and the proceeds divided among the heirs and thus avoid, in a large measure, the serious complications that must arise at the end of the protective period.

In conclusion I wish to express my appreciation of the efficient and faithful services rendered by the clerks of this agency, to all the employees of the three boarding schools, who have labored in perfect harmony the past year, and, thanking the Department for the generous support I have received,

I am, very respectfully,

W. R. HONNELL,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF KICKAPOO SCHOOL.

KICKAPOO BOARDING SCHOOL,
Germantown, Kans., August 18, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report for the fractional year ending June 30, 1900.

I took charge of this school on December 16, 1899, relieving Miss Margaret Fulton, temporarily in charge.

The enrollment at that time was 46, which was gradually increased until at the close there were 70 enrolled and 67 in attendance. This number will probably be reduced somewhat in a short time by transfers to Haskell.

The health of the pupils was fairly good. Colds prevailed to some extent during the early spring. A few were afflicted with scrofula. Pupils afflicted in this way were separated from the others; were sometimes sent home in order to isolate them, and thus prevent the spread of the disease to others.

Smallpox prevailed to some extent in adjacent localities during the latter part of winter and early spring, but by a self-imposed quarantine of several weeks duration we were saved from its ravages.

A few of the pupils had acquired the tobacco habit before entering school, a habit not easily eradicated, but they were with some reluctance persuaded to abstain.

The runaway habit, being of long standing, was not entirely overcome, though there was less disposition to runaway toward the close of school. Except in one case no forcible resistance was encountered in making arrests of runaway pupils.

Sabbath school and Christian Endeavor meetings were regularly held, and all pupils were required to attend. Funds for the purchase of Sabbath school literature were raised by voluntary contributions among the pupils.

Besides the teaching of religious principles, habits of order and cleanliness were inculcated.

Pupils were occasionally permitted to visit their homes, but not at such times as would materially interfere with their school duties.

The fire drill was so far perfected that the bucket brigade could take post and the girls and smaller boys be marched out of the building from the dining room or from the domitories by the stairways in good order in less than two minutes' time. The outside fire-escape ladders being clumsy affairs, more time was required to execute the movement from the dormitories by that exit.

These pupils learn the English language very readily, and but little difficulty is experienced in enforcing the use of it.

Good progress was made in the schoolroom. The teacher was not strong enough physically for the duties devolving on her, though she worked with commendable zeal, and managed with some help to continue at her post until the close of school.

The domestic affairs of the school were managed in the main judiciously and with care.

The industrial departments were conducted satisfactorily generally, yet on account of the lack of proper facilities the highest degree of excellence could not be attained. The water supply had to be kept up by hauling it from a well a mile away. The laundry is small and ill provided. The working space in the sewing room was very much reduced on account of the seamstress having to use a part of it for a bedroom. The force on the farm was too light for the amount of work to be done.

The improvements now in contemplation, when completed, will no doubt remedy these defects to some extent, but not entirely, for with a full attendance we shall still be very much crowded. Three of the rooms originally intended for the use of the pupils are now occupied by employees. A separate building for the use of the employees is still a necessity.

The heating apparatus in the building is ample, but needs some adjusting. Two or three of the radiators do not perform their functions properly.

The lighting apparatus is satisfactory except that where the Welsbach burners are used care has to be taken in lighting in order to prevent their destruction. The pressure of the gas seems to be too great for the tender mantles.

The outbuildings, constructed out of material brought from the former school site, along with some that was new, are substantial. They have lately been painted. The fences are all in good repair. Additional lots are needed for the pigs.

The stock well at the barn affords plenty of water. The summer rains have filled the cistern at the school building.

About 150 forest trees were planted about the building last spring; nearly all of them are growing. An orchard would be a valuable acquisition. The once bare surface about the school building is now covered with a coat of blue and other grasses.

Eighty of the 240 acres contained in the school farm are set to blue grass and used as pasture. Ninety-five acres are leased and planted to corn. About twenty acres of the remainder are seeded to clover, timothy, and blue grass. A crop of oats was taken from the seeded land this season. There are a few acres of wild grass. The residue, except that occupied by the buildings, is planted to corn (common variety), kafir corn, millet, potatoes, turnips, and vines. The season has been favorable, and crops of all kinds planted, except potatoes, have made a wonderful growth. The potato crop is a partial failure.

The horses, cattle, and pigs on the farm are in a thriving condition.

A general and kindly interest was manifested, and a harmonious action maintained by the employees. My thanks are due them for the same. My thanks are also due to United States Indian Agent W. R. Honnell for his friendly interest in the school and for valuable advice and assistance. Also to your office for favors received.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT LARIMER, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through United States Indian Agent W. R. Honnell.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POTAWATOMI SCHOOL.

POTAWATOMI AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,
Nadeau, Kans., September 1, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Potawatomi boarding school.

The attendance at the close of the school was 91, total enrollment 100, average attendance 79. The prevalence of smallpox on the reservation for several months prevented the acceptance of new pupils during the time, which accounts for the difference between the enrollment and average attendance. The disease was kept from the school by a strict quarantine.

The health of the school was unusually good.

A thoroughly efficient and agreeable corps of teachers conducted the schoolroom work. The work done was excellent.

Three pupils were transferred to Chilocco at the close of the school, and several more are ready to enter training schools.

The most of the work of cultivating 60 acres of cereals and vegetables was done by the boys. Ten acres of sod were broken and prepared for a crop next season. A part of the old land will be sown to grass.

Industrial work for the girls includes sewing, laundering, cooking, etc. Carpet rags sufficient for 60 yards of carpet were cut and sewed. Each of the large girls had all the care of making, mending, and laundering her individual clothing; a plan which resulted successfully, causing them to take great pride in their personal appearance.

The holidays were appropriately observed. A Christmas tree and the exercises connected therewith brought together more of the parents and friends of the pupils than could gain entrance to the assembly room. Weekly socials and occasional plenics were given.

In spite of all efforts to prevent it, pupils too frequently ran away.

A set of band instruments has been purchased, which it is hoped will make the large boys better contented and furnish entertainment for the school as well.

The greatest needs of the school are: A better water supply, a gasoline lighting system, and a new laundry.

The barn and the dormitory building are at the present time receiving long-needed repairs.

Agent W. R. Honnell has been uniformly kind and courteous and deserves credit for his aid in the successful conduct of the school.

Very respectfully,

JAMES STALEY, *Superintendent Potawatomi School.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through W. R. Honnell, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN MINNESOTA.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR LEECH LAKE AGENCY.

LEECH LAKE AGENCY, MINN., *August 23, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report for the Leech Lake Agency, including statistics which are more complete than those furnished last year, owing to the fact that the agency was newly established when my previous report was made. There are no records in this office by which the agent and clerks can be governed in preparing reports of any nature whatever except those that have been prepared since my induction into office at this place. The only exception to the above remark is that tract books showing allotments to the Indians of the different reservations under this agency have been furnished by the Indian Office, but even these tract books are very incomplete, and it may be several years before they can be completed in every detail.

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The following statistical statement is based on the annual census of Chippewa Indians:

Red Lake		1,350
Males above 18	322	
Females above 14	443	
Children from 6 to 16	357	
Leech Lake Pillager		892
Males above 18	162	
Females above 14	204	
Children from 6 to 16	166	
White Oak Point Mississippi		655
Males above 18	249	
Females above 14	300	
Children from 6 to 16	193	
Cass and Winnibigoshish Pillager		448
Males above 18	107	
Females above 14	123	
Children from 6 to 16	98	
Total (males, 1,689; females, 1,656)		3,345

It may not be amiss to repeat here how and when this agency was established, to wit: By act of Congress approved March 1, 1889, 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 Winnibigoshish, 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.

My report of last year goes into detail concerning the inspection of timber matters by Inspector Nesler and Special Agent Jenkins, and since that time nothing whatever has been done with the dead and down timber of these reservations. The Indians have been without work except what little could be given them at this agency, and had it not been for the fact of my keeping the agency sawmill in constant operation there would have been dire distress among the most energetic class of Indians around here. The young who have wanted to work have had enough at the sawmill to supply their needs and to keep their families from suffering for food.

There is one exception to the last statement which I am only too glad to mention, and that is, that at my urgent request Major Abbot, in charge of the construction of the Government dams at Leech Lake and Lake Winnibigoshish, and his able assistant engineer, Mr. W. C. Weeks, have given the preference to Indians in all kinds of work that they were capable of performing.

Of course some Indians have found employment outside, but the jobs that they find are only temporary and do not much more than suffice to pay their expenses to and from the places where work is found, after paying their board bill where engaged. Altogether this has been a very hard year on the Indians of all these reservations, and they have borne up bravely under the strain. Few people can be found anywhere who would have endured more heroically such suffering.

Newspapers have attempted to show that they were ready to go on the warpath on several occasions, but outside of the trouble at Red Lake, which I shall mention later on, there has been no semblance of trouble among the Indians connected with this agency.

A simple-minded Indian by the name of Day dug wah bun dung or Day dug oonce, conceived the idea, probably from a dream, or possibly fabricated in his own benighted reason, that a great storm was to prevail over the face of the earth within a few months from the time he first mentioned it to his people. This storm was to destroy all whites and all Christian Indians unless they should congregate around him at a particular spot known here as Squaw Point. Many Indians went there to hear him and consult with him about the storm, and many more went through curiosity, while some few went through fear. Altogether some 350 Indians, most of whom were women and children, congregated around him, and there were perhaps some few dozens of them who were very much frightened, but not one, in my opinion, had any notion of going on the warpath. I arrested the "Messiah," and after keeping him one night at the agency and talking the matter over fully with him the next morning, I felt convinced that he could not possibly do any harm, and moreover that he did not intend harm to any one. He was therefore released upon promising to "call the storm off." Several days afterwards I visited the encampment and insisted upon the Indians dispersing, which was done. In the meantime, however, the newspapers had exaggerated the whole matter into enormous proportions, showing that bloodshed was imminent and that the Indians were actually on the warpath.

As to the trouble at Red Lake, there is a band of Indians known as the Cross Lakers, who live on the opposite side of the lake from the Government school, and who are not only uneducated but are uncivilized and are undoubtedly thoroughly wild Indians. A new boarding school was to be erected among them on the bank of the lake by the Government for educating the young of that particular band. I had a talk with them about the matter, and the chiefs agreed to let the school go up without any opposition whatever from any member of the tribe. However, when the contractors went there to build, the Indians had changed their minds and they got ready for what might come, knowing that I would insist upon having the school put there after the promise had been made. The overseer in local charge telegraphed me that trouble was imminent, and when I arrived on the scene the Indians seemed to be thoroughly organized and had sent word that they knew what I was going to say and if I said that the school must go up there would be bloodshed immediately.

My first step was to explain matters to the Red Lake Indians who were not thoroughly in sympathy with the Cross Lakers, but who were inclined to stand by them if serious trouble arose. After showing them how unreasonable the Cross Lakers were and making them thoroughly understand what would happen if they did resist the Government, they gradually came over to the support of the Government, and I succeeded in getting 26 of them to act as special policemen to go with me to visit the Cross Lakers, and also several of the chiefs and headmen of the tribe who volunteered to go and use their influence in bringing about an amicable adjustment of all differences

Before the boat landed at the school site I had the policemen go down in the hold of the boat so that they could not be seen from the shore and I remained on deck with the chiefs who were unarmed. When we landed there was not an Indian in sight, but a few minutes after the chiefs went ashore they were surrounded by 51 stalwart fellows eager to learn what their mission was. This was soon explained and I was invited ashore, but I was given to understand from the outset that they would not allow the school to be put in their midst. By a prearranged plan I had the policemen who were in the hold of the boat come ashore, and before the Cross Lakers knew it they in turn were surrounded by 26 Indian policemen prepared for eventualities; thus the Cross Lakers were taken unawares, they having left their arms behind them when they saw that the chiefs and I were not armed. I believe that this feat aided me very much in my negotiations with them, although they insisted to the last that they would not have a school built on the site I had selected.

Finding them obdurate and without any reason at all to support their arguments, I told them what the consequences would be, and then by way of letting themselves down easy they stated that two of their chiefs were absent, and that if I would give them three days they would get those two men back and leave it to them to decide, agreeing at the same time to abide by the decision of these two leaders. This I agreed to and managed to see one of the chiefs before he reached them, and believe I succeeded in influencing him to some extent to stand for what was right as he had promised to do some time before this trouble began. They all met in council at the appointed time and again demurred at having a school located on the site chosen, and, in fact, stated that they would not allow it to go up in their midst. I then told them what the consequences would be, and, moreover, that I intended to go right ahead and build the school at the site chosen and that I would not tolerate any interference whatever.

Finding that they could not carry their point, and knowing that I would telegraph for troops if they attempted to interfere, they at last agreed to allow it to be erected under certain conditions, which they named, the principal one being that the school would belong to them, all of which I acquiesced in, except some few absurd propositions made by them which are not worth mentioning here. The entire affair promised to be very serious, and while I have endeavored to make this report as short as possible, and at the same time intelligible, yet the whole matter has been placed before the Indian Office in my letter dated July 20, 1900.

The only matter in addition to this that has caused very serious annoyance at this agency is the fact of the forest fires having originated by incendiarism and from other sources unknown. Several persons have been arrested on the charge of having set fire to the timber on these reservations, and there is no doubt that a great deal of damage has been done to the timber.

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It is hardly necessary for me to go into detail in this report concerning the logging and general timber business of this agency, as that matter now rests with the United States Congress, and I hope some good legislation will be enacted for the benefit of these Indians, who are undoubtedly in need of something of the kind in the near future. I have made a special report to the Indian Office on this subject, and I believe that something will be done this winter for the Indians to tide them over cold weather until Congress can act; but as there is not yet any definite, settled plan, nothing more will be said at present, except an allusion to the Curtis bill, which I mention further on in this report.

The traffic in liquor has caused a great deal of trouble at this agency, as it has at nearly all Indian agencies, but the numerous prosecutions made during the past twelve months will, I have no doubt, have a restraining influence upon both whites and Indians engaged in the business. There were 42 prosecutions for this crime during the fiscal year just ended, out of which there were 36 convictions and 2 cases continued.

Five new boarding schools have been erected upon these reservations during the past year, but three of them are not quite complete and may not be ready for use before October 1, at which time I hope to see all of them thoroughly organized, equipped, and well filled with children from the Chippewa tribe of Indians.

The Red Lakers form a separate band from the other Indians of these reservations, and my statistics accompanying this report will be separated in that manner, showing the Red Lake Indians on one report and all the others on a separate sheet. Two of the schools just mentioned are on the Red Lake Reservation, the larger one taking the place of the old Red Lake Boarding School, while the smaller one is the Cross Lake school, mentioned above.

Of the other three the largest one is within a mile of the Leech Lake Agency, on the banks of Leech Lake, and is to take the place of the old Leech Lake Boarding School, which was located about 2 miles from the present site, if one can say it was located at all, as it traveled from building to building rented from the Indians who lived in a settlement there known as Leech Lake, only a few of the old shacks used belonging to the Government. The new school is a handsome building (though not very large, having a capacity of only about 80 pupils), and is beautifully located among large Norway and white pines and various other trees that beautify this locality. This school is built upon the same peninsula upon which the agency is situated, facing the same bay, which, by the way, is one of the prettiest arms of Leech Lake, with its rear only a few hundred yards from the main body of the lake that separates the peninsula from the town of Walker, the nearest railroad station. Walker is about 2 miles distant by water and about 8 miles by land.

One of the smaller schools, called "Cass Lake Boarding School," is located on Cass Lake, about 6 miles northwest from the town of Cass Lake, and is accessible by boats as well as wagons or other vehicles.

The third small school is located at the town of Pena, on Lake Winnibigoshish and the Eastern Minnesota Branch of the Great Northern Railroad. This school will be known by the name of the "Bena Boarding School," and has, like the Cass Lake and the Cross Lake boarding schools, a capacity of 40 pupils. These, taken with the Red Lake school, of 100 capacity, and the Leech Lake school, of 80, give a capacity of 300 for the pupils of the six reservations of this agency. For scenery, health, and, I might add, inspiration, there are no more favorable locations for schools or Indian agencies in the United States.

It may be interesting to the public to know how Indians manage to live during the cold winter months at a place where no rations are furnished, except for a few helpless old ones, and where no work is going on by which they can be kept in employment. Only a small annuity is paid them, say $5 or $6 per capita, which is not more than 10 per cent of the most economical and scant mode of living they can devise.

Fish is their principal food and wild rice is next, while maple sugar and sirup are made by most of the families in sufficient quantities to last them nearly half of the year. Some of them raise a few potatoes and a small quantity of vegetables. Berries are abundant during the summer months, and especially cranberries and blueberries, which are sold to a greater extent than any others. Blueberries and service berries are delicious to the taste, as are the cranberries, raspberries, and plums, all of which are gathered in large quantities, but they help but little during the winter, when food is most needed. Very few of these Indians use coffee, none of the full-bloods use milk—except returned students and probably a few who have been trained to it by contact with the students—and very little beef is used. They are fond of tea and pork, though they are getting but little of such delicacies at present. Many of them are anxious to work, and I hope it will be possible to give them all employment before the cold weather sets in. Of course, their work must be done in the timber, if done at all. This is no farming country, and the only kind of work that these Indians have been trained to is in the way of logging, sawing, etc. If the proper legislation is enacted for the benefit of these Indians, they will be the best fed and most prosperous of the northern tribes.

The bill known as the "Curtis bill," offered by Mr. Curtis in the House at the last session of Congress, providing for the disposition of the Chippewa timber, on a combination of the La Pointe and Menominee plans, is, in my opinion, the best legislation yet proposed for this purpose, and I wish to say that the bill has the unanimous support of the Chippewa Indians of Leech Lake and White Earth agencies—all bands and factions uniting on it—which unanimity of sentiment is unprecedented. I strongly recommend that your office and all friends of these Indians give it energetic support at the next session of Congress.

An appropriation was made at the last session of Congress of $5,000 for the erection of certain buildings at this agency and for a boat, in addition to what had been previously appropriated for these purposes when the agency was first established. The buildings will add materially to the beauty of the place, and will furnish good, substantial quarters for all the employees of the agency. The boat is for the new Leech Lake Boarding School.

Traveling is done here nearly altogether by boats. The agency steamboat is 40 feet long, is handsomely finished, perfectly modeled, and is furnished with a powerful and perfect engine. Its speed is about 15 miles per hour. All freight for the agency and for Leech Lake school is towed by this boat on the agency barge from Walker. We have also an electro-vapor launch, 20 feet long, with a seating capacity of ten persons, which is used for short and hurried trips, as it only takes a few seconds to start it, gasoline being used instead of steam. For police purposes a large canoe is used, which was made by one of the Indian employees of birch bark, and has a seating capacity of twelve. Most of the employees have boats of their own, which they find not only convenient and useful, but also afford them the best kind of recreation.

The climate here is unsurpassed. I do not think the mercury has reached 90° in the shade along the lake shore of this agency during the entire summer, and the hottest weather has now probably passed by.

Very respectfully,

W. A. MERCER,
Captain, Seventh Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR WHITE EARTH AGENCY.

WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINN., *August 27, 1900.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter dated June 1, 1900, I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Population.—The census taken June 30 last shows:

White Earth Mississippi Chippewa	1,544
White Oak Point Mississippi Chippewa (removals)	88
Gull Lake Mississippi Chippewa (removals)	336
Mille Lac Mississippi Chippewa (nonremovals)	899
Mille Lac Mississippi Chippewa (removals)	323
Pembina Chippewa	318
Otter Tail Pillager Chippewa	741
Leech Lake Pillager Chippewa (removals)	309
Cass and Winnibigoshish Pillager Chippewa (removals)	51
Fond du Lac Chippewa	91
Total	4,700

a gain of 81 during the year.

Schools.—There are at present three boarding schools on this reservation—the Pine Point and Wild Rice River schools, and the new White Earth school, completed in December last, a large, handsome brick structure with a capacity for 150 pupils. This building, together with a fine building containing assembly hall and class rooms, make the plant one of the finest in the service. A set of employees' quarters is badly needed.

Agriculture.—There has been a large increase over last year in the breaking up of lands, stimulated in part by the high price of flax, this being a favorite crop with

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these Indians. Owing to the small rainfall at beginning of season the crop of hay, wheat, oats, and corn will not be as large as in former years.

Allotments.—The office of the Chippewa commission having been abolished, no allotments are now being made. This is very unsatisfactory to these people, as in matter of births it is now impossible to get the child allotted. It is to be hoped that this office will be reopened in the near future.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court is composed of three members, selected for their intelligence, dignity, and good character. The court, by its just rulings and impartiality, has earned the respect of the tribe, and its decisions are rarely questioned, but readily submitted to. It is of great assistance to the agent in the settlement of controversies that are constantly occurring.

Sanitary.—Several cases of diphtheria appeared on the reservation during the past winter and early spring, but owing to prompt action being taken by agency physicians only one death occurred.

Indian police.—The police continue to do good service, the running down of blind pigs being the principal occupation of the police.

Logging.—No logging was done on this reservation during the past winter.

Conclusion.—The statistical report is herewith submitted, as also the reports of school superintendents.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. SUTHERLAND,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WHITE EARTH SCHOOL.

WHITE EARTH INDIAN SCHOOL,
White Earth Agency, Minn., August 22, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this school for the fiscal year just ended.

The school is located about 600 yards north and a little east of the agency headquarters, and a half mile north of the village of White Earth, this being the location of the old school burned about five years ago. The location is a sightly one, overlooking the agency and village, far enough from the main road not to be disturbed by the travel, yet easy of approach. It is just within the timber line and surrounded by a heavy growth of timber, which furnishes excellent shade in summer and protection from the winds in winter. Many noble trees are yet standing on the school grounds, just as planted by the hand of nature, and bluegrass flourishes wherever the ground is kept clean.

The new buildings were completed during the early portion of last winter. The boys were delivered to me on the 4th day of December, 1899, and the school, then enrolling about 50 pupils, was transferred from the Episcopal Hospital property two days later. The temperature was then 10 degrees below zero, but as the water and steam plants had to be cared for there was no time for delay. The task of moving the entire school and setting up anew during hard winter weather was upon us, with no choice but to go ahead. I can only speak in the highest terms of the noble manner in which the employees and pupils all responded to the call. This act only included the school and property, but moving a number of buildings as well, and in the midst of all the well suddenly closed up and the water had to be hauled from the lake for three months. But withal the work was kept up, the plant was cared for with very slight damage, and the year closed in a most satisfactory manner.

More than enough children to fill the school were anxiously awaiting the opening of the doors, and the school would have been filled early in January had not the diphtheria broken out on the reservation about that time, and the further fact that the two additional teachers had not yet been provided. The final enrollment was thus delayed until the 1st of March, when the school was filled to the full limit. Many applications had to be refused after filling the school, mostly from boys who had returned from some of the nonreservation schools.

I found no trouble in keeping the enrollment up to the limit, but the changes were more frequent than was for the best interest of the school. Instead of following up runaways and delinquents the plan of refilling the places was adopted. My judgment is the plan is not a good one. It practically undermines all the authority of the school, for if a pupil wanted to quit the school for any reason all he had to do was to go home. In many instances exaggerated statements of ill treatment or want of care were resorted to to prevent the parents from returning him, all of which had to pass unchallenged, and the pupil being kept at home the reports very naturally gained credence. Such a plan puts an institution too much at the mercy of irresponsible persons, and its good repute and influence is liable to suffer.

An enrollment of nearly 120 pupils was maintained after filling the school, with an average attendance of 116 for the last quarter of the year, and 90 for the entire year.

The schoolroom work suffered some during the time of moving, by reason of unsettled conditions, and for two or three months afterwards for want of sufficient teachers. An average of 70 was maintained during January with one teacher, and the same teacher cared for over 90 for the first half of February. When the force was finally completed—two teachers and one kindergartner—the schoolroom work was organized and divided among the teachers, and I can only speak in the highest terms of the progress made after that.

It was impossible to organize the industrial work according to a regular system, as all the time and energy had to be turned to things that had to be done and done in many cases with the greatest possible dispatch. The farm is very small, only about 20 acres under cultivation, but it is being extended as fast as possible. In addition to this industry, the school will be prepared to keep up regular work in the carpenter shop, engineering, and shoe and harness repairing. We now have a dairy herd of about 10 cows, and the increase will be kept up as fast as possible. Enough pigs of high grade are kept to eat up the waste, and it has become a very profitable and interesting undertaking.

The work of the girls has been limited so far to that essential to the maintenance of the school, and in most departments it has been quite well done. These departments are entirely

under the care of native instructors, and under such conditions I can promise nothing more than what has been accomplished. No attempt has been made to introduce poultry raising, for want of winter protection.

The sanitary conditions are most excellent. There is good natural drainage in almost every direction, and then the school is provided with an excellent sewerage system, which empties into a lake about 500 yards distant. The effect of this has been very prominent to me. Notwithstanding the exposure and fatigue to which many of the employees and pupils were subjected last winter, very little sickness resulted. This was especially noticeable when the school was supplied with water from the well. In fact we had less sickness with an enrollment of 145 than the year before with 45. The result of the expense and care to surround the school with good sanitation has already justified the outlay.

There were a few cases of pneumonia during the winter, one very serious, but none fatal. The most alarming sickness of the year was a case of diphtheria, which developed in the school. The patient was immediately isolated and every precaution taken to prevent the spread, all of which worked to entire satisfaction. The little boy soon recovered, and not another case developed. The Indians were immediately notified that diphtheria was in the school, the physician's diagnosis having been sustained by the State board of health, and some of the parents came to get their children. But in every case after seeing what precautions were being taken they returned, leaving their children in school. No measures were adopted to prevent the children being taken home, yet not a child was withdrawn. The occurrence demonstrated the great need of some sort of a sick room, or a ward where dangerous diseases can be more perfectly isolated and cared for.

The new buildings erected last year are very complete in all their appointments, and the workmanship is the best I have seen in the Indian service. During the short time they have been in use they have proved quite satisfactory. The plant is yet incomplete, and should be added to as early as practicable, that the greatest efficiency may be obtained from the expense already incurred. The lighting system, I understand, is soon to be provided by the installment of an acetylene gas plant. During the summer bids were called for the erection of an employees' building, but the one bid received was considered excessive, and the proposition was dropped for the time being at least. The gas plant will, I think, be quite satisfactory for lighting, and I trust the Department will renew the attempt to provide more extensive quarters for the employees some time soon. The school should also have more extensive facilities for mechanical training, and the barn should be enlarged. Then, with the complement of sheds and minor buildings, this would be one of the best equipped reservation schools in the service.

So far as I can ascertain these Indians are heartily in favor of the school being equipped to the highest standard. They have exhibited much pride in the school, and some one is always on the watch for a vacant place. This reservation has been most liberal in furnishing children for nonreservation schools, and statistics on that point, I think, would show that they now stand at about the head of the list. Yet, with the home schools filled to the utmost, they can take only about half of those left.

The employee force is entitled to full credit for their part of the work during the year. Some of them were new to the service; others found the conditions here entirely different from former experiences; still a unity of action was maintained, and the school was kept quite free from bickerings.

The interest taken in the work by the agent and his employees, by inspecting officials, and by the public in general has had an excellent influence on the school. This is particularly true as to the pupils. Many strangers have visited the school during the summer, and the interest has passed far beyond the limits of the reservation.

The well is not yet put in condition, but the work is proceeding. If it can be made to work successfully all the conditions will then point to a good year's work.

Most respectfully submitted.

CHAS. L. DAVIS, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PINE POINT SCHOOL.

PINE POINT SCHOOL,
White Earth Agency, Minn., August 23, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following annual report of this school:

Location.—Southeast corner of White Earth Reservation, 35 miles from agency, railroad station, and telegraph office, Park Rapids, Minn.

Condition of buildings.—Main building good; girls' building, boys' building, and laundry rapidly going to ruin for the lack of a few dollars' worth of repairs; sidewalks worn out. I have submitted a special report of this subject under date of August 7, 1900.

Attendance.—Enrollment, 100; average, 70.

Class-room work.—The form, number, and language work has not been quite up to the standard in the primary room on account of the lack of kindergarten material. For some reason these supplies were not allowed. Very satisfactory work has been done in the advanced primary grades. Nearly all the pupils seemed interested in their studies. All easily earned promotion, except those who were irregular in attendance.

Industrial.—I am glad to report more advancement than usual in the various departments of domestic training. This has been brought about by a system of close supervision on the part of the matron. I have made every effort to impress employees with the importance of training pupils to think and to act; to do something and be something more than a mere cog in the school mechanism.

Most of the girls over 12 years of age are now able to plan, cook, and serve a good meal; to wash, starch, iron, and mend clothes, and to keep a bedroom or living room neat and clean. The sewing-room work has been so heavy that but little special instruction has been possible. We hope to improve this department the coming year.

The boys have had the usual ten months' course in wood sawing and water carrying. They have also learned a few lessons in farming and gardening. We have 8 acres of garden, which promises an abundant yield.

Statistics.—Annual statistical report inclosed herewith.

Very respectfully,

H. J. CURTIS, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through J. H. Sutherland, United States Indian Agent.)

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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WILD RICE RIVER SCHOOL.

WILD RICE RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL,
White Earth Reservation, Minn., June 30, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my seventh annual report of this school:

Attendance during the year has been as follows: First quarter, 98; second, 102; third, 100; fourth, 97. The school has been crowded far beyond its capacity, but it has not been possible to admit all who wanted to come. From year to year there has been a growing demand on the part of parents for school privileges for their children, as instanced by the fact that eight years ago the school would not be filled for at least a month after opening, with an average attendance for the year of not over 70, while now 100 pupils come during the opening week of school, and many others are refused. This increased demand for school privileges has not been met by increased accommodations, hence the unpleasant state of overcrowding has existed. A school with capacity of 150 is greatly needed here.

There has been but one serious case of illness among the pupils during the year, though we have had an ordinary amount caused chiefly from colds.

Progress in schoolroom and industrial work has been satisfactory.

Employees have in nearly every instance shown a commendable spirit of interest in their work and devotion to the best interests of the school.

Very respectfully, yours, VIOLA COOK, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN MONTANA.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR BLACKFEET AGENCY.

BLACKFEET INDIAN AGENCY,
Browning, Mont., August 27, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of this agency for the year. Assuming charge on the 1st of May of this year much of the information sought to be conveyed in this report is necessarily based upon hearsay.

The annual census shows the following:

Males	1,038
Females	1,047
Total	2,085
Males above 14 years of age	505
Females above 14 years of age	620
Children of school age, between 6 and 16 (males, 227; females, 203)	430

Reservation.—This reservation is the most northerly within the limits of the United States, situated in the northwestern part of Montana and abutting upon the Canadian line. It contains about 1,500,000 acres.

The agency.—Conditions have changed much since the selection of this site, and the reasons undoubtedly governing at that time would seem no longer to exist. The water is bad in quality and this year insufficient in quantity. The site is wind swept and storm ridden and incapable of being made attractive. The quarters and their surroundings should be models for the homes scattered about the reservation, and the obstacles to making attractive homes here would seem to be sufficient to warrant the abandonment of this location. Twenty miles south of the agency, on Badger Creek, is located the subagency, a collection of log huts inclosed in a stockade, all in a rotting and dilapidated condition. The moral effect of this is bad; it is not an elevating and progressive example.

Education.—Appended to this report you will please find the report of W. H. Matson, superintendent of the Willow Creek (Government) school. Some of the matters complained of therein I believe can be regulated and remedied through this office, and, to the extent of my ability, shall be.

In the matter of additional facilities, I understand your office has in contemplation the erection of new and commodious buildings during the coming year. With a much larger number of children of school age than can be accommodated the task of the agent in keeping the attendance up to the present limited facilities is a hard one.

Complaint among the parents (some of whom are not awake to the benefits and necessities of education) of discrimination is frequent, and from their point of view not without ground. The early completion of the buildings in contemplation will relieve the present demoralized condition of our school. I believe the present superintendent to be a careful and painstaking official, and if given the contemplated added facilities beneficial results will follow. In the meantime I am satisfied the best possible will be done.

At the Holy Family Mission there is maintained an excellent school under the direction of Rev. Father Damiani, assisted by a corps of efficient teachers. A visit to the class rooms showed much interest in the work by the scholars. The site is an ideal one, in marked contrast with the uncongenial and forbidding surroundings of the present agency boarding school. The buildings and grounds are well kept up—a valuable object lesson to the scholar and the visitor or passer-by.

Cattle.—The chief means of self-support of this people must come through the cattle industry. Excellent stands of grain are now to be seen in favored and sheltered spots on the reservation, but this has been a phenomenally early season and the frosts customary and usual before this date have not occurred. However, these people take more kindly and intelligently to stock raising, and the country surrounding is devoted to that industry. This year about 1,000 calves have been branded. In other communities this would mean, I am told, that there were about 20,000 head of cattle upon the reservation. I doubt if we have more than 12,000 or 14,000. This number should be largely increased, not only by yearly issues of cows, but by the exercise of greater restrictions in the disposal of the stock.

Irrigation.—A considerable amount of time and money has been spent upon irrigating ditches in different parts of the reservation. I find but few of them in a state of repair, while many are simply monuments of misdirected energy, being utterly impracticable. There is much need of intelligent, scientific help on this subject. To cultivate a garden patch you must have water. The man you are trying to induce to make a forward step points to his neighbor's ditch, representing days of hard labor, and, in the vernacular, "you're up against it." The failure of some of these ditches has wrought incalculable injury, and, as above stated, we are sadly in need of professional assistance and direction.

I find the hay meadows (native grasses) growing less and less productive each year, and while the range is the best in this part of the country and abundantly ample for all present needs, it would seem the part of wisdom to start now a system of irrigation which would assure us crops of hay and feed for the future.

Court of Indian offenses.—This body has proven careful and painstaking in the adjudication of all matters coming before them. It would be strange, indeed, if complaint should not be heard, but investigation usually reveals the natural dissatisfaction of the beaten party or the lawbreaker.

Police.—The police force, under the captaincy of Medicine Owl, is efficient and active. Additional and outside help is needed, however, to enable us to deal with the whisky trouble. This last matter is an ever-present and persistent source of trouble, and while the police handle the Indian offenders all right, the real criminals who furnish the liquor, the leechers and boot leggers in the towns to the south and east of the reserve, go unscathed.

Two violent deaths from this cause have been reported to your office in the last seven months.

Recommendations.—The fencing of this reservation becomes each year more urgent. The annoyances from nonreservation stock are increasing yearly, and unless this improvement is made the friction now becoming apparent threatens a serious climax. The troubles which will surely come unless this is done ought to be avoided.

I find the people upon this reservation tractable, willing to obey the regulations, seemingly desirous of improvement, and on the whole progressive. Without desiring in the least to reflect upon those excellent men who have preceded me, I am of opinion that this people have not had a fair chance. Four agents in less than three years is a pretty heavy load for any tribe to pack.

As to this particular tribe, it can with proper management be made self-supporting in a very few years. Fix a definite date on which the issue of rations will cease absolutely. Prior to that date let the issue of subsistence, clothing, agricultural implements, etc., be sufficient for their needs. Expend the balance of their yearly treaty fund in cattle. Enforce vigorous measures to the end that the cattle are not disposed of and that they are properly cared for. Have the marketable stock sold each year and the proceeds deposited to the credit of the individual owner. The cattle issued should in a few years increase so that they would yearly furnish marketable stock sufficient for the support of the owner. Stock your warehouses with only such goods as the Indian should have—such goods as the judicious rancher in like circumstances would purchase. Apportion the proceeds of the sale of his cattle or produce so that weekly or monthly he may come to the warehouse and buy with his own money the things he may need. This is not intended as a "solution of the Indian problem," but is simply submitted in the hope that some definite "plan of salvation" for this particular people may be fixed upon and its vigorous fulfillment be prosecuted.

REF0073917

Thanking you most heartily for your liberal, prompt, and courteous attention to the behests of a "new" agent,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JAMES H. MONTEATH,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF BLACKFEET SCHOOL.

BLACKFEET AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL, *August 11, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the Blackfeet Agency School for the year ending June 30, 1900:

From the 1st of September to the 24 of May there were enrolled 65 boys and 65 girls—130 pupils, ranging in age from 6 to 19 years, the average age being 10.

Of the whole number enrolled, 53 were not in attendance at the close of the term, and had not been for some time before, some of them not for six months. The following statement will account for this absence: Runaway pupils not returned, 2; removed from the reservation, 7; transferred to Carlisle and Fort Shaw, 4; withdrawn to attend private school at agency, 5; appointed assistants, 2; withdrawn because of sickness, 6; temporarily excused because of sickness, 5; temporarily excused because of serious sickness in the family, 2; temporarily excused to go on round-up, 3; temporarily excused to assist parents at home, 1; temporarily excused to spend holidays at home and did not return, 16. The 2 runaway boys not returned, the 16 pupils who did not return after the holidays, the 7 temporarily excused because of their own and other's sickness, the 3 temporarily excused to go on round-up, and the 1 temporarily excused to help at home, 29 in all, were carried as enrolled to the end of the term. Though absent they were carried on the rolls because they had not been withdrawn, and there was no way to account for them other than to thus carry them and mark their attendance zero. The showing, of course, was bad, for the average attendance was thereby considerably reduced.

An unusual number of changes in the employee force occurred during the year. There were 7 resignations and 2 transfers; 17 goers and comers in all. Two teachers married and went out from us by the end of the second quarter. One assistant cook, conscious of her need of a better education, quit the service to attend school. An assistant matron and a laundress thought their financial opportunities would be better at Cape Nome, and accordingly took their departure. Three different women occupied the position of seamstress, while the kitchen service had the benefit of the various acquirements of five different cooks, including detailed and irregular help. Some of these women were efficient, but none sufficient to keep down complaints. There are reasons why the cook's position at this school is an exceptionally hard one to fill.

Of the pupils enrolled last year, 54 have either white fathers or mothers, and the parent who represents the Indian side is frequently found to have a trace only of Indian blood, while in both parents of 19 of these children enrolled, the Indian may fairly be said to exceed but little the white extraction. Now, I have visited the homes of a number of these people, have looked about their premises, slept in their beds, and eaten at their tables, and I am free to say that most of them are as comfortably fixed and live as well as the average farmer in any part of the State. They have their dairy, poultry, and vegetable garden, make large purchases at the stores, and can and do spread a better table, one day with another, than the school employees are accustomed to sit down to. When you consider that with children of the age of those enrolled here education is no incentive whatever to endure deprivations or undergo seeming hardships for several months at a time, and contrast this home living with what the children must of necessity subsist upon at the school, where there are no dairy facilities, no eggs, neither green fruit nor vegetables in school time, no way by which the meat for a week can be kept fresh and sweet, and where bread must be made in large batches, you will see how easily certain children may become dissatisfied and homesick.

The table has ever been the target for the fire of discontent, and only alert, ingenious, experienced cooks can hope to succeed. They are hard to find.

With the voice of visiting officials of the Government, the school and agency physicians, and the sentiment of the community against the material conditions under which the school has been operated for the last two years, it is about all one's life is worth to try to hold things together and accomplish results in school work.

Nearly two years ago, on a crisp, cold day, I took Inspector Nesler to the boy's bath room, where everything was covered with frost, and asked what he thought of it. "Well, if I had to wash here, I think I wouldn't wash," was his answer.

The large boys' sleeping apartment has been passed upon adversely by all officials, condemned by the patrons, and complained of by the pupils as being cold and unsafe in case of fire. Last year the agent had constructed on his own responsibility an outside stairway sufficiently wide and strong to afford egress should escape from danger be necessary. I have made recommendations, approved by the physician, for the inside of the room, which, if adopted, would at little expense make it as comfortable and safe as any second-story room connected with the school.

I understand, however, that your office is under instructions from the Department to expend no more money on this plant. So there we are for another year, unless the power inheres in you to move the Indian Office on a plea of emergency. After we were limited to two teachers last winter I brought the boys out of this objectionable place and slept them in the vacated class room. This can be done the coming year, provided the room is not needed for its original purpose.

To prevent the high chimneys of this class-room building from blowing down, and to provide sufficient warmth for the rooms, the flues were changed from the side of the roof to the center. While this was the only thing that could be done, it greatly inconvenienced the schoolroom work by permanently closing one of the rolling partitions, thus depriving us of the use of the assembly room and sending us back to the dining room as aforetime for all public entertainments.

The main building, in which the employees, school girls, and small boys are housed, and of which the kitchen and dining room are a part, must receive some attention before the school goes into the winter. The floors are worn through and patched with tin in several places, the windows and doors need repairing, and considerable plastering should be done. In fact, this ought to be attended to before the children return to school.

While the attendance was smaller, the average age of the pupils less, and the grade lower than in any previous year since 1892-93, the class organizations were more uniform and the class-room work accomplished fully equal in character to that of any preceding year. The classes were skillfully handled, the course of study closely adhered to, and the aims of the teachers realized, though consequent upon the loss of one teacher in the middle of the term some perplexity and additional work came to the other two.

Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, Washington's Birthday, and Decoration Day were appropriately observed. On Decoration Day, after a brief address by the superintendent the school followed the flag, keeping step to the music of the Union (nearly as the ideal could be symbolized in the beat of the drum), to the burying places in the vicinity, where the flowers with which all were provided were strewn in silence upon the graves, among which were those of a soldier of the civil war and one of Custer's most trusted scouts—Billy Jackson, one of the Piegan people.

Owing to the nearness of "the camps" where for several weeks prior to July 4 the people were preparing for the annual medicine lodge, with its dances, incantations, consecrations, and other ceremonial rites, the minds of the children were too much diverted to admit of the drill necessary to maintain the excellence of the exercises with which the school has been wont to close. The boys especially were determined to witness these scenes, and to do so would absent themselves without permission, regardless of their school duties. When remonstrated with they would become sullen and disinclined to apply themselves to any task aside from the daily routine. In this respect matters are growing worse as the years advance.

In the industrial departments the amount of work done and the quality of the same fell below that of other years. This was owing largely to that indifference which frequently attends a fixed purpose to quit the service or secure a change and the changes incident thereto.

By culling the school herd each fall and turning in at the agency for beef the matured steers and inferior cows, we carry from year to year about 100 head of exceedingly fine-grade cattle. No better can be found in any part of this magnificent cattle country. To take these through the winter requires about 100 tons of hay, which we are usually able to put up on the school premises with the school help.

While several children were sufficiently ill to warrant their release before the close of the year, there were only two cases of serious sickness and no deaths.

Early in the year the new school plant was in the mind and on the lips of every one at the school, while the people outside seemed equally interested. All indulged the fond hope that another year would see the school safely ensconced in the new building "on the flowery banks of the limpid, rippling Cut Bank, surrounded by its noble forest trees which cool in summer and shelter in winter." Alas for that hope deferred which maketh the heart sick. The disappointment may have had something to do in prompting the desire on the part of some for a new field of adventure.

Thanking you for the interest you have thus far shown in the school under your supervision, and wishing you every success in the arduous work of administering affairs in the interest of the Piegan, I am,

Very respectfully, yours,

W. H. MATSON, *Superintendent.*

J. H. MONTEATH, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR CROW AGENCY.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., *August 27, 1900.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I beg to submit the following as a report upon the conditions existing on this reservation during the past year:

Irrigation and farming.—Constructed ditches enabled the Indians to produce a bountiful crop of wheat, oats, and hay. From the wheat raised they furnished the Cheyenne Indians with 240,000 pounds of flour and the Government school and agency at this point with 240,000 pounds, a total of 450,000 pounds, besides supplying themselves and traders on this reservation from their flouring mill. Their wheat brought them on the average $1.35 per hundredweight. Their oats supplied all demands on the reservation, as did also their hay.

The uncompleted work of most vital importance at the present time is a ditch covering the Big Horn Valley from the mountains down some 35 miles and watering some 47,000 acres of the choicest agricultural lands. This work should be given all possible assistance, as when completed the head of each family in the tribe will be provided with agricultural lands from which can be produced those commodities most profitable in Montana, viz, wheat for flour and hay and oats for the wintering of stock with which their range lands may be utilized.

Cattle and horses.—The results from the cattle, considering the present size of the herd, was very satisfactory, and from their shipments and issues $56,000 were realized. The horse question appeared a most serious one, as some 35,000 or 40,000 head of inbred Indian ponies were running on the range, eating off the grass from the cattle. During the past year some 12,000 head have been disposed of, bringing good prices considering the quality—$3 for yearlings and from $5 to $10 for the balance.

Allotments.—Practical experience has proven beyond any doubt the advisability of allotting in severalty as applied to this tribe. There are in each of the five farming districts on this reservation community farms worked by those to whom no allotment of lands has as yet been made, and also those residing on and farming their own allotments, and the greater interest taken and the greater results shown by the latter as compared with the community farms makes most apparent the great importance of completing at as early date as possible and allotting in

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severalty to the balance. When this is done greater care than formerly should be taken and better work performed in the division of the lands, as serious complications have arisen through faulty surveys and descriptions of lands.

The agreement as entered into between the Crows and the commission appointed for treating with them provides for the sale to the Government of the northern portion of this reservation, some 1,100,000 acres available for farming and grazing of stock. This portion of the reservation the Crows do not need, as they still have left over 3,000,000 acres, or some 1,500 acres of land for each man, woman, and child in the tribe. The benefits to be derived by the Indians from the sale are most advantageous and the Government secures full value for its money.

The health of the tribe has been fair, though tubercular troubles of serious form are frequently met with. In March last smallpox appeared. The Indians obeying instructions readily it was easily controlled, and after 19 cases of Indians and 5 of whites was entirely stamped out.

School. At the outbreak of smallpox the schools were doing excellent work, but being in such badly crowded condition it was essential that they be dismissed, as had the epidemic broken out it would have been impossible to care for them with the limited space.

Thanking the Department for assistance rendered, I am,

Very respectfully,

A. E. EDWARDS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR FLATHEAD AGENCY.

JOCKO, FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONT., *September 17, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my third annual report of conditions existing at this agency.

The Indians of this reservation consist of five tribes, as follows: Flathead, Kootenai, Pend d'Oreille, Spokan, and Lower Kalispel, their total population being 1,621.

Conditions have not materially changed during the past year. Crops have been fairly good and the acreage under cultivation has considerably increased. The ranges have been greatly benefited by the unusually copious rains, and notwithstanding their overstocked condition have improved. The winter was mild and cattle wintered well.

The improvement in the condition of the people is not so marked as I should desire to report. The great needs of this reservation are four in number, as follows: Surveying and allotting of the lands, a system of irrigation, the ridding of the ranges of the thousands of worthless ponies, and a large and commodious boarding school. Each of these is a matter of vital importance to the future of these people. It can not be expected that they will ever become self-supporting until the lands have been allotted and a system of irrigation provided, so that all may have farms and homes, and their civilization must necessarily be greatly retarded unless schools are established.

The lands of this reservation that are productive without irrigation are largely in the hands of white men and the more advanced mixed bloods, leaving only the arid lands for the young Indians and the coming generations. The allotting of these lands would cut down the large tracts now in the possession of these people to the amount to which they would be legally entitled, and the balance would then be subject to settlement by those now without farms.

To provide for others, a systematic irrigation system should be commenced. Hundreds of thousands of acres of land lie idle, that with water could be made productive and valuable. A part at least of this land should be reclaimed to provide farms for the several hundred young Indians now without them.

A determined effort has been made during the past year to rid the ranges of some of the worthless horses that infest them. Some success has attended these efforts, and but for the opposition of some of the owners substantial progress would have been made. Nearly 1,000 head have been sold during the year; however, they are so numerous that the increase has nearly equaled the sales. They are a great detriment to the ranges, which they are gradually but surely destroying, thus supplanting the highly remunerative cattle business and without profit to their owners. The agent should be authorized to dispose of them and invest the proceeds in cattle.

The appropriation for maintaining the contract school at St. Ignatius Mission having been discontinued leaves the reservation entirely without school facilities, with the exception of a small day school at the agency and a limited number of children which the Jesuit fathers still continue to provide for. Considering the large number of children here of school age, the necessity for immediate provision by the Government is apparent, and I sincerely trust that action will soon be taken to this end.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks for the kind consideration given me in the past by your office.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

W. H. SMEAD,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR FORT BELKNAP AGENCY.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY,
Harlem, Mont., August 15, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular dated June 1, 1900, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year 1900. Owing to the fact of having assumed charge on July 1, my observations have not been sufficient to make an extended report; consequently I can refer only to the conditions as shown by the agency records and to the needs that have come under my observation.

Agency.—The agency is located in the extreme northern part of the reservation, on Milk River, 1 mile south of Harlem, Chotean County, which is the post-office and telegraphic address, also shipping point, via the Great Northern Railway.

The buildings constituting the agency are in a good state of repair, and the plant as a whole is in fair condition. The most serious drawback is the water supply.

So much has been written concerning the lack of water facilities by former agents that anything I might offer on the subject would only be reiteration. The agency is wholly without fire protection, and should a fire occur it would be impossible to save the agency from total loss. In order to lessen this danger I have submitted plans and an estimate of the cost of constructing a water-supply system, to consist of a 1,000-barrel water tank, to be connected with the present school water system, from which a supply can be had for distribution. Fire hydrants will be placed at convenient points about the agency, and if the filter cistern proposition for the school is authorized and approved an ample supply of pure water can be secured for domestic use and fire protection, and hauling drinking water from a spring 7 miles distant from the agency will be dispensed with, thereby saving in labor, forage for horses, and depreciation in value of property in connection therewith, at least 10 per cent annually of the amount invested in the water supply system as proposed. I trust it will be authorized to be constructed during the present working season.

Census.—The census taken on June 30 last shows the following:

Grosventie	603
Assiniboin	694
Total (males, 613; females, 684)	1,297
Children between 6 and 18 years of age:	
Male	172
Female	148
Total	320

There were 28 births during the year and 38 deaths from all causes.

Earnings.—During the year ending June 30 the Indians of this reservation earned:

From sale of—	
450,775 pounds gross beef	$16,592.34
177,395 feet of lumber	3,660.70
80,000 pounds of oats	1,000.00
Hay, stone, sand, and gravel	833.00
By labor on irrigating ditches	7,305.73
By freighting	911.47
Total	30,303.24

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The above exhibit shows a healthy condition in the matter of progress among these people.

Farming and stock raising.—The present season has been the most disastrous this section of Montana has experienced since it was settled up. Lack of rain and hot winds have caused almost a total failure of crops, and except where irrigating has been practicable the Indians will have but little to show for their labor in planting last spring. The hay crop is likewise a failure; that being harvested by the Indians to feed their stock during the coming winter is last year's grass cured on the stem.

As a consequence much suffering and great loss is anticipated to live stock next winter, as the ranges are bare, either from drought or prairie fires. In order to curtail this probable loss I have advised the Indians to sell all their available beef stock, and as I am authorized to purchase 500,000 pounds of gross beef from them this will reduce their herds so they will have but few left aside from their breeding stock and yearlings. This action will have the effect to lessen their sales next year; but the leading cattlemen of this State are going upon this idea, and I believe it is a good one.

Irrigation.—The construction of authorized irrigating systems on the reservation is going forward as rapidly as conditions will permit and due progress is being made. The system known as No. 1, in the Milk River Valley, will be completed this fall, and system No. 2, at Warm Springs, will be sufficiently advanced to operate in part next spring. When completed these systems will irrigate sufficient land on the reservation to make the hay crop an absolute certainty and will afford the Indians facilities to go ahead with stock growing, the industry best adapted to this part of Montana and the only profitable occupation for the Indians of this reservation to follow.

Education.—The work at the industrial boarding school has been carried on under the supervision of Mr. Frank Kyselka, who succeeded Mr. Frank Terry in March last.

With a capacity of 98, this school has kept up an average attendance of 93. This number will be increased during the current year by reason of an additional school building now being erected under contract, which when completed will afford accommodations for 150 pupils, and these can readily be secured from the 293 children of school age on the reservation.

The school is very much in need of improvement in the matter of pure water and sewerage. Plans and estimates for a filter cistern, also a sewer system, have been submitted for your consideration, and it is to be hoped that authority will be granted in the near future for the construction of both.

The superintendent's report, which is forwarded herewith, deals with the school work in detail.

St. Paul's Mission contract school, located at the Little Rocky Mountains, conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, has maintained an average attendance during the year of 95 with a contract for 94 pupils. Under the administration of the Rev. Charles Mackin they have had a successful year. The mission people are doing good work among the Indians of this reservation, and are worthy of commendation.

Indian judges.—In reading reports of Indian agents at agencies where courts of Indian offenses are established, it appeared to me that the disposition of cases of minor infractions of the laws among the Indians, by the Indian judges, was productive of good results and had a wholesome effect among the tribes where such courts are in vogue. The Indians here look upon the matter with favor, and I have requested and received authority to employ three Indian judges and establish a court to sit upon cases covered by its jurisdiction in the regulations.

Police.—The Indians comprising the police force seem to be intelligent, efficient, and ready to perform any duty required of them. I have requested that they be equipped with modern firearms, as those now in use are old and utterly worthless as a protection.

I am under obligations to Inspector Graves, who visited this agency the early part of July last, for valuable suggestions; and have to thank your office for assistance in the matter of granting authorities for needed improvements.

Census statistics, and report of Superintendent Kyselka herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully,

M. L. BRIDGEMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT BELKNAP SCHOOL.

FORT BELKNAP BOARDING SCHOOL,
Harlem, Mont., August 15, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this school for the fiscal year 1900. Many of the discouraging conditions met with upon my arrival here on March 3, 1900, have been remedied, and the outlook is now bright for continued success and improvement during the coming year.

Attendance.—The average for the school year, 90, was greater than the rated capacity of the school. Runaways are almost unknown.

Health.—The pupils have had remarkably good health, considering the crowded condition of the school, the severity of the climate, and the poor sewerage system, which empties the waste water from kitchen, laundry, and washroom into the open fields near the river, about 150 yards from the buildings. Sewer gas and unpleasant odors from evaporating sewage are among the objectionable features of the system. The Indians of the reservation seem predisposed to scrofula and kindred diseases, and some of the pupils have glandular swellings and sores, so that proper sanitation is especially important. There were no deaths at the school, but one pupil, taken home by her parents, has since died. The agency physician has responded promptly to all calls.

Industrial work.—Stock: The principal industry in this vicinity is stock raising, and training in this line is of great practical value. The school owns a good herd of cattle, besides enough pigs and chickens to consume all waste food from the tables and surplus from school garden. Sixteen cows are milked at present.

Garden: The putting in of the big irrigation system necessitated the fencing in of a new garden of about 15 acres, on which an immense crop of vegetables and fruit will be produced, in spite of insects and drought. Aside from its educational value to pupils, the garden is a fine object lesson to the older Indians, who will soon begin to cultivate land in this vicinity. If the irrigating pump and machinery is moved onto the new dam and run by a boiler burning soft coal, it will be possible to raise larger crops of hay, grain, and garden produce at slight expense. It does not pay to try to raise grain for the school when wood, at $6 per cord, is required to run the irrigating machinery.

Shoe and harness shop: Some new work and much repairing of shoes and harness have been done for the school, agency, and Indians during the year. Since the destruction of the old shop building by fire, the shoemaker and assistants have been kept busy making repairs and improvements to the school plant, etc.

Laundry: A new building is needed, the old one being poorly constructed of frame, torrid in summer and frigid in winter. It is also used as a bathroom. Water is heated in cauldrons, and the furnaces smoke very badly. A good water heater, burning soft coal, would be an economical investment.

Sewing room: The usual sewing, darning, and mending has been done. Some of the girls purchased material and made their own dresses, under the supervision of the seamstress.

Kitchen: Very little special instruction in cooking was given, as there is only one range for pupils and employees. Baking was done by two Indian assistants, under the direction of the cook.

Engineering: The engineer and superintendent of irrigation has successfully run the irrigation pump, filled the water tank, and kept the waterworks and sewerage systems in repair.

Literary work. Good progress seems to have been made during the year. A literary society was organized among the pupils after I took charge, and was successfully conducted during the remainder of the school year. Semimonthly meetings were held, and a varied programme of songs, recitations, debates, and spelling matches was presented. Socials were held on alternate Friday evenings, and were much enjoyed by the pupils.

Sunday-school work was carried on during the year, and thanks are due to Rev. Edwin M. Ellis, Sunday-school missionary, for an inspiring sermon and talks, as well as for a generous supply of papers and helps. Exercises, religious or ethical, were held on Sunday evenings, and pupils were encouraged to attend church services, although the opportunities to do so are rather limited.

Improvements.—Through the efforts of your predecessor, Luke C. Hays, and the kindness of the Indian Bureau, two substantial and much needed improvements have been provided for the school. An addition to the main building containing two rooms and a basement, about 14 by 18 feet, was built this spring, and a new school building is now in progress of erection. As soon as the new sewerage system is authorized, it is the intention to place bathtubs and closets in the new addition, which will add much to the health and comfort of the girls. The old wash room will be fitted up as a reading and sitting room, unless the school should become overcrowded, as I wish to make the building as pleasant and homelike as possible. A plasterer was employed for several days in making much-needed repairs to walls and ceilings, and the two brick buildings are now in good condition.

Employees of the school have occupied their spare time in making many minor improvements, such as building a cattle shed, about 10 by 15 feet, painting roofs, buildings, and water tank, making fences, skylight, and windows, whitewashing, papering, cutting new doors, oiling floors, repairing chimneys, wainscoting, laying new floors, etc. An old playhouse, used as a storage room for odds and ends, was cleaned out and fitted with shelves, and makes a good warehouse. The old warehouse, improved with a new floor, sidewalls, and chimney, will make a first class shoe and harness shop when the ceiling is put in, which will be as soon as lumber can be obtained.

Needs.—First and foremost, a new sewerage system, which should be completed before cold weather sets in. Present conditions are a serious menace to health. A new laundry building with modern equipment should be provided. A carpenter and paint shop with storage room for storm windows and sheds, stoves, building material, etc., is greatly needed, the old building, also used as a shoe shop, having been destroyed by fire. We ought to have a larger kitchen for pupils and a separate one for the mess. The old kitchen should be used as an additional dining room, the present capacity being only 81. The second floor of the laundry building should provide for sewing room and employees' quarters. The basement should contain boilers to heat the entire school plant and run the laundry machinery; and adequate bathing facilities should be provided. The laundry should be closer to the main building and the new kitchens should connect the two.

The water system should be improved and water taken from the river above the school instead of below, as at present. The centrifugal pump should be placed on or near the dam, and arrangements made to burn coal instead of wood.

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Storm windows should be provided for all dormitories and dining room. Sidewalks should be repaired and extended. A new fence would greatly improve the looks of the school, the old one being about worn out. If revolving storm doors, such as are used in Government buildings in Duluth and other Northern cities, are not furnished, as requested, storm houses must be provided for, as the old ones, very poor at the best, are now practically worthless. An outhouse begun last fall should be completed, and a small house built for the hose cart. Some of the foregoing improvements could be made by employees if the material was furnished, and I respectfully suggest that authority be obtained to purchase lumber, shingles, etc., for the purpose.

Employees.—The school is fortunate in having a pleasant and agreeable force of employees, to most of whom much credit is due for the success of their departments and the good results accomplished. There is an unfortunate lack of musical talent, which should be borne in mind when changes are made in the force of employees. The lack of a leader and instructor has prevented the reorganization of the school band.

Conclusion.—Sincere thanks are due to yourself and to the agency clerks and other employees for unfailing courtesy, kindness, and consideration in all dealings with the school.

Very respectfully,

FRANK KYSELKA, *Superintendent.*

M. L. BRIDGEMAN, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR FORT PECK AGENCY.

FORT PECK AGENCY, MONT., *August 1, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30:

Population.—There are two tribes at this agency; the Assiniboin, numbering 619, and the Yankton, numbering 1,134. There are 401 children of school age.

Reservation.—The reservation is situated in the extreme northern part of Montana. It extends 100 miles east and west on the Missouri River, and 40 miles north from the river. The Indians are mainly located along the river. This is a grazing country and adapted only to stock growing. Agriculture without irrigation is a failure. As a grazing country the reservation is unexcelled by any part of eastern Montana. It is well watered and fairly well timbered.

Education.—The largest Indian reservation school is located at this agency. We have not only the largest, but also the best school. Last year we had an enrollment of 212, and an average attendance of 181.8. I think every Indian pupil of school age and of sound health attended our school last year or some of the nonreservation schools.

Two new dormitories were built last year, and a good water and sewer system put in. The dormitories have a capacity of about 160. The balance of the school plant consists of the old Camp Poplar River military post. These buildings amount to nothing. They were abandoned by the military in 1893 as uninhabitable and unsafe, yet an Indian school has been maintained in these same buildings since that time. They ought to have been wiped off the face of the earth long ago. They are unsanitary and unsafe, and it is only a question of time when we will have an accident with them which will involve the loss of life.

In addition to the agency school, Valley County maintains a public school, which is attended by the children of the employees and to a certain extent by some of the children of white men who have married Indian women. School has been taught during the last year by Miss Mae Russell, and has been very successful.

At Wolf Point Mrs. C. D. King and Miss Abby Miller, who are missionaries for the Presbyterian Church, conduct a day school. Their schoolroom work has been excellent, but they have to depend for their support upon the contributions of the "brethren" in the East, and the result has been that the children have been indifferently fed and indifferently clothed. I dislike very much to say this, but at the same time it is the fact of the case. The children in their school ought by all means to be put in the agency school at Poplar.

Agency work.—During the past year the work has been merely routine; no improvements of any character have been undertaken. We have tried to induce the Indians to garden and take care of their stock, and have had a reasonable degree of success in that line, and that is all we have done.

Police.—Nineteen police are employed at this agency, and they are efficient, reliable, and I do not think could be improved upon at all.

In my annual report two years ago I said that their duties should be more closely defined by law. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided in the case of the United States against Bad Elk that an Indian policeman has no authority whatever in law to arrest anyone. Thus we have this condition of affairs confronting us: You instruct me to employ certain persons as policemen. You arm these police with Springfield rifles and Colt revolvers, and you order me to have them execute certain duties. At the same time when they attempt to

carry out the regulations and instructions which you have issued they do it at their own peril.

The same remark will apply to the judges of the court of Indian offenses. Fortunately we have had no trouble of any kind either with the police or the judges of the Indian court, but it is only a question of time until trouble will arise.

Some definite provision should be made by law whereby an agent should be authorized to issue a warrant and a policeman be authorized to serve it and an Indian court authorized to hear the case. This would protect all parties and put the entire business on a satisfactory basis.

Religion.—The Presbyterian and Roman Catholic denominations maintain missionaries at this agency. I can not speak too highly of the work that these missionaries are doing. In my opinion the work of the missionaries is more valuable and more beneficial to the Indians than the work of the agency employees. In my report last year I said that the gospel was doing more for these people than the Government, and I now desire to reiterate the statement.

Employees.—The employees at both the agency and school have been efficient and faithful and all that could be desired. All of them came to the agency by appointments made by previous agents or through civil-service appointments. No agent in the service has been more fortunate in obtaining good employees than I have been.

Recommendations.—I note that the last Indian appropriation bill contains a clause which empowers the Secretary of the Interior to send an Indian inspector to this agency to negotiate an agreement with the Indians for ceding a part of their land to the United States. I would suggest that instead of the Government purchasing part of the lands they purchase the entire reservation and abandon this agency. The Assiniboin should be sent to Fort Belknap Agency and the Yankton to Standing Rock. The agents at these reservations could handle these Indians as well as not, and the funds arising from the sale of the Fort Peck Reservation could be placed to the credit of the Indians thus removed.

Inspection.—Supervisor Conser and Inspector McConnell have visited the agency during the year. Dr. Gates and Major Pratt visited the agency for a few days during August of last year. I was not at the agency at the time of their visit and regret very much that I failed to meet them.

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., *July 16, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

There is not much change in the conditions upon this reservation since last annual report. Indians and whites have been patiently awaiting the final settlement with land owners.

This being a very unusually dry season some gardens were failures; those on low bottoms or where they put water on their gardens raised fairly good crops; quite a good many neglected their gardens, as they were engaged in messiah or ghost dancing.

The police have been unable entirely to stop this dancing. Porcupine and eight others are now off the reservation without authority; they are reported by their followers who are here that they have gone to be at the resurrection of the Indians and then the whites will be swept from the earth.

The schools have been doing good work; the agency day school shows a gain in attendance over last year. The capacity is 32, and very often a greater number has been in attendance. The mission school on Tongue River, under the Ursuline nuns, had an average attendance of 65, of which 13 were in attendance under contract by the Government; a total of about 100 children attending both schools out of about 400 children of school age.

The agency buildings are log, except the agent's dwelling, warehouse, and granary. None of the buildings are in good condition; repairs are badly needed on them to preserve them and to place them in proper shape for occupancy and to conduct the business of the agency in.

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The south line of the reservation should be run and fenced, as there are large bands of cattle and horses moving in on that part of the reservation, it being impossible to keep them back without employing line riders, and I have no authority to employ men for such purposes.

The census shows a population of 1,379, an increase of 16 over last year, there being 656 males and 723 females.

The earnings of the Indians from freighting, sales of hay, wood, etc., was $6,248.

I forward inclosed report and recommendations of teacher of agency day school and request that his recommendations be acted upon.

Respectfully submitted.

J. L. CLIFFORD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TEACHER OF TONGUE RIVER DAY SCHOOL.

TONGUE RIVER AGENCY, MONT., *July 3, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the agency day school located at Tongue River Agency, Mont.:

Buildings.—This school consists of one building of logs containing three rooms, viz, one schoolroom, one sewing room, and one dining room and kitchen.

Capacity.—The capacity of this school is 32. The schoolroom will accommodate this number comfortably, but the other rooms are too small.

Attendance.—The average daily attendance for the past year was 28⅞, a gain of nearly 1 over the year before.

Literary.—The literary work of the school was more satisfactory than before, as we received some books and kindergarten material which were much needed in order to do efficient work.

Industrial.—The industrial work for the boys was about the same as heretofore. In the garden we raised about 1,300 pounds of potatoes and 700 pounds of turnips, besides an abundance of early vegetables. It seems to me that the efficiency of this school could be much improved by providing facilities for instruction in woodwork.

The girls did more in the industrial line than heretofore, as we had an abundance of water at the school, which enabled us to bathe the children and wash their clothes each week. During the cold winter months, when we had more than our full capacity, the weekly washing amounted to about 36 suits of underwear, 15 to 20 aprons, 20 boys' shirts, overalls, shawls, towels, socks, and stockings, all of which had to be done on two washboards since January, our washing machine giving out then.

Besides assisting at the washing and froning, the girls helped to prepare the lunch, did the general housework, and made the following articles in the sewing room: Seventy suits underwear, 40 boys' shirts, 50 girls' dresses, 24 overalls, 22 aprons, 9 pants, 20 towels, 28 sheets and pillowcases; 118 mothers' dresses, they furnishing material. Mending took up a good part of the girls' time in addition to the other work.

Mothers' meetings.—We attempted to have mothers' meetings at different times, but they were not a success, so instead we had the mothers come one or two at a time to assist in doing the general work at the school, and especially in doing the washing, which was too hard for girls of the ages these are. The mothers took their turns in coming. Of course, all of them could not do this, as they had work of their own at home, but the majority came willingly.

Health.—The general health of pupils has been good, with the exception of an epidemic of whooping cough in October and November, which caused a low attendance and retarded school work for some time. Another epidemic, of la grippe, in the latter part of March and April, again reduced the attendance. Most of the pupils were out of school for a week or more at different times, and those who did come during the epidemic were too sick to do much work.

There were no deaths among pupils during the year.

General remarks.—We acknowledge a visit from Mr. Conser, supervisor of Indian schools, on September 27, which resulted in much good for the school, as through his recommendations we were allowed clothing, shoes, socks, and stockings for the children, and also additional supplies, consisting of beans, syrup, and dried fruit. We also received books, kindergarten material, etc.; all of which was needed very much and will be needed again the next year.

We should be allowed an ample supply of clothing and provisions for next year, as it is very necessary during the cold winter months to keep the children clothed as warmly as possible in order to keep up an attendance.

I still recommend that, if this school is to be continued long, an addition be built sufficiently large for a laundry and bathroom, as the washing and bathing occupy from two to three days each week and have to be done in the sewing room and kitchen, which are already too small for the work intended to be done in them. During the winter this work makes these two rooms insanitary by keeping them damp, and still I regard it as part of our best work.

A boarding school of a capacity of 30 or 250 pupils is needed very much on this reservation. There are about 375 children of school age, with facilities for schooling 32 in the day school for next year.

In conclusion, I beg to thank Hon. J. C. Clifford, United States Indian agent, for his assistance and courteous conduct toward me during the past year.

Very 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 OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY.

WINNEBAGO, NEBR., *August 20, 1900.*

SIR: This agency comprises two reservations, located in northeastern Nebraska, and embraces about 250,000 acres, of which the Winnebago own 110,000 acres of the northern portion and the Omaha 140,000 acres of the southern.

The eastern portion bordering on the Missouri River is quite well timbered. The central and western portions are made up of gently rolling prairie and the level valleys of the numerous streams passing through the reservation. The reservation, taken as a whole, is one of the finest bodies of agricultural land in the State.

The agency buildings are located on the Winnebago Reservation, 10 miles distant from the old Omaha Agency; and, while the general agency headquarters are at the Winnebago Agency, it has been the practice during the past year to transact the business for the Omaha at the Omaha school which is located on the site of the old agency. One day at least in each week has been devoted entirely to transacting the business for the Omaha connected with the leasing of their allotments, paying of rentals, etc.; and, while this arrangement has caused the agent and office employees much travel, yet, on the whole, the arrangement has been very satisfactory, and it is very pleasing to the Omaha to have their business transacted at home, besides the great saving to them in travel.

Census:

Omaha—		
Males over 18 years old	295	
Males under 18 years old	305	
Females over 14 years old	329	
Females under 14 years old	253	
Total		1,182
Winnebago—		
Males over 18 years old	366	
Males under 18 years old	231	
Females over 14 years old	377	
Females under 14 years	160	
Total		1,134
School children 6 to 18—		
Omaha	301	
Winnebago	398	
Increase during the year—		
Omaha	25	
Winnebago	5	

It is with a measure of satisfaction that I review the situation at this agency. That an advance has been made is undoubtedly true, not, perhaps, as marked as could be desired, yet, taking everything into consideration, a fair measure of progress. The actual number of acres cultivated by the allottees has not been largely increased, but the character of the farming has been better. More attention has been paid to the improving of the homes, more and better houses have been built than in former years, and a large amount of their income derived from the leasing of their surplus lands has been expended in the purchase of farming tools, wagons, and horses, and in household furniture and home comforts.

The Indians of this reservation are very well fed and clothed, and most of them are comfortably housed. The great drawback to this otherwise pleasing condition is that these comforts have come too easy, and in their efforts to advance to a better civilization these Indians are confronted with the fact that they are a rich people. A fair valuation of their landed property would give them not less than $2,500 each to every man, woman, and child on the reservation, not taking into account the trust funds held for them by the Government.

Allotments.—Special Agent John K. Rankin practically completed the Omaha allotment last January, making 800 new allotments of about 50,000 acres. This used up the balance of the tribal lands held by the Omaha.

At this date the work of completing the Winnebago allotment is in progress, and doubtless by the end of the year it also will be completed. In this connection I would say that the work of completing the Winnebago allotment has been

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a very difficult task, owing to the conflicting of the two previous allotments, requiring an immense amount of evidence to be taken in unraveling the complications. Special Agent Rankin, who has this work in charge, has had large experience in this work, and I feel confident that when his work is completed it will eliminate all the contests which have been a great source of annoyance to this office and the cause of bad feeling among the Indians.

Leasing.—The leasing of the surplus allotted lands is by far the most important item connected with the management of affairs at this agency. It not only involves an immense amount of labor and large financial responsibilities, but is constantly presenting perplexing questions for adjustment between allottees and lessees, as well as in the tracing of heirship to the many deceased allottees, which is here especially difficult on account of the lax marriage relations of these people.

For a clear presentation of the situation at this agency, in regard to the leasing business, it is first necessary to call attention to the peculiar condition existing. The reservation contains 250,000 acres, a very large proportion of which is good, arable land. The total male adult population is about 550. If from this number is taken the aged men who, by reason of physical disability, we can not reasonably expect to cultivate any considerable portion of their allotment, and also those who are regularly employed in other occupations than farming, we have left not to exceed 400 of whom we can expect to make farmers, and it would be a very satisfactory condition if these 400 should occupy and cultivate an average of 80 acres each. This would use up but 32,000 acres, leaving 218,000, and if from this be taken 18,000 to be set aside as rough pasture and timber lands, we yet have left a surplus of 200,000 acres.

The first allotments on this reservation were made in the eastern portion, convenient to timber and water, and it has been so arranged by the later allotments that most of the families have their allotments divided, so that they have 40 or 80 acres in the eastern portion; and it is in this part of the reservation that they have erected their houses and made their homes. The eastern part of the reservation is more broken, and the valleys not as wide as in the central western; but the soil is of the best, and, as before stated, it is convenient to timber and therefore more desirable for homes for these people.

When I assumed charge of this agency, some eighteen months since, I found that a large proportion of the reservation was and had been under lease for a number of years, most of it being occupied under legal and approved leases. I also found that a large proportion of the allotted lands were used for farming purposes, and that the land was well cultivated and otherwise improved; and that, while comparatively few leases expressly provided for improvements in addition to the cash rent, yet it was a fact that in almost every instance valuable improvements had been placed on the land and, under the general terms of the lease, these improvements would revert to the allottee at the expiration of the lease. These improvements have not been made because the lessee desired to donate to the allottee; but, in order that he might derive a benefit sufficient to pay the agreed rent, he was obliged to break the land, erect a house in which to live, stables for his stock, etc.

A careful estimate would place the cultivated land on this reservation at 125,000 acres, and this amount is largely increased from year to year. The class of renters on the reservation is constantly improving, and good farming is the rule. The importance of securing the best class of renters can not well be over estimated. The intelligent, thrifty farmer is the good citizen, who it is desirable to have as a resident in an Indian country. For good farming in this section the land must be plowed and prepared in the fall for spring seeding, and, that this may be done in the largest measure, leases should be made for the longest term possible under the law, and everything consistent done to retain and encourage the desirable tenant. The prices paid for rentals are advancing, and most of the payments are promptly made when due.

The 800 new allotments made to the Omaha last year were very largely to women and minors, and, therefore, properly in the class of lands subject to lease under the law and instructions. These lands had, before this year, been leased as tribal lands and used largely as pastures. It was so late in the season before the final approval of these allotments that it was impossible to lease them all for agricultural purposes. The raw lands were therefore leased for pasture for three years; but the more desirable tracts will be broken up and improved under the existing leases, and the pasture price paid for these lands is all that the lessee can afford to pay for a three-year lease if he breaks up and improves the land.

The following is a summary of the conditions we have to meet, as I understand them:

First. We have on this reservation at least 200,000 acres in excess of that we can in reason expect these people to cultivate themselves, at least for many years. With experience and accumulation of capital the more progressive will in time absorb a portion of this large surplus, but with the present population of the reservation there will always be an excess of agricultural lands.

Second. At this time the larger part of these 200,000 acres is under lease and in cultivation, and substantial improvements, such as houses, stables, etc., have been placed on very many of these allotments, although not called for by the terms of the lease.

Third. It would be a great waste and damage to these lands to allow them to go back—to grow up to weeds—not to take into consideration the injury it would work to the white lessee who has gone on and improved these lands under authorized and approved leases.

Under date of July 28, 1900, I was advised by the Department that in the future lessees would be required to place permanent improvements on the land in addition to the cash rent, so that when the allottee was able to go on the land he would have an improved farm, with buildings, etc. This is doubtless a wise provision, but the peculiar situation at this agency would suggest that a special rule should be applied. The homes of these Indians are in the eastern portion of the reservation. Comparatively few leases have been made in this section, and in very many instances it would better accomplish the desired end to have a portion of the rentals derived from the leased lands in the central western portion applied on improvements on the other portion of the allottee's land.

Again, why this rule should not be inflexible, we have on this reservation, more especially among the Omaha, quite a number of allottees who have all their land very well improved. They have good houses, barns, granaries, and other outbuildings; their land is all under fence; in fact, their improvements would compare very favorably with those of the best white farmers in the vicinity. Such allottees, who have anticipated the wish of the Department, and who for a number of years have devoted a large part of their income to the improvement of their land, should be exempt from the rule.

There are few, if any, of the able-bodied men but have retained unleased of their land all that it is possible for them to cultivate. The prime object to be attained is that they shall properly farm these lands, and it would appear necessary to adopt some rule that would stimulate or, if necessary, force them to more exertion, and to this end I would make the following recommendation:

That a rule be adopted requiring every able-bodied man not otherwise employed to cultivate in a proper, husbandlike manner a certain number of acres before he will be allowed to draw the rentals on that part of his allotment which is under lease, the number of acres to be fixed according to his physical ability as well as his financial ability to provide teams, farming tools, etc.; that the requirements under the rule at first should not be excessive, but should be increased from year to year; that a certain proportion of the rentals derived from the leasing of his surplus land be applied in permanent and substantial improvements on the home place; that, if this plan is adopted, rules and instructions should be issued long enough in advance of their going into effect so that all could be prepared to comply with the new order. I believe the foregoing plan to be practicable and that it can be put into operation without undue friction.

Crimes.—Very few indeed are the crimes that have been committed by Indians on this reservation during the past year. But four prosecutions have been instituted in the courts, except as to the offense of introducing liquor on the reservation, and even these four offenses are directly traceable to the liquor traffic. Few communities of an equal population can show a better condition.

Liquor traffic.—This is one of the greatest sources of annoyance and discouragement on this reservation, which is peculiarly situated, surrounded as it is by towns, in most of which is the ever-present saloon and the worthless whites who depend upon the "bootlegging" profit for a livelihood.

One year ago I thought the liquor business was very well under control. By energetic and systematic prosecutions the traffic had been reduced to the minimum. But shortly after July 1, 1899, the Department of Justice withdrew the deputy marshal from this section, and while I continued to report every violation of law coming to my knowledge, the prosecutions ceased and in a short time the conditions were as bad, if not worse, than they had ever been in the past. Last June the United States court again took up the matter, and numerous prosecutions were had and many convictions secured, so that I can again report at this writing a much better condition. The only way to keep the liquor traffic down is to prosecute promptly every violation of law. If a few cases go unpunished it emboldens these violators of law, and outside of the better condition which prevails by having prompt actions by the courts, it will in the end be of much less expense to the Department of Justice, as few will engage in the business if prosecutions are sure and swift.

Education.—The Omaha Boarding School, which is owned by the Government and

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supported in part by the Government and in part from Omaha funds, is a prosperous school, which furnishes accommodations for about 75 pupils. The plant is of wood and old and not a model for convenience, but is in fair repair. Last year detailed estimates were submitted for much-needed improvements, such as water supply, heating and lighting plants. The estimates were again renewed this year, but at this date no authority has been granted. The accompanying report of Superintendent Ratliff will give a more detailed description of this school.

The Winnebago school plant was destroyed by fire in April, 1898, since which time the Winnebago have been entirely deprived of educational advantages, except as furnished by the district school. The last session of Congress made an appropriation of $40,000 for rebuilding this school. Plans and specifications have been completed by the Indian Office, advertisements for construction were issued, and bids were received at the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on July 24, and doubtless the contract has been awarded, which provides for the buildings to be completed by December 1, 1900. This long time without a Government school for the Winnebago has been a great disaster to this people.

Besides the Government school among the Omaha, contracts have been made with nine district schools to educate Indian children. In some instances this plan proves satisfactory; in others the attendance of the Indian children is so poor that little good is accomplished.

Sanitary.—From my observation and from the report of the agency physician, I am able to report a very satisfactory sanitary condition at this agency.

These Indians seem more than ever anxious to avail themselves of the services of the physician, follow his directions more implicitly, and are fast losing their faith in their own "medicine men." This is noticeable particularly as to their desire to have proper surgical operations performed when injured, many minor and several major operations having been done during the past year.

No epidemic has occurred and but little disease of a serious nature. The number of deaths has been considerably lower than the births, the deaths mostly occurring among the very aged.

The surrounding country, especially the larger towns, near this agency early last spring having been reported to have cases of smallpox, it was deemed advisable to have a thorough vaccination of all Indians of the reservation. Upon application, several hundred vaccine points were furnished by the Department, and the work carefully done, all the Indians gladly availing themselves of the opportunity.

I am justified in saying that if the future shows a continuation of the advancement and progress of these people in the line of sanitation and observance of the laws governing health, there need be no apprehension as to the perpetuation of their original fine physical condition.

Agriculture.—The season has been favorable for most crops. The thrashing of the wheat at this date is well advanced, the yield fair, and the quality good. Corn is a very fine crop and rapidly maturing. The hay harvest is now in progress, but will not be an average crop, owing to the dry weather early in the season. Five hundred bushels of seed potatoes were issued to the Winnebago, and most of them were planted. They have been well cultivated and a fair crop secured.

I would again report what was said last year in relation to the mowing machines provided for the Winnebago years ago. Most of them are old and worn out and some provision should be made for a new supply.

Agency buildings.—The agency buildings are old, but are now in very good repair, the repairs allowed last year having made all of the houses in a comfortable condition.

The water supply at this agency is a vexatious question and one for which I can suggest no remedy at an expense that would be within reason.

Agency shops. The shops have been doing good work during the past year and have all the work presented that they are able to do, such as repairs to farm wagons and farm machinery, horseshoeing, etc.

Missionary work.—The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions maintains two resident missionaries, one each on the Omaha and Winnebago reservations. They have very neat and commodious church buildings and services are held regularly.

Indian police.—Our police force consists of 1 officer and 16 privates. As a rule they have been faithful and efficient.

Employees.—I consider this agency very fortunate in its present corps of employees. Many of them have been long in the service and thoroughly understand their duties. All have given loyal and efficient support to the agent.

The office force has been overworked during the past year; but with a more perfect system that has been introduced as to division of work and the very convenient and complete form of blank books provided by the Department for keeping the leave and rent accounts, the office work is now in a very satisfactory condition.

Conclusion.—I desire to express again my appreciation for the courteous treatment accorded me by the Department and the Indian Office.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. MATHEWSON,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OMAHA SCHOOL.

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBR.,
July 21, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the Omaha boarding school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

This school is located about 10 miles southeast of the Omaha and Winnebago Agency. The nearest available railroad station is Bancroft, Nebr., 18 miles southwest of here. The name of the post-office in the trader's store on the school farm is "Omaha Agency." The school is quickest reached by telegraph by wiring message to Onawa, Iowa, thence by mail to Omaha Agency, Nebr.

The school year closed on June 20, ending a period of forty weeks and three days. The year has been a quiet one, without anything striking to attract special attention. There has been no extensive sickness among the children, and less among the employees than last year, no extensive improvements have been made, but much good work has been done by faithful and efficient employees, and the school is gradually becoming better organized and is working its way up toward a higher standard.

The substitution of an industrial teacher for a manual-training teacher has strengthened our outside working force, with the result that a great many small repairs and improvements have been made which help to make and keep a home neat and in good order. In this work we have been somewhat hindered by lack of needed lumber. It was asked for, but apparently missed connection somewhere along the road.

The Indian assistant employees, in particular, have been much more satisfactory than last year. This is chiefly owing to the fact that fewer from the home tribe and more from a distance have been employed. Grand Junction furnished us with two Apache girls from Arizona, Carlisle supplied us a Chippewa boy from Wisconsin, and all three have done well. The task seems too severe to ask a person to hold himself up to the proper standard in the school on his home reservation.

The school assisted in getting a number of children transferred to Genoa the past year. The Omahas are represented also in Haskell and Carlisle. I have made repeated efforts to induce some of the pupils to go to Chilocco, but so far without success.

Special effort has been made throughout the year to induce the children to speak out plainly in English, but with only partial success.

The annual statistical and the property papers show the quantities of farm and garden products gathered or harvested during the fiscal year 1900; also the stock sold. Figured at prices at least not above the actual market here, their values are as follows:

Farm and garden products	$435.50
Milk, eggs, and butter	579.82
Stock sold	571.50
Total	1,586.82

The season here this year so far has been decidedly favorable. The garden has been and is good; about 23 acres of corn looking well; 18 acres of good oats; 30 acres of millet, average or above; 6 acres of potatoes, likely to yield only fairly well. The pasture has kept up well so far, and the stock is in good condition. There are also about 100 young chickens.

The same new larger improvements are still needed as was the case one year ago. About 75 pupils are crowded into dormitory space which measures for only 50. I very much hope that this summer we may at least have the laundry moved, repaired, and enlarged; the barn moved, repaired, and made into a bank barn; a new water system, adequate for fire protection; and the summer repair, labor, and materials asked for and very much needed.

The school appreciates the kindness, helpfulness, and friendliness of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Galt, the Presbyterian missionaries to the Omaha Indians.

The Indian Office has been considerate and liberal in answer to the various requests made in course of the year. The school has been heartily supported and encouraged by the United States Indian agent, Charles P. Mathewson, and the other agency employees have been uniformly kind, attentive, and helpful.

Very respectfully,

RUSSELL RATLIFF,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through Charles P. Mathewson, United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF AGENT FOR SANTEE AGENCY.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR., *August 22, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Location.—The Santee Agency is located on a rise of ground about 2½ miles from the Missouri River, and nestles among a group of fine shade trees at the foot of

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the hills rising from the Missouri Valley, giving the residents an occasional glimpse of the waters of the "Big Muddy." The mission buildings, which have been beautifully arranged, are located on a slight eminence scarcely a quarter of a mile west of this agency, and make a fine appearance. The Ponca subagency, under the supervision of this agency, is located 20 miles southwest, between the Niobrara and Missouri rivers. The Flandreau Sioux are living near Flandreau, S. Dak., about 100 miles north, where they have taken homesteads. This embraces our territory except the Hope School plant, formerly rented, but recently purchased by the Government.

Habits.—Except that the Santee are indolent, their habits are generally good. The Ponca are not as progressive as the Santee, nor are their habits as good. They seem to cling to their Indian customs more; however, all wear citizen's clothes. The Santee, except a few, are not addicted to the liquor habit. The Ponca, whose lands are adjacent to Niobrara, are spending their money for liquor, and being so far from my headquarters, I am unable to restrain and punish them as I do the offenders at Santee.

Allotments.—The land has been allotted and the surplus land thrown open to settlement by the whites.

Leasing.—I consider the privilege of the Indians to lease their lands is the greatest obstacle to their progress that I have to contend with. I discourage it in every instance, and when able-bodied Indians, who would become industrious and self-supporting citizens if employed on their allotments, come to me with the plea that they are not able to till their lands and wish to rent them, I can not honorably give my consent. Being citizens, they sometimes rent without my consent.

Agriculture.—The Indians are farming in a small way, but however crude or little farmed I try to encourage them in their work. Some of them have nice crops. The finest field of corn I have seen this summer is a mile from this agency, and all the work was done by a full-blooded Indian and his sons.

Education.—There are two boarding schools and one day school, also one district school with which the Government has a contract, under my charge.

The Santee Boarding School, capacity 80, had an attendance of 126 pupils during the year. Though the school was crowded, and we had no extra help, the sanitary condition was good, having had no sickness worth reporting. This school was pleasantly conducted and all the employees seemed willing to do their duty.

The Hope school, situated at Springfield, S. Dak., capacity 60, had an enrollment of only 46 pupils. This school is finely located, and with a good man as superintendent it could be made, as it had been, a very fine school for girls.

The Ponca day school was attended by all the children who lived near enough to attend.

Forty pupils were transferred from this agency to Genoa, Carlisle, and Haskell during the past year.

Buildings.—The buildings at the agency are in a fair condition except one old log house, used for a hotel, which must either be torn down or repaired. We need three more buildings for the agency employees, as two of our employees are compelled to furnish their own houses. More buildings are needed at the Santee Boarding School to accommodate the pupils. We repaired an old building at the Santee school for a residence and office for the superintendent.

Thanking you for the many courtesies shown me during the year, I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

H. C. BAIRD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SANTEE SCHOOL.

SANTEE, NEBR., *August 23, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Santee Boarding school.

School opened September 1 and by October 1 we had 80 pupils, the capacity of the school. But so many more Indians brought their children and begged us to take them in school that we took enough to make our average over 105, which is, we believe, the best record of the school.

In the literary department there has been good work done. We have carefully graded the school. Our course of study covers six grades. During the year a good library has been furnished the school.

The several industrial departments were successfully administered and excellent progress made. The girls were taught to sew, cut and fit, cook, bake, wash, iron, and all other kinds of housework. The boys were taught to garden, farm, and take care of stock. The school farm consists of 15 acres and was well cultivated.

The health of the pupils has been excellent during the year.

We need another teacher, one who can teach music. We need a man who can do carpenter work, painting, and all kinds of repair work. We need new buildings that would give us a capacity of 125 pupils. We need a new school building, a new assembly hall, and a new laundry.

Agent Baird has given us all the aid we desired and has assisted us in every way possible, and for this we are grateful to him.

Very respectfully,

W. S. STOOPS, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through H. C. Baird, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN NEVADA.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF NEVADA AGENCY.

NEVADA AGENCY TRAINING SCHOOL,
Wadsworth, Nev., September 5, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the affairs of this agency and school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

The school and agency are situated 18 miles north of Wadsworth, Nev., the headquarters of a division of the main line of the Central Pacific Railroad, which is the postal and telegraphic address, as well as the point of delivery of all supplies for this school and agency.

The reservation consists of about 322,000 acres, which includes Pyramid Lake, a large body of water 30 miles in length, with an average width of 12 miles. Pyramid Lake abounds with salmon trout, which can be caught in almost any season, and furnishes the Indians living on this reservation with a good revenue and food supply.

On June 7 the Nevada Agency training school was established in lieu of the Pyramid Lake boarding school, and upon the same date, under the authority of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, the duties of agent for the Nevada Agency, Nev., were devolved upon the superintendent of the Indian training school above named. Under instructions from your office, on approval of new bond, I assumed charge of the agency and school.

No changes have been made in the boundary lines of this reservation since the passage of the act of Congress to permit the citizens of Wadsworth to acquire title to a town site of 640 acres. Although this act was approved July 1, 1898, the residents of Wadsworth, with the exception of making a preliminary survey, have taken no steps to acquire title to the land.

Census.—The census as taken June 30, 1900, shows an increase in population of 123. The following is a recapitulation of the last census:

Males over 18 years of age	219
Females over 14 years of age	245
School children 6 to 16	118
School children under 6 years	93
Total	675

Indians.—The Indians of this reservation are industrious, and are always willing to work for a fair compensation at the usual occupation of white laborers, and they give good satisfaction. These Indians also work on the adjoining ranches and cattle ranges, as well as performing all unskilled labor and freighting for the school and agency. The small amount that the Government expends on the civilization, education, and support of these people and their children is well spent.

Roads.—The roads within the reservation are in good condition, and are so kept by the Indians at no expense to the Government.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court is composed of three intelligent Indians, who render just and equitable decisions. This court makes it possible to punish petty offenses and amicably to arrange minor disputes between the Indians, which it would be impossible to do by other methods. To the best of my judgment the establishment of this court has a tendency to prevent crime and petty offenses.

Indian police.—The police force consists of eight men—one officer and seven privates. One of the privates resides permanently in Wadsworth, and assists the local police officers, who are zealous and efficient in the work of suppressing the liquor traffic, in the work of preserving peace and quiet among his people. During the past year there have been three persons convicted in the United States court for the district of Nevada for the illegal sale of liquor to Indians at Wadsworth. These

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offenders were punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for terms ranging from six months to one year. As a conviction was obtained in every case presented, this can not fail to have a good effect.

Agency buildings.—The buildings generally are in a good state of preservation. My recommendations for the past two years for the erection of a new jail and drug store should be given immediate consideration. The drug room, which is also used to treat patients in, is small and therefore cramped, is lacking in shelf room, and is devoid of such conveniences as should be found in such a place. The jail is an old log building, in an advanced stage of decomposition.

Irigatio: During the past year $2,189.70 have been expended in the care and preservation of the ditch, and in enlarging and deepening about 14 miles of the old ditch according to the plans on file with your office for the improvement of our present system of irrigation. I again respectfully recommend the expenditure of $20,000 for improvement of the present system in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted on May 31, 1899. If your office should favorably consider these plans you would do much toward making these Indians entirely self-supporting, as the improvements suggested would add 3,000 acres of farming land to that which can now be cultivated.

Fishing industry.—An important industry of these Indians is that of fishing. Pyramid Lake is filled with a very fine species of edible trout which find ready sale. At present parties living outside the reservation furnish the Indians with boats, charging them an annual rental, and fix the price paid the Indians for their fish at whatever figure they see fit to pay, thus practically compelling the Indians to take whatever they feel like paying. At a comparatively small expense the Government could provide them with a small wharf or float and a shed or building, under which boats and gear could be sheltered from the weather, and fishing boats of the "dory" type. These boats are inexpensive, but strong and well adapted for fishing in the waters of this lake. The superintendent could then dispose of their catch for them at the prevailing market prices and materially increase their receipts. I would respectfully suggest that something be done in the near future to assist them in this industry.

The new school buildings.—The buildings of this school which replaced those destroyed by fire on May 17, 1899, were completed and accepted on March 19, 1900. The school building stands on a knoll facing the south, and is a 2½-story frame structure, lighted with gas and heated with hot water. The foundation of the building is of stone, division walls of brick. The gas machine, boiler for heating the building, storeroom, and toilets, are in the basement. The kitchen, dining room, and schoolrooms are on the first floor. The kitchen is a large room, well lighted and ventilated, contains a steel range of good make, which also heats water for the use of the school. The dining room with the present arrangement is capable of seating from 60 to 70 children. The two schoolrooms are capable of accommodating about 30 pupils each, and are unusually pleasant rooms. On the second floor are the dormitories, lavatories, and the rooms of the matron, industrial teacher, and engineer. The dormitories are 51 feet 6 inches by 22 feet 6 inches, and can accommodate about 30 children each. The rooms are well ventilated and supplied with an ample number of radiators for heating. The windows are large and numerous, furnishing a good supply of light and sunshine, which are so essential to health. The lavatories are plain but substantial, furnishing ample facilities for the present number of scholars.

Within a few yards of the school building a two-story frame building has been erected for the accommodation of the other school employees. It is a well lighted, comfortable dwelling, of good construction. It contains a bathroom and hot water heater for the same.

The dormitories, school rooms, and employees' quarters are all that could be desired. A laundry and warehouse for school property are badly needed. When these are erected the plant will be modern and well adapted for the uses of a school.

Water system.—During the past year a complete water system has been installed. Not far from the river a large well was dug. This well penetrated a large body of sand and gravel, through which the water filters into the well from the river. It is necessary in this country to have the wells as close to the river as is compatible with safety, as wells which are either bored or dug at any distance from it are so brackish as to be unfit for use. The well curbing is 2 feet in thickness, of stone, bedded in cement, above the level of the river bottom. The well is inclosed with a neat frame structure containing the pumping plant, which consists of a 5-horse power Otto gasoline engine, and a Deming triplex pump. This pump forces the water into a 20,000-gallon wooden tank, supported by an iron and steel frame, 60 feet above the surface, and at, approximately, an elevation of 120 feet above the source of supply. Water mains have been run to different parts of the school grounds and fire hydrants conveniently placed for use in case of fire.

Sewage.—There has been constructed a sewer of ample dimensions to convey the sewage from the school plant to the river. The outlet of this sewer is nearly one-half mile below the water supply station, so that there is no danger of contamination. The sewer pipe is laid at a sufficient depth to be free from any danger of freezing, and the sewer is so arranged that it may be flushed.

Education.—The Pyramid Lake boarding school reopened on March 13, 1900, after an interim of three and a half months, during which the winter weather obliged the closing of the school until the completion of the new buildings. The full quota of children reported the first day. After having lived out upon the reservation for some months, the scholars expressed their appreciation of the many comforts which met them on every hand. From the first interest was manifested, and after a few weeks the life of the school, so broken by the disastrous fire, regained itself and moved forward smoothly and rapidly. Almost every facility is now provided the school in the way of comforts and provisions for advancement.

As a tribe, the Paiute show an undeveloped talent for drawing and music, and show themselves more readily by means of pencil sketches than through either speech or manner. They readily learn church and other music and may be heard playing tunes on their harmonicas, and the organ service of the Episcopal mission is rendered by an Indian boy who has never had a lesson.

During the first part of the year three children were transferred to the Carson school, and eight more were transferred after the close of the school year. This was most encouraging, as it shows the interest of the Indians in the efforts that are being made to educate them. This is the first time in over ten years that any children have been transferred from here to a nonreservation school.

The health of the school was unbrokenly excellent. With the complete and bountiful water system given to the school the last menace to the health of the pupils seems to be removed.

Sanitary.—The health of the Indians on this reservation is excellent, and they have been entirely free from epidemics.

I also wish to state that the conduct of the Indians has been exceptionally orderly, and I am happy to say that not a single Indian has been punished upon this reservation during the past year.

Inclosed find agency and school statistics as required.

In closing I desire to express my thanks to the office for the many courtesies extended to this agency and school during the past year.

Very respectfully,

FRED B. SPRIGGS,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF WESTERN SHOSHONI AGENCY.

WESTERN SHOSHONI AGENCY,
Owyhee, Nev., August 1, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of this school and agency.

This reservation is approximately 20 miles square, being on the Nevada and Idaho line, about half of the reservation being in each State. The elevation is some 6,000 feet and the country generally abounds in high and rocky hills, fit only for grazing land. The valley of the Owyhee River, known as Duck Valley, constitutes about one-fourth of the reservation. This valley yields a large quantity of wild and tame hay and includes a large tract of sagebrush land that would produce grain most years under irrigation.

This reservation was first set aside for Western Shoshoni Indians in 1877 and an addition made to it for certain Paiute in 1886. There is now about an equal number of each tribe on the reservation, though they have intermarried until it is difficult to segregate them. There are some 450 Indians living here now and, perhaps, as many more scattered over the State, who are entitled to come here if they desire. See statistical report inclosed herewith.

With comparatively few exceptions, these people are industrious and anxious to earn money. They own a few cattle (about 150 in the aggregate) and furnished some 10,000 pounds of beef from their own herds last year and will furnish something like the same amount this year. They formerly produced considerable grain, but the past few years only a limited quantity. I hope to lead them to

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raise enough for their own use and to supply local demands. They can not raise grain to haul to market at a profit, as the cost of hauling would prevent their competing with points more accessible to the railroad.

The older people manufacture many gloves, for which there is a good demand. They tan the buckskin, most of which comes from deer of their own killing. They have sold annually some $1,500 to $2,000 worth of these gloves.

They earn considerable money through the year at various kinds of labor for the adjacent cattle and sheep men. They are in demand as sheep shearers and are becoming more popular for that work. Several foremen have expressed their intention of hiring Indians exclusively next season, as they give better satisfaction than the whites. We are unable to supply the demand for Indian hay hands during hay making. They will earn in this work some $2,000 or $2,500 this year. Various ranchers have told me that they prefer the Indians for this work. There is a demand throughout the summer for a limited number of young men for vaqueros, a work which they like and in which they are said to be very efficient. The above outside earnings, with what the Government pays out to them for wood, transportation of supplies, grain, irregular labor, etc., goes far toward their self-support.

When we consider the poor chances for agriculture here, the long winters and the necessarily high prices of supplies, these people are in comparatively good condition, most of them having plenty to eat, comfortable cabins, and sufficient clothing. They are of amiable disposition, tractable and quite contented in general, with a desire and in some cases, the energy, to improve their condition.

They are great gamblers, both men and women, and if there is any difference the women are the worse, for the men gamble mostly at leisure times, while the women seem to neglect everything to gamble most of the time. We are planning to try a remedy for this, but as theories are not wanted, will report when we have succeeded.

Rations have been issued here regularly to all Indians, though in limited quantity. It is the policy at present to reduce this issue to the minimum and issue only to those who can not well get along without the help. The final end to which all effort here will be directed is to have the Indians support themselves by their own labor, and all issue of rations is a hindrance to that end.

The most promising means, and in fact the only promising means, of independence here is the raising of cattle. As a cattle country this is unsurpassed, as there is abundant range, sufficient hay land, and plenty of water to maintain enough cattle to make these people rich if they were once well started. We hope to get many of their horses sold from time to time and have the money thus derived put into cattle, as there is very little income from horses, and the same feed would keep cattle, which yield a large profit.

Until such time as they have cattle of their own I would recommend the leasing of their grazing land and surplus hay land, the funds thus derived to be expended for cattle to be issued to deserving Indians. If they were given permission to take cattle on shares, on terms approved by the Department, it might be the means of giving them a start of cattle at an outlay of labor, where they would not have the money to buy. These matters will be the subject of a separate communication at an early date.

The southeast corner of the reservation, which adjoins Mountain City, an old mining camp where some work is still done, is said to contain rich ore, some of which was worked prior to setting apart the reservation. I understand that an effort, or proposition, has been made to open this and include in its place certain other land adjacent to the reservation. I would not favor such change if there is any way, by leasing or selling the quartz or otherwise, to give the Indians the benefit of it and to turn their mineral wealth into cattle, a property which they understand better how to handle.

There are in contemplation two irrigating ditches, which if built will make tillable sufficient ground for all the grain and alfalfa they will care to raise, and with the ditches already in use will exhaust all the water that is available.

No allotments have been made here, and if they ever are made the surplus land should still be retained as tribal property and protected for their common range. There might be an advantage in allotting the hay and grain land, to give them the interest in improving it that should follow individual ownership.

Education.—This boarding school has poor capacity for 40 pupils, but as there are so many eligible ones on the reservation we have kept 51 most of the year and will try to arrange to accommodate a few more this year. We are now planning for a new building, which if built will give us a capacity of 75 and much better equipment than we now have. With that capacity we could accommodate just about all of the children here who are eligible that could not be taken to other schools.

The work of the year has been quite satisfactory considering that the employees force was not regularly settled until late in the year.

The industrial work of the school is limited, as we are not equipped for much industrial training. We hope to give more attention to systematic training in domestic work, and will try to give the boys some attention in the use of tools during the coming year. We do only a limited amount of farming and gardening, as the climate is not favorable for much agriculture. We have put up considerable hay and have a good prospect for some garden crops at present. The herd of cows has yielded a good quantity of milk and many pounds of butter have been made, adding greatly to the diet of the pupils. We have a nice, small herd of young cattle, which I think the most promising product to which to give our attention. I hope to be able to supply the school beef from our own herd within a few years.

Besides the children in this school there are nearly 20 in other schools, mostly at Grand Junction and Santa Fe, several of whom have completed the course and will return this summer. I am somewhat at a loss to know what is to be done for them when they come.

I think many of the children of the Indians who are scattered throughout the State could be placed in the regular district schools if an effort was made in that line. As these are so scattered and inconvenient, considerable time and expense would be involved in investigating the matter.

Religion.—As to the missionary work on the reservation, there is nothing to report except a void. There has never been any church work done here, though the field seems a promising one. The people have attained a good degree of civilization, the educational work is provided for by the Government schools, so the church should be able to fill their place here with comparative ease and good success, if a man of tact and good common sense were sent.

There has been but little sickness the past year, either in the school or among the Indians on the reservation. There were a few deaths, mostly of old age.

I desire to thank the Department for their readiness to grant various requests for the improvement and progress of the work here, and to acknowledge the hearty cooperation of the employees of both the school and the agency.

Very respectfully,

CALVIN ASBURY,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN NEW MEXICO.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF MESCALERO AGENCY.

MESCALERO INDIAN AGENCY AND MESCALERO BOARDING SCHOOL,
Mescalero, N. Mex., June 30, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

The Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation contains 474,240 acres, and is situated in the northeastern corner of Otero County, N. Mex. Otero County is located in the southeastern portion of the Territory of New Mexico, and was recently formed from parts of Donna Ana, Socorro, and Lincoln counties. The agency and boarding school are located 18 miles from Tularosa, N. Mex., our telegraph, express, and freight station, on the El Paso and Northeastern Railway, 100 miles northeast of El Paso, Tex. The agency is reached from the railroad by stage or private conveyance any day except Sunday; time, four hours. We are supplied with a mail service from Tularosa, N. Mex., once daily, except Sunday.

The reservation lies in the Sacramento and White Mountains (Sierra Blanca), has an elevation of from about 5,000 to 13,000 feet, and is composed of narrow canyons, rolling table-lands, and precipitous and rugged mountains. The higher table-lands and mountain sides are covered during the summer and fall months with an abundant growth of grass, good for pasturage, but in the winter months these lands are covered with several feet of snow, while during the spring months they are covered with dead grass, left from the previous year. This serves as an excellent cover to hold the rainfall, which usually appears about the middle of May or the first of June. The mountains and higher elevations in the southern portion of the reservation are covered with dense forests of fir, black and silver

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spruce, Alpine aspen, sugar and yellow pine (Pinos ponderosis), scrub oak, locust, and various briers. The fir grows to an immense size, is wind shaken, rotten, soft, and of very little or no commercial value; the aspen is valueless; the scrub oak makes very fair firewood, but is of no value for any other purpose except as forest cover and a very valuable conservator of moisture; the pine is the most valuable lumber tree, and is used by the Indians and the school for the construction of buildings, for repairs, etc. For finishing or other fine grade of work, this pine is too soft, and is practically valueless.

The narrow valleys are fertile, but contain no water, with the following exceptions: Nogal, Silver Spring, Elk Spring, Tularosa, Carrizo, Rinconada, Tres Ritos, and Ruidoso. The Tularosa flows 570 cubic feet per minute; the Ruidoso 500 cubic feet; Silver Spring 38 cubic feet; Nogal, Elk Spring, Carrizo, Rinconada each about 18 cubic feet, and the Tres Ritos 100 cubic feet per minute. Measurements were made in May, 1900, during the dry season, rain not having fallen on any portion of the reserve since April 5, 1900, and then only in very small amounts. On other portions of the reservation there are small springs, but during part of the year they are dry or else do not flow a sufficient amount of water to measure. No portion of the Ruidoso on the reserve is farmed or used for any purpose, as it rises at the foot of White Mountain peak and runs east between precipitous mountains leaving no room for ranches.

The Indians have located their ranches in the following watered valleys: Tularosa, 31 ranches and the school farm of 200 acres; Silver Spring, 11 ranches; Elk Spring, 36 ranches; Nogal, 5 ranches; Carrizo, 9 ranches; scattering, 8 ranches; with 3 sheep ranches in the Rinconada.

In addition to the above, mountain regions on this reservation form the source of the water supply of the Bonito, Eagle, Cedar, and Hondo creeks. The Ruidoso, Carrizo, Hondo, Bonito, Eagle, and Cedar streams are tributaries of the Pecos River. On all the streams named there are ranches aggregating a large area, which are entirely dependent upon these mountains for water. To supply these streams with water sufficient to irrigate the crops and water the herds of these ranches, nature has reserved a vast reservoir in the shape of over a half million acres of rugged bowlder and forest-covered mountain lands to hold winter's snows and summer's torrential storms till they trickle down slowly to water the hot, parched, and grateful valleys and plains far below. The rain, retarded by vegetation, including forest trees and their cover, sinks into the loose formation and breaks out at low elevations as springs. Artesian water in the vicinity of Roswell unquestionably has its origin in the Sacramento and White Mountains.

All arable land on the reservation has been taken up by the Indians, and, though small in area, compared with the great extent of territory, it is all the land that is of any value for farming or grazing, on account of the scarcity of water. All available streams and springs, even wet weather springs, have been taken up and are being utilized.

The geological formation of the reserve is as follows: Fifteen townships south, limestone; one township west, red sandstone; and the remaining four townships northwest, granite. The only favorable indications of mineral are a few dikes of porphyry, there being no veins of quartz. Not a trace of any valuable mineral has been found in the thirteen eastern sections or townships. One thousand three hundred assays of specimens taken from the remaining townships, collected from the surface to 75 feet below, has not revealed any mineral in sufficient quantities to warrant any person desiring to locate a mineral claim on this reserve if it were thrown open for mineral entry. The statements made in former reports that this reservation contained gold and silver in paying quantities is not borne out by the facts gleaned from an extensive and exhausting investigation.

This reservation should not be thrown open for public settlement or mineral entry for the following reasons:

There is no mineral that could be used profitably. The mineral resources of the reserve are nil.

There are no parts of the reservation that could be homesteaded for agricultural purposes not needed by the Indians. All the water is being used by the Indians. Extensive inquiry among the actual citizens in the vicinity of the reservation, who have agricultural and stock interests, develops the fact that with few exceptions they are very much opposed to having the reserve opened to public settlement, stating that such an act would ruin their water supply by permitting the timber to be cut off and the land to be overstocked. It is a well-established fact that the cutting of timber extensively and the overstocking of mountain lands causes droughts and extinction of springs. In this country, and I speak from personal experience and observation, the cutting of extensive areas of timber has the following effect: The laps, tops, brush, etc., dry and burn off, causing the death of absolutely every particle of vegetation over the logged area; rains fall on this ground, washing every particle of soil off the hillsides, leaving the ground covered with stones. This land does not grow up again in forest. The rains in this country are torrential in character, the extreme difference in the temperature of the plains and the mountains causing very violent down pours and hail storms. These storms falling on deforested land run off as they would off a tin roof, flow down the narrow valleys in great floods, causing destruction to beautiful ranches, homes, and even herds of cattle, and depositing millions of tons of silt and débris on good valley land. Before the timber was cut, this rainfall would be checked by the timber and forest cover, the ground would not become compacted, the flow of the water would be checked by vegetation, absorbed by the loose earth, decayed roots, and mulch, and trickle down slowly to supply numerous springs below. Evaporation would be continued from the wooded area for months.

On this reserve there is an area that was cut and burned over twenty years ago, it has not yet grown up to forest nor has it any indication of doing so. It is now covered with scrub oak and locust bushes. No portion of it is covered with annual or perennial grasses.

Fresnal Valley in T. 16 S., R. 12 E., just on the reservation line, was logged in 1898 and 1899. Not only were the lumber trees cut, but small saplings were cut for tramway ties and other purposes. No disposition was made of the laps and tops, and during the summer of 1899 a forest fire, doubtless started by the sparks from the locomotives, swept the entire logged district. The mountain sides were swept clean of vegetation and the ground left bare, without shrub or grass to retard the run off consequent to the annual summer rains. The result was that the first hard rain caused a serious flood in this valley. The water rushed from the denuded hills as from a house roof and carried wood, logs, and even the railway track down to the wider portions of the valleys below, covering good agricultural land with tons of débris and silt. Great and irreparable damage was done the agricultural and stock interests of the valley and also of the portion of the plains watered by this valley. The condition of the country this year is appalling. In 1898 this land was included in a forest reserve, which was then opened to public settlement upon the representation that it was needed for homestead purposes. A railroad was built into the region to remove the timber, but no new homesteads have been taken up for agricultural purposes within that area. A very small per cent of the land is fit for agricultural purposes that had already been taken up, and we have not witnessed "a large influx of thrifty Dutch farmers," not one. "Scrip" has been filed on the land and the timber removed.

In a less marked degree the effect of overpasturing forest lands may be seen in various places near the reserve, but more particularly just north of the reservation. Thousands of sheep and goats were seen there last year and this. The grasses, shrubs, etc., are just about literally annihilated, the mountain floors present a general broken condition and are scarred with deep washes. On the reserve the forests have been protected from timber cutting and overpasturage, and the mountain floors are unbroken and the ground is well sodded with annual and perennial grasses and covered with forests. Wherever sheep in large numbers have been pastured for a few years these conditions do not exist, and just north of the reservation there are thousands of acres overgrown with weeds where originally grew grasses and undergrowth of briers and oak brush.

The Mescalero Indian Reservation embraces a portion of the Sacramento and White Mountains. Like the country south of the reserve, only a small per cent of the lands are agricultural in character and the soil is not deep, is loose and porous, and susceptible to wash from torrential rainfall. In the reservation the forest is less dense than farther south, and there is even more necessity to protect it from spoliation. The agricultural lands are already occupied by the Mescalero Apache Indians, who are just adopting agricultural and pastoral pursuits, and are at this time self-supporting. If the reserve should be thrown open to settlement only the mountain lands could be located, and these lands have no value whatsoever except for forest conservation of moisture.

If the reserve should be thrown open it should be immediately embodied in a forest reservation, and the forest perpetually protected. The ruin of the forest not only means ruin to the agricultural land now occupied and cultivated by the Indians, but to thousands of acres occupied and cultivated by white settlers outside of the reservation. It will mean the abandonment of the Fort Stanton Hospital Marine-Service Sanitarium at Fort Stanton, N. Mex., where the Government is spending $80,000 for the perpetual care of sailors who suffer from tuberculosis. The water supply and the farming lands of the Indians and the Mescalero boarding school will be ruined. At this school the Government has spent large sums of money in establishing a school, and is still spending money for new improvements. An electric-light plant is now under construction. * * *

While foreign governments and certain States in this country are paying out such

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immense sums of money for the reforestation of lands, our Congress should never permit the title of this reservation to pass out of the hands of the Government. The Government is now feeding the Pima Indians at an expense of $20,000 on account of lack of water for their crops. This lack of water was caused by extensive cutting of timber and the overstocking of the lands from which their springs derived their flow. The records of the Weather Bureau show that they have had their annual rainfall. This water did not soak in, but ran off in floods. The steady decrease in the flow of the Rio Grande River of late years is caused almost wholly by overstocking and the cutting of timber about the sources of the river.

The Mescalero Indians are bitterly opposed to the opening of the reserve. They do not ask of the Government one cent of money for their support, but do ask the Government to protect their water supply, and to secure to them a permanency to their peaceable occupations. They do not want to have the same trouble over their water supply as other Indians in New Mexico and Arizona are having.

A brief history of the Mescaleros.—To watch the development of a band of savage nomads, who for untold ages gained a livelihood by making depredations upon whatever section of country they might happen to be in, into a community of farmers, has in it a certain degree of interest, even though the type of civilization be not a very high one. The Mescaleros are one of the numerous bands of Apache Indians. They take their name because of their fondness for a certain plant of the palm family called mescal. It is the pulpy heart of which they are so fond, and the preparation of which takes several days. A hollow is made in the earth, the mescal buried beneath stones and roasted by a smoldering fire, night and day, until tender. In taste it resembles candy made from ordinary sorghum molasses and is not unpalatable even to a civilized palate.

From the report of Dudley, the superintendent of Indians in New Mexico in 1873 and 1874, we find that none of them at that time had shown any disposition to work, and that their consent to the establishment of a school had not been gained. They were importunate in their efforts to change the borders of their phylacteries so as to include the Sacramento and White mountains. The earliest record in this office is of 1873. The first pass recorded is issued to 6 men of the tribe at the request of Roman—a chief—that they may go out to hunt for Indians belonging to, but absent from, the reservation. They were to bring them in, promising support and protection conditional on their remaining peacefully at the agency, then located at Fort Stanton, N. Mex. The agent, Basbnell, was succeeded by Crowthers, and he in turn by Godfroy, July 8, 1876.

Nothing of the years intervening between 1874 and 1876 are left of record. The office of the agency had at that time (1876) been moved to a building about 1 mile west of the present location.

In August, 1876, the number of the tribe was augmented by the arrival of a band of Apaches who had been for some months in old Mexico. It was from them that news was had of a party which had left here in June, and arrangements were made with one, J. A. Lucero, to return them to this reservation at the rate of $1.50 per head. The job of returning Indians seemed to be a paying one in those days, and one wonders if they were not sometimes induced to stray in order to be returned.

The agent at this time reports the tribe to be without shelter other than the flimsy wicky-ups made of pine boughs, and nearly naked. The following September, a teacher is first mentioned as being a necessary adjunct to the force of employees. On November 10, Lucero arrived with the runaways as per his contract, delivering 2 chiefs, 7 captains or headmen, and 54 children, all of whom were reported as in a destitute condition. The fatted calf was killed and a "welcome home" given them. That there was in them some desire to do well was evinced by the fact that at a council called to discuss their plans and future, 3 subchiefs came forward and voluntarily, on behalf of their bands, offered 12 horses, which, by their own admission, were to atone for 6 horses they had stolen.

On the 1st of January, 1877, a school was opened with the wife of the agent in charge. The smallpox, however, early in February, had reduced the pupils to 2 in number. The middle of the month found the clerk in possession of the field, the agent himself having succumbed to the epidemic.

In November, San Pablo with 31 followers came in to the agency, were given a feast and made much to do over, which, however, did not seem to make them merry, as their murmurings were loud and long because of their friends being in the San Juan country. It seemed to be an era of horse stealing, and whether the Mescaleros were more sinned against than sinning, I know not. On December 4, following, San Pablo and his followers came up missing. An investigation was set on foot to ascertain their whereabouts. On the same date 52 Gila Indians came in footsore and weary, to be feasted. Two days later a whisky drunk killed one and wounded many.

Copies of letters on file dated in 1879 show Gen. Lew. Wallace to have been governor of this Territory at that time, and Russell had succeeded Godfroy as agent. In August, Victoria and his band, also a number of Lipan Indians, arrived and were feasted. On November 8 a subchief was killed by two Mexicans, but the agent deems a trial of such cases scarcely necessary, as a jury is perforce composed of Mexicans. The day after Victoria's coming one of his men killed a Mescalero, and in a few weeks after killed a Mescalero woman. This last just before the exodus of himself and tribe. In November, 1879, the agent requests troops from Fort Stanton to protect the public property, which request he afterwards withdraws. The Indians, in some cases, justified their thefts by saying they thought it no harm to steal so far from home. It is noteworthy that Victoria tried in vain at this time to induce the Mescaleros to join in his raids; however, afterwards, some twenty or thirty were reported as having taken their ponies to go and join his forces, having become emboldened to do so probably by the success of his skirmishes with the military.

In July, 1880, there was trouble between the Mexicans and Mescaleros, one Indian was murdered, and revenge was taken by burning a train of wagons with their contents, which belonged to the Mexicans. The 22d of the same month couriers were hurriedly dispatched to Fort Stanton for troops, which arrived by noon of the next day.

In March, 1880, Caballero had offered to go out and induce Victoria to come in and surrender, in which plan he failed to succeed. The troops were considered inadequate to the emergency which would exist if, as was expected, Victoria should come in hostile mood, so another request for troops was made. The soldiers, on arrival, decided to take the initiative, and word was sent over the reservation to the Mescaleros to come in to the agency where they would be taken care of—and that was all.

It was in April of 1880 that the outrages on the Mescaleros were perpetrated by the military. Ponies were confiscated and, Nautzilla, the chief of the Mescaleros, was led by false statements to bring in his people for that strange protection which confined men, women, and children for days in a pen unfit for cattle, and which ended in the brutal, indiscriminate shooting of 11 victims. Small wonder that as a result many fled the reservation not to return for months; only hunger and direst necessity finally driving them back. A school was maintained for a few months during the year, but the Indians showed little appreciation of the opportunity offered their children.

The year 1881 seems to have been uneventful, and 1882 was anything but quiet, being marked by depredations and fights with hostile intruders, during one of which latter the agent was shot twice through the arm.

In 1883 ten of the tribe enlisted in the United States Army.

In 1884 the boarding school was started with accommodations for 15 pupils. A few months previous the Jicarillas had been brought here to live on this reservation, but their discontent, after a time, necessitated their removal from it.

The reports of 1885 show 462 Apaches on the reservation and 721 Jicarillas. There were 30 pupils in the boarding school and 10 in the short-lived day school which was started at Three Rivers.

Cowart succeeded Llewellyn as agent in 1886. News had come of the anticipated surrender of Geronimo, which was expected to have a good effect on the Mescaleros. While true that there were a few of this tribe with Geronimo, yet it is also true that some of the Mescaleros gave the Government valuable aid in that campaign by acting as scouts. The death of San Juan occurred during the year and was felt to be quite a loss, as his example had been such as to urge his people to industry. The Jicarillas gave much trouble throughout the year by leaving the reservation, and on two occasions stealing their children from school, General Miles, then at Fort Stanton, sending troops who returned them. In May they were removed to another reservation, to the great relief of both the agent and the remaining tribe, which now numbered 438.

In 1887 the day school at Three Rivers was discontinued, the removal of the Jicarillas making it unnecessary. An Indian council to act upon depredation claims brought against them was organized, and it is amusing in imagination to watch that solemn conclave weighing the evidence with grave faces, but which invariably ended in their solemn protestations of the innocence of this tribe. The Indians during the year did $720 worth of freighting between here and Las Cruces, N. Mex.

In 1888 during a tiswin brawl two men, two women, and a child were shot. In June one of the pupils, a little girl, died, and was the first Mescalero ever buried in a coffin. In July a court of Indian offenses was established. About this time the Mescaleros were clamoring for the return of their friends and relatives who

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had been taken south prisoners with Geronimo. Their importunities finally resulted in the return of "Alabama Charlie" and four other families. In the annual report of that year we find the statement that no Mescalero was ever punished by law for taking the life of another.

In 1890 school and all other work was suspended for a time by another smallpox epidemic. The question of a field matron was agitated for the first time ten years ago. (One was allowed beginning July 1, 1900.) There were reported to be 33 children in school here and 15 at Grand Junction, Colo. Hinman Rhodes was now agent, having succeeded Bonnet.

In 1891 there was no event of unusual importance, nothing but drunks and fights. The report for February, 1891, shows the Indians as peaceable, though there were four homicides during the month. The report shows 13 cases of polygamy then existing. In 1892 there were 527 enumerated in the tribe, 50 pupils were enrolled in school, and 450 acres of land reported in cultivation. Burnett succeeded Rhodes as agent in 1893.

The year following, 1894, we find the Mescaleros, with whom the ties of blood seem very strong, clamoring for the release of other relatives who, after eight years, remained prisoners at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala. April saw a free-for-all tiswin fight in which heads were broken, one life lost, and a general mêlée enjoyed. During the year the few Comanches who had been living on this reservation returned to their own country. The wife of Comanche John, who was a Mescalero, evidently differed from Ruth of Bible fame, for she preferred to remain with her own people. These visits from one reservation to another seemed to breed discontent and were soon discontinued. Three young men who had been with some of their people at Mount Vernon Barracks, and who had been sent from there to Carlisle school, arrived in May to find and live with their relatives here. A request, which in the light of a later day seems strange, was from Penn Scott, an Apache, who wished to go to Fort Sill to live, giving as his reason that the Indians here drink too much tiswin. Penn has shown a persistent aversion to work, as great as his distaste for tiswin drinking.

In 1895 Lieutenant Stottler relieved Burnett, and it is due to his policy of urging, pushing, and shoving these Indians to work that much of the improvement in this tribe is due. Nothing of any value for or with these people had been done before his coming. He found the Indians living entirely in tents or tepees, and subsisted wholly by the Government. All the freighting was done by Mexicans, and the little work done was done by white employees. Two Indians were killed in a tiswin brawl during his first year. The first year he colonized some of the Indians in Elk Spring Valley, opened up the springs, and ditched the land so as to arrange drainage. In April the newspapers gave much space to sensational accounts of an outbreak which existed only on paper. In July, 1895, the agent made a bonfire of all the effects of some tiswin makers, and the manufacturers were themselves incarcerated in the guardhouse and put at hard labor.

There were 74 in school at that time. During vacation the children were retained at school, though they were given outing parties at intervals. There were a few runaways among the pupils, but the application of a "shingle" seemed an effectual remedy. One of the perplexing questions to be dealt with was found to be the dominant power of the mother-in-law, her authority being found sometimes to supersede the agent's in matters so important as placing children in school. This reign of terror was only broken by threats of the guardhouse.

In December, 1895, Sahnahah, an Indian from near Anadarko, Okla., came to get his wife, who was here. On the day following his departure a squaw was abducted, the daughter of Camiso, a Mescalero, and wife of Civatta, a Lipan who had left the reservation some three years before. The agent wrote to the Kiowas and Comanches for an investigation. Rumor had it that she had been taken by the "Apache Kid," whose custom it was to steal a woman previous to his return to the San Carlos reservation. So far as I know the truth of her whereabouts is unknown. The same month Domingo, a good-for-nothing, escaped from the guardhouse, stole a horse, and left for parts unknown. The agent does not mourn his loss, though as a matter of duty makes inquiry of other agents. He is still at large.

About this time Magoosh, a man of strong personality, was appointed "Indian farmer," and found to be efficient, doing what he could by example as well as precept to inspire his people to tend the land. Among the developing influences brought to bear upon these children in mind but less in ambition was the giving to each head of a family a number of sheep, as a sort of stock in trade. The cutting of lumber and erection of cabins was enforced. Cook stoves, as a further inducement toward adopting a civilized mode of life, were given to those showing any real desire toward improving their condition. Tubs, another factor in civilization, were soon earnestly requested by some of those in whom a ray of ambition was beginning to dawn.

In March, 1896, the fiat went forth that locks must be shorn, and by diplomacy, bribes, and punishment all the men were induced to part with their raven tresses. It was now that these Indians were beginning to see the finger of fate pointing to work as their inevitable destiny. On the heels of these changes pantaloons were adopted, though it is not recorded that they were at all particular about having them creased. A hungry stomach was found to be an excellent mode of discipline. It is refreshing to remark the difference in the tone of the letters of former agents, who were continually calling for larger appropriations, and his, which continually advocated a decreasing policy in the issue of rations.

In July, 1898, he was relieved from duty at this place, after having worked indefatigably for three and one-half years to make these Indians self-supporting.

Discipline, work, sobriety, allotment of land, and an empty stomach has solved the "Indian problem" on this reservation in the last five years after "adequate appropriation," "increased supply of rations," "council rooms," and "tiswin and whisky" had a full, free, and fair hand at it for a period extending over twenty-two years. These Indians are now self-sustaining, all rations and annuities having been cut off on July 1, 1899, except to old persons who are so incapacitated by injuries, old age, or blindness as not to be able to earn a support by farming or the care of sheep or goats. Their sheep and goats are on the increase, some Indians having from 600 to 800 sheep, whereas a few years ago they had not more than a hundred or so. Their horses are rapidly improving.

These Indians have not manufactured any tiswin since October, 1897. On January 29, 1899, a white man sold a quantity of whisky to a number of the Indians. Both parties to the transaction were severely punished. On that date the traffic ceased and, consequently, I am able to report that there has not been a drunken Indian on this reservation since then. Eighteen months of absolute sobriety has had a wonderful effect in making these Indians more industrious and self-reliant. All have now adopted the white man's dress. All marriages are now performed by the superintendent and a record kept of them. Divorces are also regulated by the superintendent, or rather he has refused to grant any so far, as their misunderstandings have been fixed up without a divorce. Much is yet to be done, however; the backward ones must be shoved up toward the front, the timid encouraged, the lazy ones made to do penance in the guardhouse at hard labor, and the ignorant taught.

Mescalero boarding school.—One hundred per cent of the available school children on the reservation are in school—128 out of a total population of 482—all children from 5 to 19 years of age. Attendance is compulsory. The average attendance for the year was 117.

The following improvements were made by the employees and school boys: One barn, 40 by 90 feet, for 15 horses, 30 cows, with room for 100 tons of hay, harness room, etc.; 3 miles of new wire fence; board fences; ditches and flumes; 96 acres of land put under cultivation and added to the school farm; overshot wheel attached to wood saw; enlarged dining room and boys' dormitory; repairs to main building, and one lake stocked with rainbow trout. We are now putting in an electric-light plant to be run by a water wheel. The work is being done by the employees and Indians under the supervision of an expert mechanic. The farm is looking well and we have already cut 15 tons of hay.

During the year, besides the literary studies, the boys were taught carpentering, plastering, painting, stone laying, blacksmithing, farming, gardening, stock raising, etc. The girls were taught housekeeping, sewing, dressmaking, cooking, laundering, blanket making, embroidering, etc. A number of the old Indians attended our "night school for old Indians" and learned to write their names and to speak some English.

Our baseball nine won some very nice games at the agency with other teams and had some very nice trips to Alamogordo and other places to play local teams. It did the boys a great deal of good.

The work in the class rooms and in the various departments has moved along smoothly and on the whole has been quite satisfactory. Care has been taken by the employees to instill the principles of cleanliness, kindness, politeness, and morality.

I inclose several illustrations in the way of photographs. They speak louder than words.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

WALTER McM. LUTTRELL,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

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REPORT OF AGENT FOR PUEBLO AND JICARILLA AGENCY.

PUEBLO AND JICARILLA AGENCY,
Santa Fe, N. Mex., August 14, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

PUEBLO.

Tribes.—The Pueblo under this agency are composed of five different tribes, which though similar in their habits and customs are totally different and speak languages entirely dissimilar. The strongest is the Queres, composed of the pueblos of Cochiti, Santo Domingo, San Felipe, Santa Ana, Sia, Acoma, and Laguna, containing a population of 3,394. The Piros tribe is composed of the pueblos of Taos, Picuris, Sandia, and Isleta, with a total population of 1,607. The Zuñi pueblo is a distinct tribe, but from certain similarities is thought to be derived from a common stock with the Queres people. Its population is 1,523. The six Tegua pueblos of San Juan, Santa Clara, San Ildefonso, Pojoaque, Nambe, and Tesuque, with a population of 910, lie in a body to the north of Santa Fe. The pueblo of Jemez is the only remaining one of the tribe which it represents (to which also belonged the pueblo of Pecos, abandoned some fifty years since); population, 449. The figures given above are in each case exclusive of children away from home attending boarding schools, either Government or sectarian.

Population.—The population of the individual pueblos is as follows:

Pueblo.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	School children, 6 to 18 years old.	Total population.
Acoma	183	147	119	482
Cochiti	65	50	48	168
Isleta	397	291	333	1,021
Jemez	154	143	114	449
Laguna	311	331	257	1,067
Nambe	24	24	31	80
Picuris	32	32	27	91
Pojoaque	4	3	5	12
Sandia	20	21	14	55
San Felipe	188	131	81	514
San Ildefonso	41	44	35	138
San Juan	126	103	103	370
Santa Ana	101	61	43	228
Santa Clara	66	71	56	221
Santo Domingo	248	220	157	711
Sia	36	38	32	111
Taos	120	102	100	414
Tesuque	28	30	32	80
Zuñi	560	519	276	1,523
Total	2,677	2,356	1,755	7,883

It will be observed that there are some discrepancies between these figures and those given last year. The population as given for Acoma last year was immensely overestimated, as it was impossible to secure a correct census of the people, and their habit of continually moving from one village to another made it difficult to determine just how many belonged to each village. At Cochiti 95 Mexicans who live in the pueblo among the Indians were included in the population, but are omitted this year. At Santo Domingo a large proportion of the people have two separate residences, at each of which they are to be found during a part of the day, and as a consequence many of them were enumerated twice last year. The abandoned pueblo of Pojoaque, at which two families yet live, is included in the above in order to render the enumeration complete. The subpueblos of Laguna, Paluate, Paraje, Casa Blanca, Santa Ana and others are all included with the mother pueblo this year, while their population was given separate last year, which greatly increases the number at Laguna. All other differences may be accounted for on the score that all school children attending school away from home are omitted from the enumeration this year, while they were included last.

Mortality and infirmities.—The statistics of deaths, and of blind, deaf, and dumb, are as follows:

Pueblo.	Deaths during year.	Blind.	Deaf.	Dumb.
Acoma	5			
Cochiti	24			
Isleta	12	6	1	
Jemez	10	4	5	
Laguna	13			
Nambe	1	3		
Picuris	6	3		
Pojoaque				
Sandia	2	1		
San Felipe	11	4	1	
San Ildefonso	4	3	2	
San Juan	9	9	1	
Santa Ana	3	6	5	1
Santa Clara	10	1	2	1
Santo Domingo	16	3		
Sia	4	1	3	
Taos	9	4	4	
Tesuque	8			
Zuñi	64	10		
Total	211	58	30	2

Cultivated lands and produce are as follows:

Pueblo.	Acres cultivated.	Wheat.	Corn.	Melons.	Hay.
		Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Number.*	*Tons.*
Acoma	342	1,178	1,710		
Cochiti	350	473	1,550	100	
Isleta	2,510	11,706	20,100		
Jemez	2,557	14,318	12,478	20,611	
Laguna	664	1,978	2,325		
Nambe	91	324	270		
Picuris	103	412	408		
Pojoaque	12	38	99		
Sandia	383	1,170	1,398		
San Felipe	1,200	8,000	10,000	32,000	362
San Ildefonso	10	20	20		
San Juan	506	2,430	5,786	12,273	306
Santa Ana	1,182	5,921	5,561		143
Santa Clara	440	900	3,319	4,498	170
Santo Domingo	918	2,337	6,851	6,300	
Sia	141½	169	784	811	7
Taos	655	6,075	5,510		16
Tesuque	20	62	196		
Zuñi	5,201	14,588	23,039	59,775	6
Total	18,378½	69,184	37,613½	145,368	1,232

Other produce is as follows: Cochiti, 22½ bushels onions, 71 bushels beans, 1,500 pounds chili; Nambe, 4 bushels onions, 51½ bushels beans, 340 pounds chili; Picuris, 10 bushels beans, 23 bushels peas; San Juan, 3 bushels onions, 24 bushels beans, 5 bushels sweet corn, 2 bushels peas, 1,364 pumpkins; Santa Ana, 14 bushels beans, 55 bushels peas, 5,058 pounds grapes; Santa Clara, 1½ bushels beans; Taos, 60 bushels oats, 20 bushels beans, 74 bushels peas; Zuñi, 822 bushels onions, 875 bushels beans, 2,857 bushels sweet corn, 30,740 squashes; or a total of 60 bushels oats, 850½ bushels onions, 1,075½ bushels beans, 1,840 pounds chili, 154 bushels peas, 2,862 bushels sweet corn, 1,364 pumpkins, 30,740 squashes, and 5,058 pounds grapes.

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Domestic animals.—The stock owned by the various pueblos is as follows, exclusive of sheep:

Pueblo	Cattle.	Horses.	Mules.	Burros.	Goats.	Hogs.	Fowls.
Acoma	616	441	17	212	324	77	76
Cochiti	69	142		46			124
Isleta	486	1,389	59	52	502	57	117
Jemez	265	123	11	155		12	47
Laguna	1,233	1,274	74	274	1,339	141	139
Nambe	73	39	1	30	150	5	15
Picuris	60	12		10		12	60
Pojoaque		2		2			
Sandia	111	56		22	30	5	
San Felipe	700	900		1,000	25	12	4
San Ildefonso	29	30		41		6	12
San Juan	52	132		130		64	176
Santa Ana	261	159	50	158		4	
Santa Clara	41	151		97		19	88
Santo Domingo	348	102	4	107		24	60
Sia	88	126	16	61		5	100
Taos	236	186		115		31	181
Tesuque	36	31		20			
Zuni	181	1,215	218	561	1,307	61	1,264
Total	4,576	6,063	140	2,917	6,706	562	2,487

Sheep and wool are raised by the pueblo as follows:

Pueblo	Sheep.	Wool.	Value of wool.
		Pounds.	
Acoma	3,317	13,330	$1,301.09
Isleta	3,700	7,800	1,092.00
Laguna	19,482	38,721	5,610.00
San Felipe	900	450	54.00
Zuni	16,711	82,741	8,274.40
Total	73,113	143,035	16,851.40

Farmers.—During the year two more additional farmers have been appointed, one for the pueblo of Taos and one for the two pueblos of Laguna and Acoma, making a total of four farmers among the Pueblo. While none of them have had time to accomplish very far-reaching results, the good effects which are already apparent are a prophesy of the untold benefit which will result to the Indians from their labors.

Schools.—Reference to my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1898, just previous to my taking charge of this agency, shows 14 schools with an enrollment of 551 and an average attendance for the year preceding of 260.9. There were during the quarter ending March 31, 1900, the last quarter in which all the schools were under my care, 19 schools in active operation, with a total average attendance of 555.02, an increase of 5 schools and an average attendance more than doubled during the seven quarters they were under my care.

In May a new school was opened at Pescado, one of the subpueblos of Zuni. Schools were authorized for Nutria and Ojo Caliente, but on account of various delays have not yet been opened. These schools are very important to the service at Zuni pueblo, as they will have a strong tendency to keep the people from crowding to Zuni proper during the winter season, thereby rendering the latter a hotbed of disease and death whenever an epidemic strikes the people. If they can be induced to remain in the farming communities, a far more sanitary condition will result than at first obtains, and the influence of a school is the only apparent means of breaking up the old custom.

The schools at Cochiti, Jemez, Nambe, Picuris, San Ildefonso, San Juan, Santa Clara, Santo Domingo, Sia, Taos, and Tesuque were transferred to the jurisdiction of the superintendent of the Santa Fe school April 1, and the remaining schools of this agency, viz: Acoma, Isleta, Laguna, Pahuate, Parajo, San Felipe, Santa Ana, Zuni, and Pescado, and the unorganized schools at Nutria and Ojo Caliente were transferred in a similar manner to the superintendent of the Albuquerque school June 30.

The work of the teachers and employees has been exceptionally good during the past year, each exerting himself or herself to the utmost to bring the schools up to the highest possible standard of efficiency.

As heretofore recommended on many different occasions, if it is the intention to maintain these schools among the Pueblo, the Department should build modern and comfortable schoolhouses which will be an inspiration to the pupils to strive after better things, and discontinue the present plan of having school conducted in an Indian house which tends to confirm the crude ideas of home architecture which he may imbibe from his parents and surroundings.

Contract school.—The contract school at Bernalillo has continued during the past year to maintain its former high standard. The influences to which they are subjected will always be a blessing to the pupils who are so fortunate as to attend this institution.

Aztec Indians in the nonreservation schools.—For some years past it has been a custom among some superintendents of nonreservation schools to admit any person with a Spanish name who would furnish an affidavit that Indian blood flowed in his veins. One superintendent openly went to Mexican villages and solicited pupils from families not before suspected of being Indians, making the claim that the private soldiers that came to New Mexico with the Spanish conquerors were Indians of the Aztec and other Mexican tribes and that the present Mexican population of New Mexico are descendants of these Aztec Indians and consequently are Indians under the meaning of the law. I understand that he secured a number of these Aztecs for his school. The number of Mexican pupils in the Albuquerque school has been so great in times past that it is called in that city the "Mexican Industrial School." I do not think the present superintendents of either the Albuquerque or Santa Fe schools will resort to such practices, but this agency has been visited by three different superintendents of distant nonreservation schools within the past eighteen months who were not deterred by any such scruples. One went to the Mexican village of Taos and secured a number of pupils from the Presbyterian mission school at that point, almost wiping out the latter. Another superintendent came to Santa Fe and took children from this city to his school on three separate occasions, taking about 75 in all. Persons acquainted with these children tell me that scarcely one of them shows the least appearance of Indian blood. In none of these cases were the descriptive statements required by section 17, rules for the Indian school service, furnished to this office. Not only is this practice an injustice to the Indians but the expense of transporting these children to distant points and maintaining them there is great.

In this connection I would call attention to the fact that there are enough full-blood Pueblo children in New Mexico to fill both the day and nonreservation schools and have several hundred left over for outside institutions without going to distant points to collect children for education in this Territory.

Missionaries.—The Dutch Reformed Church maintains two missionaries at Zuni, Mr. A. Vanderwagen and wife. The Presbyterian Church has a medical missionary at Laguna, Rev. C. E. Lukens, who is doing great good in relieving disease among them.

The Presbyterian Church supports a small day school at Seama, a village of Laguna Indians lying between Laguna and Acoma. Its two teachers are a great help to the people.

The work of the St. Catherine's Indian School in this city is proving of great benefit to the pueblo located near Santa Fe, from which about 100 children are taught and cared for each year.

Health.—On the whole the health has been excellent this year. The only epidemic was an outbreak of measles at Isleta, from which about twenty died. There were also about twenty deaths from malaria at Cochiti during the early part of the year.

Physicians.—No physicians have yet been sent to the Pueblo, though there is a pressing need for medical attendance on the sick. I desire to here renew my former recommendations that five physicians be appointed for the Pueblo. These can be assigned to central points, from which all the Indians may have medical attendance.

In case it is impossible to appoint regular physicians it has been suggested that the need could be partially provided for by including in the requirements of supervising teacher that he be also a physician. On visiting the schools he can then examine cases of sickness and give instructions to the teachers which will enable them to save many lives. I consider the suggestion a good one and worthy of consideration.

Irrigation.—There has been but little change in the condition in this regard during the past year. All the ditches are in good condition.

The case of Jose A. Ribera et al. *v.* pueblo of Nambe has been recently decided. The full amount of water claimed by the Indians has been confirmed to them

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The appointment of a superintendent of irrigation, which I am informed will shortly be made, will undoubtedly prove of untold benefit to the various Pueblo by enabling them to learn how they can change their ditches to take in more land.

Murder at Acoma.—About the middle of April a double murder occurred at the pueblo of Acoma. It is impossible to know the exact facts in advance of the trial. As claimed by the Indian, Faustin Valle found his father-in-law, Hash ka ya, in criminal intimacy with his own daughter, Faustin's wife, and killed him. Hash ka ya's brother, George Edward, tried to arrest Faustin, and upon the latter's resisting arrest killed him. The matter was reported to the Territorial authorities and George Edward arrested and placed in jail to await trial for murder. The district attorney has promised to bring the case to trial as quickly as possible.

Reservation for Laguna Indians.—Some months ago the matter of the necessity of a reservation for the Laguna Indians was brought to my attention, and under date of June 30, 1899, I requested that steps be taken to secure a reservation to the Laguna Indians of lands now used by them but to which they have no legal title. Out of the 17,361 acres of land in their grant but 215 can be used for farming purposes. The El Rito, San Juan, and Giganto purchases can only be used for pasturage. There are some small farming areas on the Paguate purchase and the Santana purchase, but the main dependence of the pueblo for farming is in the valley of the San Jose River, between the Santana purchase and the pueblo grant. This area is about 5 miles long and 2½ miles wide, bounded by mesa land on both sides. Within this area are the Laguna villages of Santa Ana, Casa Blanca, and Paraje, with their fields, orchards, and irrigating canals. This tract contains the largest area of farming land operated by them, and has been occupied for more than one hundred and fifty years. There is a spring and ranch 4 miles north of the pueblo, one 7 miles southwest of the pueblo, and one 5 miles south. These places are used as stock ranches and are the only ones near the town that can be used for such purposes. These lands were all claimed by the pueblo of Laguna, but the Court of Private Land Claims decided that they did not hold title to them.

This is a very important matter, and I again most earnestly request that it receive prompt attention and favorable action, as the only resource of the Pueblo outside of actual support by the Government is to have the valley of the San Jose at least reserved, and the springs mentioned are much needed. Outsiders are beginning to come onto this land and settle, and if not stopped will be a source of continual trouble in the future.

Litigation.—Progress has been made in most of the cases mentioned in my last report, but very few final decisions have been reached.

Present condition.—The condition of the pueblos this year is, on the whole, better than usual. With the exception of San Ildefonso and Sia all have fair crops.

Needs.—I have here the honor to call attention to the great need of flouring mills among the Pueblo. Their method of making flour is by grinding wheat between two stones by hand, which work is all performed by the women. The great excuse which the Indians make why the girls can not be sent to school is that they are needed at home for the grinding. The Pueblo just north of Santa Fe are located near enough to mills to have their grinding performed without this laborious process. There should be 5 mills set up among the Pueblo, one each at Zuni, Laguna, Jemez, Isleta, and San Felipe. The other pueblos are located sufficiently near these points to have the benefit of their use. These mills should be of a size costing from $1,000 to $2,000 each.

JICARILLA.

Population.—The last census shows a population of 815, a decrease of 16 since last report.

Agriculture.—As these Indians were unable to procure seed for planting this year they will raise but little besides hay.

Timber.—I can do no better than repeat my recommendation of one year ago: "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 Apache 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 Apache 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.—These remain in exactly the same condition as heretofore, no action having been taken.

Missionaries.—The Methodist Church supports two missionaries on this reservation.

Roads and bridges.—Four miles of road were built and 25 miles repaired by the Indians during the year.

Arts and trades.—The Indians realized about $7,000 during the year from the sale of baskets, bows and arrows, and beadwork.

Indian courts.—The court here is composed of three judges, who have punished four Indians during the year for Indian offenses. Fifty-one Indians have also been punished by confinement to agency jail for being drunk and disorderly and for leaving reservation without permission.

Fences.—About 10,000 acres of this reservation is under fence. Three thousand rods of new fencing were built during the year.

Product and stock.—The Indians have about 600 acres under cultivation this year, on which they have raised 200 bushels wheat, 325 bushels oats, 75 bushels corn, 400 bushels potatoes, 35 bushels onions, and 20 bushels beans. They also cut about 600 tons of hay.

They own 1,523 horses, 12 mules, 131 burros, 60 cattle, 3,060 sheep, 609 goats, and 90 domestic fowls.

Issues.—Issues are made semimonthly. There are also small issues of annuity goods each year, but no cash annuity.

Education.—There are now 240 children of school age on the reservation. These people are as yet without school facilities, but there is a school building to be completed by December 1, which will supply this need.

Health.—The health has been good during the past year, there being no epidemics of any kind.

Dwellings.—During the past year 10 houses have been built by Indians with some Government help, making 295 houses now occupied by Indians, a net increase of 5 over the past year.

Present condition.—The present condition of these Indians is very poor. It is very difficult at any time to raise crops on this reservation, but on account of the Government failing to furnish them with seed this year and the total failure of all crops last year on account of drought, they are raising practically nothing, and the Government rations are not nearly sufficient for their needs.

Needs.—Before the Apache can ever become self-supporting on his present reservation he must be provided with stock, either by the sale of timber, as suggested above, or by some other means. The reservation is totally unfit for agriculture, but is well adapted to stock raising. The Apache Indian is too poor to secure the necessary amount of stock to enable him to support himself by their care, and he will remain a burden upon the Government until they are provided.

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 30, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit herewith my second 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:

Cayuga	107
Oneida	275
Onondaga	552
Seneca	2,816
Tuscarora	373
St. Regis	1,154
Total	5,337

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The Indian reservations.—There are six Indian reservations in the agency, which extends over the State of New York. The names, location, and acreage of the reservations are as follows:

Allegany, in Cattaraugus County, 35 miles in length, along the Allegany River, with a varying width of 1 to 2½ miles, and comprising 30,469 acres.

Cattaraugus, in Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, and Erie counties, 9½ miles long, width of 3 miles, and embracing 21,680 acres.

Onondaga, in Onondaga County, 8 miles south of Syracuse, 4 miles long, 2.3 miles wide, 6,100 acres.

St. Regis, in Franklin County, on the Canadian border, 7.3 miles long by about 3 miles wide, 14,640 acres.

Tonawanda, in Erie and Genesee counties, about 20 miles east of Buffalo, 6,549 acres.

Tuscarora, in Niagara County, about 5 miles northeast of Niagara Falls, 6,249 acres.

The Seneca occupy the Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Tonawanda reservations; the other reservations are occupied by the tribes bearing their names. The Cayuga and Oneida have no reservations. A few families of the latter reside among the whites in Oneida and Madison counties, in the vicinity of the Oneida Reservation, which was sold and broken up in 1846, when most of the Oneida removed to Wisconsin. What lands they have they own in fee simple, and the Oneida here are voters at the white elections. A considerable number of Oneida live on the Onondaga Reservation. The Cayuga mostly reside upon the Cattaraugus Reservation.

The descendants of the noted Seneca chief, Cornplanter, numbering about 90, occupy a small reservation, embracing some 760 acres on the Allegany River, just south of the State line. This land was a gift to Cornplanter from the State of Pennsylvania, and is owned by his descendants in fee, and is divided in severalty among them. The Cornplanter Indians are enrolled with the Seneca of the Allegany Reservation and are voters at the Seneca Nation elections.

There are residing upon Long Island a remnant of the Shinnecock tribe, numbering about 150, a few families of Poospatuck, and a few Montauk. These remnants of tribes have intermarried with negroes until their aboriginal character is nearly obliterated.

There are residing within the limits of this agency, mostly upon the Cattaraugus Reservation, 21 Munsee and Stockbridge Indians, who have left the reservation of these tribes in Wisconsin.

The Allegany reservation.—This reservation, as above stated, lies along the Allegany River for a distance of about 35 miles, the eastern boundary being near the village of Vandalia and the western at the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania. The reservation lines are run so as to take in practically all of the Allegany Valley, and the land for the most part is fertile and easily tilled. Of the 30,469 acres in the reservation 5,465 is included within the white villages established under the act of Congress of 1875, leaving about 25,000 acres which are under the present control of the Indians. These lands have been stripped of the original timber growth, and are now valuable only for tillage or pasturage. Notwithstanding that over 1,000 Indians reside upon this reservation not one-half of the lands are under cultivation. Large stretches are covered with bushes and second-growth timber. The Indians generally seem to lack that persistence in work which is required to clear up and improve these lands properly. However, there are several good farmers upon the reservation, and the small homes of the Indian people are gradually improving. The Indians themselves are learning to value the comforts of life, and manifest a willingness to make an effort to secure them. Most of them work more or less for the whites, and their employers report a steady improvement in the quality of their labor. The population of the Allegany Reservation is 1,086, of which 1,006 are Seneca and 80 are Onondaga.

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, crosses the reservation, 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, 3,200 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 owners of the improvements 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.—The Seneca Nation receives from rentals of land within the aforesaid white villages probably in the neighborhood of $6,000 a year. The exact amount is not known, owing to the fact that the Seneca Nation has no system of financial reports giving clear and exact information as to receipts and expenses. The lack of such reports naturally begets dissatisfaction among the people of the nation, and efforts have been made to secure the passage of an act by Congress taking the collection of rentals from the Seneca Nation treasurer and putting it into the hands of the United States Indian agent. A bill introduced by Congressman Ryan, of Buffalo, in December, 1899, providing for the collection of rentals by the United States Indian agent and for the per capita distribution of the same among the members of the Seneca Nation, passed the House of Representatives and is pending in the Senate.

Growth of white villages.—Salamanca is the only one of the white villages established under the act of Congress of February 19, 1875, which has attained a very great degree of importance. Vandalia was at one time quite a shipping point for bark and lumber, but since these products have been exhausted in the vicinity it has dwindled in population and business importance. Carrollton, by reason of railroad changes, is not as important a place as it was twenty years ago, and the business interests of Great Valley have been absorbed by Salamanca, which adjoins it on the west. West Salamanca is a pleasant little village of 400 or 500 people. The Erie Railroad stock yards and feeding station are located at this place and contribute considerably to its business interests. By the removal of the Erie Railroad station to a point nearly 1 mile westerly the population and business interests of the village of Red House are practically wiped out. One or two families comprise the entire population within the boundaries of the village established by the act of Congress. There is a village, however, known as Red House on the south side of the Allegany River, near the Western New York and Pennsylvania depot, which has some business importance. There are located here two or three stores and a hotel. The whites in this village have no legal title to the land they occupy, but they are permitted to remain by the Seneca Nation authorities, paying rentals to the individual Indians to whom the lands belong under the rules and regulations of the Seneca Nation.

Salamanca is the railroad center of Cattaraugus County, all the above railroads named converging here. The superior railroad privileges have caused a rapid growth in population and business enterprises. The population aggregates nearly or quite 5,000, and the place has 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 to the business prosperity of the place.

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 wells put down in the vicinity have failed to show the presence of oil in paying quantities. The Seneca own the Oil Spring tract unencumbered by any preemption right. They do not occupy it, but lease it to white farmers.

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The Cattaraugus Reservation.—This reservation 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 is 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. The timber on this reservation has been mostly cut off, and the Indians in the near future will be confronted with a serious problem in regard to the fuel question. There are residing upon the Cattaraugus Reservation 1,262 Seneca, 149 Cayuga, 36 Onondaga, and 21 Munsee and Stockbridge Indians.

The Seneca Nation.—The Allegany and Cattaraugus Seneca 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 elections up to the present year were held annually, but the amended constitution of the Seneca Nation, which was ratified by the legislature of New York at its session in 1900, provides for a biennial election, to be held in November.

The nation elects a president, clerk, treasurer, and 16 councilors, 8 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 the government, and the affairs of the nation are administered by them. The judicial power is lodged in the peacemakers' courts and the council, the latter being the appellate court. The peacemakers, 3 upon 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 could be secured when the Indian courts fail to do their duty.

Petroleum on the Allegany Reservation.—The Seneca Nation council on the 3d day of December, 1890, 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, and outside the village limits of Vandalia, Carrollton, and Great Valley. It is estimated that the lease covers about 4,000 acres. This lease was ratified by Congress, and the Seneca Oil Company proceeded to develop the territory. The eastern part of the lease was contiguous to the Chipmunk oil field, and has proved to be good oil territory. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, the total oil production under the lease to the Seneca Oil Company was 75,695.95 barrels, which was sold for $86,793.48. The Seneca Nation received one-eighth royalty, or $10,849.18.

The lease of the Seneca Oil Company was transferred to the South Penn Oil Company in January, 1900, and the oil developments under the lease have since been conducted by that company.

The Seneca Oil Company furnishes me with the following statement of oil produced from wells on the Allegany Reservation from July 1, 1899, to January 15, 1900:

Month.	Barrels.	Value.
July	4,329.65	$5,653.25
August	4,178.28	6,053.38
September	4,458.43	7,516.75
October	6,101.30	9,539.70
November	5,235.96	8,514.84
December	5,798.40	9,871.22
January	2,684.68	4,590.90
Total	33,206.70	51,321.03

The South Penn Oil Company furnishes me with the following statement of oil produced on the Allegany Reservation by that company for the first six months of 1900:

Month.	Barrels.	Value.
January	4,937.65	$8,256.97
February	4,480.20	7,590.05
March	4,510.13	7,627.42
April	4,498.48	6,878.92
May	4,589.92	6,240.82
June	4,514.88	5,650.08
Total	27,561.32	42,194.16

The total amount received from sales of oil during the fiscal year, according to the above statements, was $93,515.19. The Indians have one-eighth royalty, which amounted to $11,689.40. The royalty is paid into the hands of the Seneca Nation treasurer, the same as the rentals from the leases in the white villages. There has been no per capita distribution of oil or lease money during the fiscal year.

Oil and gas lease on the Cattaraugus Reservation.—In 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 was subsequently transferred 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 has not yet been ratified by Congress. A bill to ratify the lease was introduced at the late session of that body, but it did not pass. Neither did the bill to ratify an oil and gas lease to Quilter to lands on the Allegany Reservation in the towns of Elko and South Valley, which was granted by the Seneca Nation council in 1897.

Highway improvements.—The principal highways on the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations have been greatly improved within the past few years by State appropriations. The legislature of New York at its late session made another appropriation of $5,000 for road improvements on those reservations in the towns of Carrollton, Coldspring, Elko, Great Valley, Red House, Salamanca, and South Valley, on the Allegany Reservation, and in the town of Perrysburg, on the Cattaraugus Reservation. The money for these improvements is expended under the direction of the State superintendent of public works.

The Tonawanda Reservation.—This reservation is occupied by the Tonawanda band or tribe of Seneca. Their government, which is entirely distinct from that of the Allegany and Cattaraugus Seneca, 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 lies on both sides of the Tonawanda Creek and is a tract of very fertile land, nearly the whole of it being capable of cultivation. 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 band is the district attorney of the county of Genesee, and the State pays him a salary of $150 a year. The Tonawanda Seneca number 509, and there are residing with them 18 Cayuga, 10 Oneida, and 44 Allegany and Cattaraugus Seneca.

The Tuscarora Reservation.—This reservation is a beautiful and fertile tract of land. The Tuscarora 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 Tuscarora is by chiefs. The chiefs on this reservation are all Christians and there are few pagans. The census roll shows 373 names. There are also 49 Onondaga residing on the reservation.

The Onondaga Reservation.—This reservation lies about 5 miles south of the city of Syracuse. 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

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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 land 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 Onodaga, who have pleasant homes and comfortable surroundings. The government of the Onondaga 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 387 Onondaga and 105 Oneida.

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 1,150 American St. Regis, and about the same number of Canadian St. Regis. The St. Regis Indians are descendants of the ancient tribe of Mohawk.

A considerable part of the land on this reservation is very stony, and a part is low and swampy. The St. Regis River flows through the reservation at about the center, and 2 to 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 per year.

The government of the St. Regis has been vested by the legislature of the State of New York in trustees elected by the popular vote. A majority of the people appear to be strongly opposed to this form of government and wish to go back to a government by chiefs, according to old custom.

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 thirty schools upon the reservations of this agency. The State builds and maintains the school buildings and pays the teachers. The Indians are only asked to 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 Cattaragus	Salamanca
W. W. Newman	Onondaga	South Onondaga.
Calvin O. Harvey	St. Regis	Bombay.
J. S. Raynor	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	175	129	80	6	$2,000.40
Cattaragus	10	300	213	113	10	3,519.52
Onondaga	1	115	78	29	2	1,480.01
St. Regis	6	280	182	66	10	3,018.93
Shinnecock	1	60	15	23	1	490.56
Poospatuck	1	18	14	11	1	301.95
Tonawanda	3	161	99	52	3	1,107.58
Tuscarora	2	80	86	32	2	570.05
Total	30	1,189	846	406	35	12,751.43

The above statistics are from the annual reports submitted by the superintendents of Indian schools to the State superintendent of public instruction.

The State superintendent of public instruction, Hon. Charles R. Skinner, in his last annual report says there is a lack of ambition among the Indian children. He attributes this to indifferent home influences. He says further:

> These children are not easily amenable to discipline. There is great irregularity in attendance, and very little school spirit, with a tendency toward lawlessness and disregard for order. All superintendents and teachers who are familiar with the question believe that the provisions of the compulsory attendance law should include children on the Indian reservations. The belief is expressed that such an extension would be welcomed by the better class of Indian parents. If the State expects to improve the conditions upon the reservations, it must exercise its power of bringing the children into school. The Indians will welcome a requirement which asks the same of an Indian as of a white child. Great care is taken by local superintendents to provide qualified teachers, and the school buildings are in a fairly good condition. They should be made more presentable and more comfortable, and should be provided with maps, globes, and charts for the encouragement of preliminary work.

The school statistics show a slight decrease in the number of children registered on the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations. This decrease is accounted for by Superintendent Harrison by the fact that a larger number of Indian children from those reservations have been secured for the several Government schools, particularly that at Carlisle, Pa. Upon the recommendation of Superintendent Harrison the legislature of New York at its annual session in 1900 passed an act extending the compulsory attendance law over the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations. Mr. Harrison thinks there will be but 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.

Superintendent Newman reports a decrease in number registered on the Onondaga Reservation, for the same reason given by Superintendent Harrison on the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations. He thinks the compulsory attendance law is needed to overcome the laziness, indifference, and want of appreciation which is shown by the low average of daily attendance.

Superintendent Raynor reports that conditions among the Shinnecock and Poospatuck are slowly improving.

Superintendent Parker reports that the condition of the schools on the Tonawanda Reservation are tending toward the better. The children seem more zealous, and the parents more interested as the children show progress. During the past year children have been required to talk English entirely while in the school building and upon the school grounds, which has had a very good effect. The schools are often visited by the parents, and the teachers are greatly encouraged by the notice and praise they receive from them.

Superintendent Mentz reports that every effort is put forth by teachers, children, and parents to merit the support rendered by the State to advance the cause of education among the Tuscarora Indians. The teachers employed are Indians, and Mr. Mentz says that "being members of the same tribe, speaking the same language, gives them the advantage over strangers in starting young children upon their first entering the schools."

The Thomas Asylum.—This is a State institution located upon the Cattaraugus Reservation near the village of Versailles. It takes its name from Philip Thomas, a Friend, who nearly half a century ago furnished Rev. Asshur Wright, the venerable Presbyterian missionary, with funds to care for some of the more needy Indian orphan children. The asylum was carried on in a small way for many years, and was supported by gifts from benevolent people and the missionary societies. The State was finally induced to take some interest in the matter, and the appropriations have been increased from time to time until it is now very generously supported.

For some years the asylum has been under the care and direction of the State board of charities, and liberal appropriations have been made for new and improved buildings for the institution. The old wooden buildings are being replaced by modern brick structures, and when the plans of the board are completed there will be a fine group of buildings. The plans contemplate eight 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 was completed two years ago, and cost about $25,000. The dining hall and kitchen were built last year at a cost of about $22,000. The two dormitories for the girls and the school building are now in progress of construction. The contract price for the three buildings is $44,000. The legislature which convenes in January, 1901, will probably make an appropriation for the two dormitories for boys and the industrial school building. When these buildings are completed, the asylum will have accommodations for 160 children, with fully equipped day and industrial schools. It is now equipped with electric lights and water for domestic and fire purposes. The school connected with the asylum is under State supervision and has six

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grades, beginning with the kindergarten and closing with the regents' preliminary examination. There are now in the asylum about 130 children.

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 10 years. 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. The asylum is under the management of Mr. George I. Lincoln, superintendent, and a local board of managers appointed by the governor of the State. Mrs. Lincoln acts as matron of the institution. The management is very efficient. Good discipline is maintained without recourse to severe methods.

During the past year a gas well was put down upon the asylum grounds, the State furnishing the money. A limited supply of gas was found, but not sufficient to light and heat the institution. There is gas enough, however, to aid considerably in that direction, and the well will save the State considerable money in the long run. There is now a post-office at the asylum known as Iroquois.

The Friends Boarding School for Indian children.—This institution is located upon a farm of 404 acres adjacent to the Allegany Reservation, near the railroad station and 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 1851. 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 of 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 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.—On the Allegany Reservation missionary work is actively carried on by the Presbyterian Home Missionary Society under the direction of Rev. M. F. Trippe. Mr. Trippe has personal charge of the churches at Jimersontown and Oldtown, and also of the church on the Cornplanter Reservation. The Presbyterian churches on the Tonawanda and Tuscarora reservations are also under the charge of Mr. Trippe. He spends one Sunday each month at Tonawanda, one at Tuscarora, and the remaining Sundays with the churches on the Allegany and Cornplanter reservations. The work is carried on regularly in all these churches in Mr. Trippe's absence by native helpers. The church at Jimersontown has a membership of 130, at Oldtown of 52, and at Cornplanter of 62. A Sunday school is maintained at each church. There is a small Baptist Church at Redhouse. Service is conducted by Indian preachers.

The Presbyterians have two churches on the Cattaraugus Reservation. That known as the "United Mission Church," located about a mile from the Thomas Asylum, has a membership of 169, and a Sunday school, of which Mrs. Ida Lawrence is superintendent. The "Pine Woods" Church has a membership of 27. Rev. L. M. Lawrence is in charge of these churches and resides upon the reservation near the Thomas Asylum. The Methodists have a church near the Seneca Nation court-house, which is in charge of the Methodist pastor at North Collins. The Baptist Church on this reservation is looked after by Rev. James Billings, of Irving, N. Y.

On the Tuscarora Reservation there is a Baptist and a Presbyterian church. The Baptist Church is under the charge of Rev. Frank Mount Pleasant, a native Tuscarora preacher. It has a large membership. The Presbyterian Church, as stated above, is under the charge of Rev. M. F. Trippe. In his absence services are conducted by James A. Norrie, a student from the Moody Institute of Chicago. The church has a membership of 51, and a Sunday school is regularly maintained.

On the Tonawanda Reservation there is a Presbyterian, a Baptist, and a Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. M. F. Trippe is with the Presbyterian Church one Sunday a month, and at other times services are conducted by Indians. The church has a membership of 71, and a Sunday school of about 60. The Baptist Church is under the charge of the Baptist pastor at Akron, N. Y. It has a membership of about 50. The Methodist Episcopal Church has only a small membership and is served by one of the pastors from near-by towns.

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 Rev. W. D. Manross is the present missionary in charge. Mr. Manross has put new life into this mission during the three years he has been on the field. In addition to the religious work, he has organized a system of industrial training for Indian children which promises good results. There are classes in sewing, dressmaking, cooking, housekeeping, music, sloid, carpentry, mechanical drawing, and gardening. Money has been contributed by the denomination for a refuge for Indian girls who are homeless and without proper home surroundings, and it is expected that new buildings for the accommodation of this branch of the mission will soon be erected. Under the direction of Mrs. Manross the Indian women of this reservation have been taught how to make lace, for which ready sale is found at profitable prices. The Methodist Episcopal Church is supported by the missionary department of that denomination, and is under the charge of Rev. Mr. Wells. It has a membership of about 50. The Wesleyan Methodist Church is served by Rev. Thomas La Forte, an educated and intelligent Onondaga, and has the support of some of the more prominent members of the tribe.

A majority of the St. Regis Indians are Catholics. There is no Catholic church on the American reservation, but the Indians of that faith attend church at the Canadian village of St. Regis. There is a Methodist Episcopal mission at Hogansburg which accommodates the Indians of the Protestant faith.

Reservation morals.—I am glad to be able to report a steady improvement in the condition and morals of the Indians of this agency. The improvement in their material condition is to be found principally in better houses and surroundings, better clothes, better horses and carriages, and in an increase in the comforts of life. The Indians are learning the value of all these things and show an increased willingness to make an effort to secure them. They are steadily improving as laborers. They are employed by the whites as track hands on the railroads, as workmen on the farms, as bark peelers and axmen in the lumber woods, and to some extent as skilled help in tanneries and other manufactories.

Intemperance and licentiousness are the prevailing vices of the reservations. Despite the strict prohibitory provisions of the United States statutes, the Indians are able to get intoxicating beverages from white men, who thrive on the vices of their fellow-men. Where these dealers are closely watched they employ "go-betweens," and it is exceedingly difficult to secure sufficient evidence to convict when an attempt is made to prosecute. Since the United States statute was amended, however, making it imperative to send the convicted offenders to jail, there has been a noticeable improvement in the communities where police surveillance is possible. The worst offenders are those located in isolated places on the borders of the reservations. It is difficult to get any but Indian witnesses in such cases, and the Indians themselves can seldom be induced to testify against those who furnish them with "fire water," unless they belong to the class known as "professional witnesses," who are in the business for the fees which can be obtained in such cases. Against these witnesses there is a strong prejudice in the courts, and in the absence of white testimony many liquor sellers escape.

The immorality which prevails upon the reservations is no doubt largely due to the practice of cohabitation without the sanction of marriage. Men and women live together in the connubial relation while it is mutually agreeable, and then separate to form other unions of the same sort. Under this condition of things there is little comprehension of the quality known as virtue, and those who depart from the strict paths of virtue and rectitude suffer but little in reputation for their lapses. The results are what might be expected—a low state of morals, calculated to drag down those who have received in the schools and in the churches an inspiration to a higher standard of life. While the reservation system exists there will be a constant tendency to this condition of things. A law requiring parties who live together to get married, and to have such marriages recorded, would no doubt tend to an improvement in this respect.

Citizenship.—There does not appear to be a strong or increasing desire on the part of the Indians to secure the privileges of citizenship. Occasionally a young Indian comes to the agency office to inquire how he can be made a citizen, but the great majority of the Indians are opposed to a breaking up of the tribal relations. This, perhaps, is not strange, when all the circumstances are taken into consideration. Under the present system every Indian can have a place he can call home; it may be a poor one, but still it is a home, and it can not be taken from him by a failure to pay taxes or debts. The poor and uneducated cling to the tribal relation for this reason; those who are thrifty and industrious fear that in the breaking up of the tribal relation and the division of lands they would lose some of the results of their thrift and industry; those who are prominent in the tribal government do not wish to lose their prominence and influence, as they would most certainly do if the reservations were broken up and the Indians absorbed into the body politic of the State. These several classes comprise a large majority of the people, and

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hence it is apparent that they will not invite a dissolution of the tribal relation, division of land in severalty, or citizenship.

The Kansas claim.—A decision of the Court of Claims was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States March 20, 1899, in favor of the New York Indians to the effect that the said Indians are entitled to the net amount actually received by the Government for the lands in Kansas which had been set apart for said New York Indians by the treaty made at Buffalo Creek, New York, January 15, 1838, less the quantity of land upon the basis of which settlement was made with the Tonawanda Band of Seneca, and other just deductions. The amount of the judgment in favor of the New York Indians was $1,967,050. Congress at its late session made the appropriation to pay this judgment, but, I believe, failed to pass an act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make up a roll of those entitled to participate in the distribution of the judgment.

The following 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: Seneca, 2,309; Onondaga on Seneca reservations, 194; Cayuga on Seneca reservations, 130; Onondaga on Onondaga reservations, 300; Tuscarora, 273; St. Regis, 350; Oneida at Green Bay, 600; Oneida in New York, 620; Stockbridge, 217; Munsee, 123; Brothertown, 350; total, 5,585. The Tonawanda Seneca have had their share of this claim.

Annuities.—The United States holds in trust $238,050 for the Seneca, and $36,050 for the Tonawanda Band of Seneca. The interest on these funds, amounting to $11,902.50 and $1,349.50, respectively, is distributed annually by the United States agent. The per capita amount from the first fund last year was $1.20. 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 $3,500 worth of sheeting and gingham among the Seneca, Cayuga, Oneida, Onondaga, and Tuscarora, in pursuance of a treaty made with the Six Nations November 17, 1794. The State of New York pays annuities as follows: To the Cayuga, $2,300; to the Onondaga, $2,340; to the St. Regis, $2,130.67; to the Seneca, $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 CHEROKEE AGENCY.

CHEROKEE, N. C., *August 27, 1900.*

SIR: The year ending June 30, 1900, has been one of fair prosperity. The Eastern Cherokee have shown themselves industrious and thrifty to a commendable degree, having been busy repairing fences, inclosing new fields, and improving their homes. The skill of many of the men with an ax is praiseworthy, as shown in the very excellent log houses built by them, the walls of which are very smooth and true. A pleasing innovation has been made in the comfort of these houses, inasmuch as it has become necessary that they be supplied with windows, while heretofore light from the doors was found sufficient, with that furnished through "a peephole," a crack left without daubing, so that the approach of company might be observed.

None of these Indians live in other than log or frame houses, except it is for a short time when in the mountains fishing or root and leaf gathering, in which they engage on occasions when the farming work will permit or the necessity of food supply compels them so to do. During the early summer this food supply is materially and pleasantly varied by the abundant and choice product of wild berries—strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, and whortleberries.

Much of the land owned by the Eastern Cherokee is excellent for fruit. Apples are a sure and usually abundant crop; peaches are produced in some of the sheltered coves each season; grapes grow luxuriantly, wild and of several varieties; plums do well, but pears are an uncertain crop. Some attention has been given to the improvement of natural varieties and to the introducing of those new to this section, and with marked results. Corn continues to be the staple crop. From it nine forms of food are prepared, all more or less palatable, even to the taste not educated to their use. Bacon, coffee, and clothing are supplied by the country stores in exchange for cash or produce.

Formerly much of the clothing was manufactured by the Indians, but more recently better markets and cheaper have stilled the hum of the spinning wheel and the thump of the loom. Baskets, pottery, and wooden spoons comprise the articles of manufacture for sale. A few families only have the art of pottery making, and these make some of their own cooking utensils, which are of necessity primitive, because the cooking is done by the open fire, except in a few instances where cook stoves are used by the more well to do.

The purchase of school supplies from the Indians as they have been able to furnish them has given available cash wherewith to secure home comforts. In this is the influence of the returned pupil most marked.

The health of the school children during the year has been exceptionally good. At one time an epidemic of diphtheria was threatened, but prompt and decisive measures checked and confined it to the children of one of the employees. La grippe and mumps have been prevalent, but with no apparent serious results.

The schoolroom and industrial work have been successful, the interest manifested by both employees and pupils being much superior to that of the previous year. The harmonious working together and subordinating of personal preferences to that thought to be for the greatest good for the greatest number has been marked and pleasant.

The attendance of children has not been so large as it should be next year, repairs and additions to dormitory and other space having increased the capacity so that more children can be accommodated without violation of sanitary conditions.

There is no organized missionary work among these Indians. The Government school is the only opportunity for education. The Baptist and Methodist churches have organizations with more or less members, and there is individual effort at evangelization and proselyting, with spasmodic results.

The long-delayed quieting of title to some of the outlying tracts of land which should belong to these Indians seems to be about consummated. The tracts, which are remote from the Qualla boundary, will be a source of annoyance, inasmuch as they will, as heretofore, be subject to depredation by timber and bark thieves, so that a sale of such land should be made at as early a date as practicable.

If the talked-of Appalachian National Park is located so as to include that country comprising many of the choicest bits of scenery unmarred by Anglo-Saxon civilization, and nearest the ideal "forest primeval," it will necessarily take the greater portion of Qualla boundary. This would be a very desirable disposition of a large portion of the mountainous part of the tract, for already have covetous eyes been fixed on this by speculators who wish to control the future disposition of the merchantable timber, which at this time includes practically everything from a walking stick up. The stripping of these mountain sides would be a calamity to be deplored, and should be prevented. A judicious harvesting of the mature timber and a proper care of that growing, if feasible, should develop these forests and be a source of revenue. With lumber manufacture is usually associated a dissolute and more or less depraved laborer, with which the weaker of the Indians affiliate, the moral standard is lowered, and the influence is bad, notwithstanding the best efforts of the stronger to counteract and uplift.

A revival of ball play, with its accompanying dances and the superstitious rites of the "medicine man," is having a bad influence. A peculiar excuse for this revival is that recently the State authorities have denied the Indians the right of ballot, exercised for more than thirty years. This treatment is plead as the reason, "If we are not citizens, we are Indians; then let us act as Indians." A step backward, which should be retrieved by an early settlement, beyond cavil, of the political status of the Eastern Cherokee.

Advancement in the "white man's path" is evidenced by the fact of a contested election. The election for chief is by ballot for a term of four years. The vote last election was more evenly divided than usual, and there were some irregularities. The defeated candidate, not content with the judgment of the council of the band, confirmed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has now applied to the State courts for redress, influenced, perhaps, more by the counsel of some hungry attorney than from a desire to right wrongs committed.

The State of North Carolina has long exercised jurisdiction over this band and expects that its members perform the duty of citizens, which they cheerfully do, but very naturally desire all of the privileges pertaining thereto.

A careful examination of the past will show that whisky and its influence has been the direct cause of any cost this people has been to the State for criminal prosecutions; and yet local sentiment is divided as to the prosecution of those furnishing the liquor which makes their conviction as difficult as possible.

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The school has profited from the visits of Superintendent Reel and Special Agent Jenkins. These visits and courtesies shown by the office have been and are very much appreciated.

Very respectfully,

HENRY W. SPRAY,
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 21, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the Devils Lake Agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

The Devils Lake Agency is composed of two separate reservations: The Fort Totten and the Turtle Mountain reservations, situated about 100 miles apart.

The Turtle Mountain Reservation contains about two Congressional townships, and is about equally divided by lakes, timber, and prairie, less than one-third of the area being tillable, and is occupied by the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa and about 30 families of Canadian Chippewa who settled on the reservation prior to 1892, and were rejected by the treaty commission of that year as not belonging to the Turtle Mountain Band.

The Canadian Chippewa refused to remove from the reservation at that time, have since refused, and still refuse to remove, and no steps have ever been taken by the Department to remove them in spite of repeated entreaties from the Turtle Mountain Band of Indians, the recommendations of the Indian agents, and the promise of the Indian Office—letter of March 20, 1889, to Kaspash, Maxime Marion, and Joseph Rolette, delegation of Turtle Mountain Chippewa, by John H. Oberly, Commissioner. While the said Canadian families residing upon the reservation do not draw subsistence supplies, and are not, generally speaking, a charge on the Government, and derive the greater part of their support from the tilling of the land on which they reside and their labors among the whites, they are still obliged to obtain their fuel and hay from the Indian reservation on which there is no too abundant a supply for those properly entitled thereto.

At the present writing there exists an epidemic of smallpox on the Turtle Mountain Reservation, all residents being under quarantine, whether belonging to the Turtle Mountain Band or not. I have, therefore, been obliged to issue rations to said Canadian residents to prevent starvation. Thus they are not only occupying the lands rightfully belonging to the Turtle Mountain Band, but are known to be a menace to the peace and dignity of the reservation.

A considerable portion of the Turtle Mountain Band, especially the full-bloods, on account of the overcrowded condition of the reservation, reside at or near Dunseith, some miles from the reservation. During the month of May a murder was committed by one of said Indians, the victim being his grandmother, his wife being severely wounded in the affray. On account of the deed being committed outside of the reservation, it was found that the United States court had no jurisdiction. The murderer escaped to Canada, his whereabouts being well-known, yet no steps have been taken toward his arrest and extradition.

For a fuller report of the Turtle Mountain Reservation see report of E. W. Brenner, farmer in charge, attached hereto and made part hereof.

Location.—The agency is located at Fort Totten, on the south shore of Devils Lake, from which the agency takes its name and which forms its northern boundary, the Cheyenne River forming its southern. The reservation is about 35 miles from east to west, and from 8 to 18 miles north and south. I find it to comprise the whole and part of twenty-four different Congressional townships, only two of which are full, and to contain, including military reservation, 230,661.52 acres of high rolling lands, thinly timbered along the lake and river shores, 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 city, on the Great Northern Railroad and on the opposite side of the lake, Devils Lake city being reached in summer by steamboat and bus, in winter by driving across the lake on the ice. It is 12 miles from Oberon, on the Devils Lake branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and about the center of the reservation from east to west.

The buildings at the agency, with the exception of the commissary, granary, machine shed and barn, and carpenter and blacksmith shops, have received a fresh coat of paint during the year, and present a very respectable appearance. The barn has been underpinned with stone and plastered and has lost its former shipwrecked appearance. The old tank tower has been moved, placed on stone foundation, plastered and painted, and will in future be used as the pharmacy, which is at present located in the commissary building and is considered a menace to that building, as well as to those adjoining, in the way of fire.

Our machine shed is not sufficient to contain the implements and machinery now congregated at the agency, several thousand dollars' worth of which is subject to the corrosive effect of the elements, which, as a general thing, have quite as deleterious an effect on the life of the machines as their proper use in season. The employees' buildings are inadequate for proper accommodation. The guardhouse is in as dilapitated a condition as it was last year, and is a menace to the health of a prisoner confined therein, especially in winter. The gristmill is situated 7 miles east of the agency, and, although having cost several thousand dollars, lacking water at the place where it now stands, has practically been abandoned. It has been recommended that it be removed to the agency, where there is a plentiful supply of water and the mill could be used to good advantage in the grinding of the school and agency grists.

Population.—The number of Indians, as shown by the census just completed, is as follows, and is again, as last year, a decrease in the population:

Males	495
Females	546
Total	1,041
School children between 6 and 18 years:	
Male	133
Female	102
Total	235
People over 60 years of age destitute and dependent:	
Male	40
Female	71
Blind, crippled, and otherwise incapable of self-support	11
Total wholly dependent	122
Births during the year	44
Deaths during the year	46
Decrease in population	2

Agriculture.—There are 240 houses, each inhabited by one or more families; 252 families residing upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty. The cultivated lands seeded to crops and garden during the last spring in round numbers were 6,000 acres. The outlook for a crop is exceedingly slim. Extra provision will have to be made for both reservations. How much grain will be thrashed from that seeded can not well be estimated. However, the number of bushels thrashed from last year's crop, full of 1899, by the Indians from their allotments, was as follows: Flax, 11,733 bushels; oats, 15,146 bushels; wheat, 14,574 bushels; barley, 1,272 bushels; tons of hay cut, 4,505, being the largest crop raised on this reservation from a cash standpoint.

The Indians seemed greatly encouraged by the result and jumped into the work this spring with an energy never before evinced since I have been on the reservation. The setback this dry season, it not having rained from the time the crop had been put into the ground until the 5th of July, has greatly discouraged them, and unless we have an exceptionally late fall little harvesting will be done.

Stock.—There were on June 30, 1900, 858 horses, mostly of the Indian pony class, 2 mules, 134 head of horned stock, 53 hogs, and 2,079 chickens.

Police and court of Indian offenses.—The police force consists of one captain and ten privates.

The court of Indian offenses is composed of three judges. This court is a very beneficial factor in governing the Indian population and should be thoroughly protected by United States law. The power of the court has been brought in question and a suit for damages brought against myself by an Indian belonging to the Episcopal Church for damage to character for being confined in agency guardhouse two weeks, complaint having been made against him of stealing wood off another Indian's allotment. He refused to appear at court, claiming to be a

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citizen of the United States, not amenable to the laws governing the Indian court, and disclaiming jurisdiction of the Indian court. The judges thereof ordered him placed in the guardhouse until the next term of court. The damage trial is set for the fall term of the district court in Benson County.

Sanitary.—The people are troubled by pulmonary diseases to quite an extent. The water supply for the agency is now obtained from the school supply and is a great improvement over last year.

Schools.—The only school facility on the Fort Totten Reservation is the Fort Totten Bonded Industrial School at the old military post, including the school of the Gray Nuns. I find that for the quarter ended June 30, 1900, there were in the industrial school proper 7 boys and 9 girls; in that portion taught by the Gray Nuns 45 boys and 38 girls, a total of 109 children out of 235 school children belonging to this reservation. In the fall of 1899 I took great pains to induce the children to attend the schools, going so far as to withhold all Government rations from families who refused to comply with the request. Many refused flatly, preferring, as they said, starvation for themselves and children rather than to place them in the school. Mr. Canfield, on his part, gave them their choice of school, whether in the department run by himself or that run by the nuns, the choice applying to all girls and boys under 12 years of age.

There was but little trouble with runaways from the Sisters' school, while the pupils from the industrial school proper kept the police almost constantly in the saddle, their excuse being that they were imposed on by the Chippewa children and by being deprived of their suppers for long periods of time for slight offenses, beatings for other offenses, and manacled confinement in the guardhouse in some instances. Many of these tales of hardship may have been false, others I am convinced, by personal investigation, to have been true. I do not wish to be considered as criticising too severely the school management, knowing, as I do, that it is often necessary to resort to harsh means in maintaining discipline in such an institution; yet with pupils so near their homes it is next to impossible to keep them in a boarding school where such measures are used.

I find that the school discipline, however, is not the only factor in keeping the children from attendance on the Fort Totten school. The Indians have an old grievance which dates from the very foundation of the school. The Fort Totten Military Reservation is a part of the Devils Lake Reservation. The Indians had been informed that when the military reservation should be abandoned by the military it would revert to and become a part of their reservation. In the arguments used to induce them to sanction the change from the military occupation of Fort Totten to the school occupation they were informed that they would find as good a market for their wood, hay, oats, poultry, and general farm produce as they had by the military occupation. Soon after the school was started they found the error. Having filled the school with their own children they found them occupied in producing hay, oats, barley, all kinds of garden truck, and chopping timber from lands they considered their own, for the school consumption. The market did not materialize; complaints arose, bitterness was engendered to such an extent that, as I have before said, many express themselves as preferring starvation for themselves and children rather than place them in this Government school. This is a condition of affairs for which the present superintendent can in no wise be held responsible, and yet it blocks him in his effort to obtain pupils from this reservation.

The Government has made the State of North Dakota the beneficiary of large tracts of land for schools and public institutions. The annual revenue derived from this source amounts, in the apportionment to the pupils of the State schools, to something over $9 per school capita per annum. I believe the children of Indian parents who have severed their tribal relations and are living on their allotments are as justly entitled to a participation in these benefits as the children of any white homesteader who is living on and cultivating his farm. Inasmuch as the Indians do not pay taxes on their allotments I believe their schoolhouses should be built by the Government in the various districts of the reservation, and pay such a portion of the teachers' wages as can not be paid by regular State apportionment of the tuition fund.

Missionary and church work.—This work is conducted by the Catholic, Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Baptist denominations. The Catholic, under the charge of Father Jerome Hunt, has the largest following and has three church buildings. Rev. Hunt is an indefatigable worker, a conscientious and straightforward man. The Presbyterian Church at the present time has no missionary in this field. The Baptist Church is represented by Miss Eva Button, who, though heavily handicapped by the other churches having been so long on the ground, is laboring faithfully and conscientiously. The Episcopal Church is represented by the Rev. W. D. Rees * * *

Agency farm.—There can be little said at the present time in praise of the agency farm. This has been an off year on the farm, as well as on the Indian allotments. Although the late crop of flax is looking fine, we can scarcely expect the frost to humor us and let it alone until properly harvested.

In conclusion, I will say the people are well disposed, peaceable, and law-abiding. This is the rule, with the usual exceptions. They lack in some degree the sense of responsibility, both as individuals and as a people. This must be attributed to their early training, the greatest economy in Indian life probably for ages past having been considered that the least personal effects that a person had, the easier they could move from place to place in matters of offense and defense the great herds of buffalo and game being their ever-ready commissary. This trait I believe not to be local, but as widespread as the Indians themselves, and only to be eradicated by years of patient toil on the part of all who are concerned with the Indian service.

I am, sir, yours, respectfully,

F. O. GETCHELL,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF TURTLE MOUNTAIN CHIPPEWA.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION,
Belcourt, N. Dak., August 22, 1900.

SIR: I herewith transmit the annual census and statistical report of this reservation for 1900.

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 46,080 acres, divided into farming, timber, and grazing lands. Much of the area is taken up by hills, lakes, and sloughs.

Practically all the full bloods, and many of the mixed bloods, reside off the reservation, but in the immediate vicinity.

The following is an abstract of the census:

	Adults.		6 to 18 years.		1 to 6 years.		Total.	Families.	Births.		Deaths.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Mixed bloods on reservation	428	390	247	232	160	180	1,597	390	37	29	17	17
Mixed bloods outside reservation	146	121	100	90	58	58	573	124	9	9	6	5
Full bloods	76	82	45	26	16	14	259	85	6	3	5	3
Total	650	593	392	348	234	252	2,429	558	52	41	28	25

There are besides 27 families—120 individuals—residing on the reservation who are not enrolled.

Agriculture.—The Government furnished 1,000 bushels of barley, 300 bushels of flax, 1,000 bushels of oats, 1,200 bushels potatoes, and 2,000 bushels of wheat for seed, which was distributed in good season for planting. Many of the progressive ones had some seed of their own or purchased it on time. Owing to drought the crops will be a little better than nothing. In land lying low and holding moisture there is some yield, but the fields are spotted; and, as a farmer remarked, he had places where he would get 10 bushels of wheat to the acre, and others where it would go 1 bushel to 10 acres. The people went to work in good spirits in the spring, being greatly encouraged by the crops of 1899.

The following table will show the amount of land being worked. The fencing is for pasture, there being a herd law, and crops are not fenced:

	Barley.	Flax.	Oats.	Rye.	Vegetables.	Wheat.	Summer plowed.	New breaking.	Plowed land vacant.	Fencing.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Mixed bloods on reservation	490	995	806	16	193	2,941	363	66	720	2,973
Mixed bloods outside reservation	101	529	297	380	78	1,442	21	200	182	472
Full bloods	11	8	16	.....	17	32	.....	5	34	50
Total	603	1,532	1,119	396	288	4,415	224	271	935	3,435

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Those who have cultivated large fields, as most of the mixed bloods residing outside and a few on the reservation do, will get something from the good places scattered through the field, but most of those who have small fields will not get anything to speak of, and these are just the ones who will be affected the most, and on the whole, the farming operations this season have added very little toward supporting these people. The ground was too dry to do much plowing, and there was no encouragement to break up new land. Many plowed their crops under.

Education.—The school facilities of the reservation are three day schools and one boarding school under contract with the Sisters of Mercy. Their contract has, however, not been renewed for the fiscal year 1901, but they intend to keep their school in operation, relying on private contributions. In addition, many children from here are at school at Fort Totten, N. Dak., and the Haskell Institute, Kansas.

The attendance has been as good as in previous years. The long winter and the severity of the climate greatly interferes with the attendance. Many days it is dangerous for grown people to be outdoors and, as the distances between home and school are usually from one-quarter to 2 miles, it is not to be expected that young children who are seldom properly dressed should venture out. A midday meal is furnished at the day schools.

The following table gives the school statistics for the ten months ending June 30. Day school No. 3 was open only eight and one-half months, as the teacher was transferred to Haskell and his place not filled at once:

School.	Largest attendance at one time.	Largest attendance for one month.	Average attendance.	Average age.	Capacity of school.
Day school No. 1	42	32+	27+	10+	40
Day school No. 2	65	47+	31	10	40
Day school No. 3	40	30+	19	11	40
St. Mary's Boarding School	130	120	105	10	150
Total	277	229	182		270

The day school buildings are in very bad condition. The main building, the school room, was built of poplar logs some eleven years ago. The logs have rotted and the buildings are settled out of shape, and it is impossible to have a tight door or window, a thing very essential in this climate. Estimates for repairs have been made more than once, but nothing adequate has been done. The buildings were originally put up cheap, costing, with the additions, about $1,500 each, and they are now in such shape that they are not fit and can not be properly repaired, and as a change in location is desirable, because the population has changed about since they were put up, new ones should be built.

Churches.—We have two churches, both Catholic, numbering 1,320 communicants. The mixed bloods are Catholics, and some full bloods are Episcopalians. Their church is away from the reservation and numbers 20 communicants and 20 adherents.

Court of Indian offenses.—The court of Indian offenses is composed of three judges, two mixed bloods and one full blood, and meets twice a month. Thirty-two cases were tried during the year, none of a criminal character, being mainly disputes over debts, over land and meadows, and family troubles.

Thirteen complaints for selling to Indians, introducing, or having liquor in possession were brought before the United States court. Six cases were dismissed and seven were punished by fine and imprisonment.

During the month of May a young Indian residing outside of the reservation, near the town of Dunseith, N. Dak., killed his mother-in-law and seriously wounded his wife, and was away and over in Canada before it was known at the agency what had happened. It was found that the United States court had no jurisdiction, as the crime was committed outside the reservation, and I swore out a complaint before the county attorney of Rolette County, and there the matter rests, as the county is unwilling to incur the expense of capture and trial for an offense committed among residents who pay no taxes and are more trouble than benefit to it. The Indians do not understand the situation and are angry because the Government does not make any attempt to capture the criminal, whose whereabouts are known, and makes it more difficult to manage them, as they seem to think that if the Government has no jurisdiction in such a serious matter as murder it has none in minor things concerning them.

Sanitary.—The health of the reservation has generally been good. About June 6 sickness was reported, of the exact nature of which the agency physician was uncertain. The house was however, immediately quarantined, and the sickness developed into a mild form of smallpox. Several people were exposed before the case was reported. Later on one of the schoolhouses was used as a hospital, a special physician engaged, and all the people who could be got at vaccinated, all sick people taken to the hospital, and the houses guarded. Some houses and contents were burned, and the disease is now considered under control. The great difficulty we had to contend with was that the people did not realize that there was smallpox among them, and they concealed any sickness in their families as long as possible, not wishing to be quarantined; but they soon realized the danger and cooperated with the authorities in controlling the disease.

There were two deaths outside the reservation (but the disease was contracted here), and one death in the hospital. The disease is still among us at date of writing, but is believed to be under control.

General progress.—The Turtle Mountain Indians are in a very bad condition this year. Although afflicted with failure of crops before, it was never to my knowledge so complete. They were doing well and started their farm work with vigor and enthusiasm, ran into debt for extra seed, mortgaging their wagons and stock, and many have no crop at all and the rest very little. It will set them back five years, and will require generous aid from the Government to enable them to live through the winter and made a new start next spring.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. BRENNER, *Farmer in charge.*

F. O. GETCHELL, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY,
Elbowoods, N. Dak., August 16, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Reservation.—The present reservation was set apart by a treaty dated December 14, 1880, and ratified by act of Congress of March 3, 1891. Its area is about 1,500 square miles. The agency is located in about the center of the populated portion of the reservation and is nearly equidistant from the several issue stations. Elbowoods, N. Dak., is the post-office address, and Bismarck, N. Dak., the telegraphic address of the agency. Minot, N. Dak., is the nearest practicable railroad point. Other thriving little towns within easy reach are Hebron, Dickinson, and Williston.

The four issue stations mentioned in the report for 1899 are still in operation.

Population.—The census of June 30, 1900, shows the Indian population of the reservation to be 395 Arikara, 453 Grosventre, and 250 Mandan; total, 1,098, divided as follows:

	Arikara.	Grosventre.	Mandan.	Total.
Families	120	128	89	337
Males over 18 years	111	116	77	304
Males under 18 years	69	107	51	227
Females over 14 years	130	142	83	355
Females under 14 years	76	88	39	203
Between 6 and 18 years:				
Males	48	75	26	149
Females	49	59	30	138
Between 6 and 16 years:				
Males	45	58	24	127
Females	47	55	29	131
Births	11	24	15	52
Deaths	31	34	7	72
Loss	21	6	7	27
Gain				7

Court of Indian offenses.—During the year thirteen cases of a criminal nature were tried; fines amounting to $84.25 were collected, and three divorces were granted. In all cases justice is impartially administered, and although the judges may not possess the wisdom of Solomon nor the legal knowledge of Blackstone they are as fair a body as any court in the land.

Indian police.—Few changes have been made during the year. One private resigned and three were discharged—one for incompetency and two for disobedience of orders. With these exceptions the force has maintained its usual efficiency. New revolvers, belts, and holsters are required. One white man was arrested on the reservation having in his possession the horse of an Indian. He is now in jail at Minot, awaiting the action of the grand jury.

Road making.—This branch of labor requires and receives but little attention on this reservation. Fifteen miles of road were repaired by thirty Indians working for five days. They were engaged principally in removing stones from the wheel tracks.

Industries and earnings.—Crops in this vicinity are a total failure. Last year the weather observer at this point reported a rainfall of 23 inches for the months of April, May, and June. For the corresponding period this year the amount is 3.66 inches.

Large tracts of land were planted, but in many cases the seed never sprouted. Where it did appear above ground the growth was sparse and weakly. Our people were so much encouraged by the abundant yield of last year's crop that they all turned out with a will this spring. Now agriculture has received such a blow that it will be several years before they can be again induced to take the same interest in it as has been shown for the past two seasons.

Hay is scarce and of poor quality. Prairie fires have swept over the reservation and surrounding country in all directions. By constant vigilance, burning back fires, plowing fire breaks, and fighting the element whenever and wherever it appeared, enough range has been saved for the cattle. To secure sufficient hay all the time from now until snow flies we shall be fully occupied. One man stated that he had to cut 3 acres of grass to make 1 ton of hay.

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The following approximated yield of grains, vegetables, etc., shows in itself the vast difference between this and last year:

Wheat	bushels	150
Oats	do	40
Corn	do	1,200
Potatoes	do	1,150
Melons		550
Pumpkins		350
Hay cut	tons	12,100

Owing to the agency carpenter being engaged in building additions to day schools only 5,000 feet of lumber were sawed at the agency mill. A large quantity of logs have been hauled and will be sawed this fall.

A large issue of fence wire was made this spring and many are fencing fields, pastures, and hay meadows.

A careful enumeration of horses and stock has been made, with the following result:

Colts	370	Bulls	41
Horses	933	Heifers, 1 year	467
Mares	754	Heifers, 2 years	339
Mules	2	Steers, 1 year	643
Swine	8	Steers, 2 years	181
Calves	1,024	Steers over 2 years	39
Cows	1,072		

During the year 401 head of beef cattle, aggregating 214,806 pounds net, were sold to the Government. Last year there were on the reservation 3,961 head of cattle. After deducting the number sold and comparing the remainder with this year's count, there is a slight increase shown. However, there are not sufficient cattle on hand fit for slaughter to supply the requirements of the agency after November 1, 1900.

The present outlook for the coming winter is discouraging and the Indians may suffer considerably. Their crops are a failure, they have no cattle to sell, so that their principal support must be the ration.

The total earnings of the three tribes for the year are as follows:

Received from Government:	
Sale of beef	$13,902.39
Sale of coal, wood, wheat, oats, hay, and horses	4,808.56
Salaries of regular and irregular employees	10,260.21
Transporting supplies	1,201.95
Total	30,173.11
Received from other sources:	
Sales of products of labor	1,973.00
Transporting goods for traders	992.00
Salaries paid by traders	1,066.00
Total	4,031.00
Received from all sources	34,204.11

Education.—Three Government day schools were in operation for the full school year; one Government boarding school for three months, and one mission boarding school for nine months.

No. 1 day school, located at Armstrong. Total enrollment, 50; average attendance, 34.85.

No. 2 day school, located at Independence. Total enrollment, 54; average attendance, 36.71.

No. 4 day school, located at Shell Creek. Total enrollment, 51; average attendance, 47.28.

Browning boarding school, located at the agency. The main building of this school was destroyed by fire in March, 1898. A contract was let in the same year for the erection of a brick building to be completed September 1, 1899. The completion was delayed and the building in the hands of the contractors until December 19, 1899. Winter had set in by that time so that the opening of the school was again retarded. But "all things come to him who waits" and on April 2, 1900, the school was ready for reception of pupils. Fifty-six were enrolled before the close of that day. All applicants for admission were subjected to a rigid physical examination and only those of perfect condition were accepted. Even then the capacity of the school was crowded to its utmost limit. No difficulty was encountered in filling the school nor keeping the pupils after their enrollment. One or two pupils ran away but were promptly returned by their parents.

The new building is one of the best in the service. It is equipped with all modern conveniences and improvements except a system of lighting. A new laundry is an immediate necessity. If this and a light system were allowed, the plant would be second to none.

Total enrollment for the period this school was in session, 88; average attendance, 79.41.

Mission Home School, located at Fort Berthold (old site of agency), is supported by the American Missionary Association, and receives no aid from the Government except rations for the pupils. Fire destroyed one of the buildings at this school in March, 1899, which necessitated its closing. Operations were resumed last October and continued throughout the balance of the school year. Enrollment, 32; average attendance, 31.

For the full school year the total enrollment on the reservation has been 275; average attendance, 222.88. Nearly 78 per cent of the children between the ages of 6 and 18 are in school.

The force of employees at all schools is efficient, painstaking, and faithful in discharge of their respective duties. Success in this branch is attained only by hard, unceasing labor. The positions are not sinecures, nor does eight hours constitute a day's work.

Agency employees and others have maintained a school at their own expense for their children. Average attendance for the year, 31.

Supplies for schools have been of good quality and sufficient in quantity to cover all needs. There is one serious fault to be found with the clothing. Suits marked "15 years" are just about a fit for a boy aged 12. All suits are too small for the average boy of an age for which they are marked.

Missionary work.—Steady advancement is being made by the missionaries. The Congregational Church, under the auspices of the American Missionary Association, has done the most toward introducing Christianity among these Indians. The work is under the supervision of Rev. C. L. Hall. Seven marriages have been solemnized in this church. The expenditures made by this association have been $6,899 for educational and $2,388.72 for religious purposes. There are 101 communicants. Three churches have been maintained.

The Catholic Church is in charge of Rev. J. B. Wilhelm. Total expenditures for religious purposes, $462; nothing for educational work. There are 208 communicants. Eleven marriages were solemnized by the pastor. The headquarters and only building belonging to the Catholic Church are at the agency. Services are held in private houses at other points on the reservation.

Field matrons.—In the early part of the current calendar year, authority was granted for the employment of an assistant field matron. The matron has received substantial encouragement from the Department. Her report herewith fully covers the details of her work.

Sanitary.—On December 27 last the agency physician died. From that time until the arrival of his successor, January 31, 1900, the reservation was without medical attendance. There were a number of cases of pneumonia and many deaths from that cause. Crow Flies High, chief of the Knife River band of Grosventres, or "Huskies," fell a victim to that disease. Dr. A. J. Morris, the agency physician, in his annual report, says, "During the past year there has been no epidemic of sickness nor any visitation from contagious diseases. * * * During the session of the reservation boarding school, which opened in April and closed June 30, the health of the school children was remarkably good."

General progress.—While considerable progress in civilization is noticeable every year, these people are far from self-supporting. As a rule they are industrious and anxious to better their condition, but many things are against them. The country is not adapted to agricultural pursuits, one good crop in seven or eight years being the usual result. Severe winter storms scatter their cattle, and frequently many head perish. The young generation is pushing rapidly to the front and shows greater ambition in its efforts to become independent than the older members of the tribe.

The "blanket Indian" has disappeared from this reservation. A few of the older people wear a semicivilized costume, but the majority have donned the garb of the white man. The young men are able to transact all necessary business without the assistance of a third party. They take great pride in being able to write, and lose no opportunity to show their ability.

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The Arikara, Grosventre, and Mandan are quiet, peaceful people. They have never borne arms against the whites, but have assisted on numerous occasions against other tribes. It is their boast that they have never slain a white man.

These people are now receiving their tenth and last installment of $80,000, under the treaty of 1886. They have received allotments in severalty and will soon receive their patents. Improvements are being made on all allotments. Neat, comfortable houses are being erected, and many attempts are made at adornment, inside and out. A large quantity of lumber, doors, and windows is yet required. Some houses have only one room floored. If their funds will permit, at least 50,000 feet of flooring, 100 doors, and 200 windows should be purchased for issue.

I wish to express my thanks to the officials of the Department and Indian Office for their courtesy, patience, and promptness in all our transactions, and to my employees for their faithful support.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS RICHARDS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT BERTHOLD SCHOOL.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY,
Elbowoods, N. Dak., August 16, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Browning Boarding School at this agency.

The school was opened April 2, 1900, with an enrollment of 56, which was increased to 85 during the week following. The parents were anxious to have the children in school and have shown remarkable interest in the advancement of their children along educational lines.

There were three transfers to nonreservation schools during the quarter. There are more boys of school age than the schools can accommodate. A company of at least 20 could and should be sent to nonreservation schools this year.

The attendance during the three months school was in session was regular, the average attendance being 80, the enrollment for June being 85; average attendance, 85. The general health of the school was good. There will be no trouble in filling the school this year to its full capacity.

We hope to organize a system of manual training at the commencement of school, which will add greatly to the value of school work.

My experience and acquaintance with reservation work will not admit of an extended report. The agent has given us his support at all times, and to him is due the credit for the success of the school.

Very respectfully,

BYRON E. WHITE, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Thomas Richards, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MISSION HOME SCHOOL.

MISSION HOME SCHOOL,
Fort Berthold Agency, August 16, 1900.

SIR: So far as statistics are concerned this report has already been made. We add only a few distinguishing features of the year.

The boarding school has been carried on for the fifteenth consecutive year. This year was distinguished as the first after the fire of March, 1899, which necessitated the rebuilding, repairing, and remodeling of all our cottages. The accommodations are somewhat smaller but better adapted to the work to be done.

The school began in October. It was delayed a little for the completion of the buildings. Thirty-two pupils were kept through the year, with two exceptions on account of sickness.

We are called a "home school." We work on the principle that the nearer a school is like a home the better. Therefore the limitation of the numbers; also the breaking up into three cottages with separate matrons; also the providing of those things that can be provided in a well-to-do home and the omission of these things that are not found in the middle-class country homes in North Dakota. The children thus become members of an ordinary family life under ordinary favorable conditions. Therefore, also, we take them at 6 and keep them (as we are generally able to do) year after year, till they are grown up. Some then go to school beyond the reservation and return to be influential among their people. This work is thus rather deep than broad; rather effective than showy.

We are trying to systematize our work by graduating pupils into a higher school. We have one of national reputation at Santee, Nebr., to which the Indians here already owe much. We hope to see the Government and all other educational efforts for Indians thus systematized by some Frye or Atkinson.

The year has been distinguished by an advance in the religious life of the Christian Indians. This has been indicated by the completion of a chapel in the Ree settlement. The Ree Indians began the work, and contributed over $300 to it. The whole cost of the house, with bell tower, is about $900. Some of this was given by white people in the neighborhood; most of it came from Massachusetts Congregationalists. The building is 24 by 44. This is the first place of worship these Indians have built for themselves, and they are very proud of it and much attached to it.

The old Ree dance lodge fell into decay several years ago, and recently a wind blew the last posts down. The new must take the place of the old. There must be no compromise. It must be "unconditional surrender," if Christ's way is to remain pure.

The Mandans, under the inspiration of this example or of Christian teaching, at our Independence station and other points among them, have made an advance in their religious life, and are holding meetings and have cut logs for a chapel.

At Elbowoods, our mission at the agency, besides the regular church meetings, we have cooperated with the community in educational work. A day school has been kept up for the children of the agency employees and others, including some Indian children. There have been 31 pupils. The school has been supported by the patrons. The mission gave the use of the building.

We have also had improvement society meetings, illustrated lectures, women's sewing meetings, social gatherings. We have done the work of a social settlement. During vacation, some of our number live among the people, and go out camping among them, and meetings for prayer and religious instruction and other purposes are held in six different places.

Very respectfully,

C. L. HALL, *Superintendent.*

THOMAS RICHARDS,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON, FORT BERTHOLD RESERVATION.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY,
Elbowoods, N. Dak., August 14, 1900.

SIR: It is my privilege to make to you the following report from October, 1899, to June 30, 1900:

After my absence of fifteen months, it is with gratification to state of the cordial welcome in which my people received me. It was most touching when an aged man, who still strongly clings to the heathen ways, came in a terrible blinding sand storm the afternoon of my arrival to shake hands and say, "I am glad you have come back to us again."

In some phases the work of the past year has been trying and discouraging. There has been much sickness and many deaths—more deaths than any previous year I have spent here.

But for my assistant the work during the winter and spring would have proved most overwhelming. Miss Mary Wilkinson, one of our tribe, and a graduate nurse of the Dixie Hospital, in Hampton, Va., entered into this work early in November. Though she came into the work with a dark prospect for any regular compensation, she took up and has performed her duties with the same spirit of cheerfulness, willingness, and faithfulness as she has since her official appointment as field matron.

Beside the many who have been cared for in the "camp," ten have been furnished free entertainment here. Five of these—one girl and four young men—have received care and nursing in our own home from a period of a few days to two or three weeks, as the patient required. Just here it is a pleasure to mention the good behavior of the patients, and, during their convalescence, of their readiness to take hold and assist with light housework.

In connection with the subject of the care of the sick, it would be of great benefit and advantage to the work and people if an addition of a sick room to our three-roomed log house could be made, which could be used expressly for the sick and suffering ones, for whom we could provide better care and nursing. We used our sitting room, which is also our living and work room, this year for this purpose, but it is impossible to keep it as quiet and private as a sick room should be when there is no other place in which to receive the people.

Much to my regret, the regular cooking class had to be discontinued, as no provision is furnished for material for this purpose. Then it seemed more rational to use the amount heretofore I have spent for the cooking class material to provide necessary food for the sick and needy. More especially does this seem necessary, since the ration for our sick ones has for some unknown reason been discontinued. The issue of this ration for the people here ceased in December last, after the death of our faithful agency physician, Dr. Joseph Finney. However, a New York friend kindly helped us out in some measure in a donation for this purpose.

We still mourn for the loss of our highly esteemed physician, Dr. Finney. We miss his regular visits to the sick of our camp, his ever readiness to advise, and manifold suggestions in the treatment of the sick and general health of the people, as well as the inspiration of his friendship.

The sewing at the house and the Women's Sewing Society (held from one house to another, each in turn) have continued as regularly as sickness would permit. It is of much satisfaction to note a greater effort on the part of the women to dress their families more hygienically with underclothing and outside wraps, and a greater tidiness in personal appearance.

On Fourth July the women played an old ball game of our people as one of the amusements of the day. Since the resurrection of the game I have organized the women into a ball club, more for the object of providing some recreation and amusement for these women who have so little to enjoy in life. This was a very popular game among young women of our ancestors. The game is somewhat akin to golf. One side we have made up of our Indian women and the other of the young Indian women who have attended some school. This makes a very exciting and interesting contest. We play at the close of our sewing meetings, and an hour or two in a week devoted in this manner does not seem can be misspent. The game has been of one decided advantage in increasing more interest and attendance to our sewing meetings.

At the end of our sewing gatherings mothers' meetings are held, at which time talks are given on various subjects pertaining to the duties and responsibilities of the women, as to housekeeping, care and proper training of children, care of the health, food and diet for the sick, etc.

Some of the people are manifesting more interest in the keeping of domestic animals. A number keep pigs and chickens. A few have ventured upon a new enterprise of raising some ducks, geese, and pigeons. We have furnished several families with food for the poultry or garbage for the swine as means of encouragement in this industry.

We have held Sunday school for the camp children at the day-school building all the year with good attendance. In July we joined ourselves with the members of the Ree Chapel to receive the inspiration derived from coming in contact with a large number of earnest worshippers.

The figures given in each quarterly report give but partial number of visits paid to a home or upon the sick, for many times it requires some days to accomplish some work in hand in one home, the record of which is made as only one visit to the home for the month. The same is true in case of sickness, many calls are often made upon a patient during a month which goes on the records as one call or one visit to the family.

Upon our book for the record of callers who received attention in various ways at the house I find is 1,314 since last October. This is one of the incidentals mingling in our work, and yet one of greater importance than one would give it credit, and requires not only one's best thought and wisest judgment, but consumes time as well. So more time, energy, and strength are constantly given than can be well estimated.

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Some lumber has been issued this year for board floors, for which we feel grateful. But thoroughly comfortable and sanitary homes can never be established until that glad day comes when they can be furnished with shingled roofs and ceiled walls which can be more easily cleaned. To be sure the log walls with the mud chinking can be whitewashed as has been done in a number of homes. But it is a most unsatisfactory labor at the best, for the driving snowstorms and rains soon disfigure the white, clean walls with streams of mud, which is most discouraging to the efforts of the inmates.

Though there are many things to discourage, still there are many more things to encourage us in this work of uplifting humanity, and we pray that with further patience and fortitude the twentieth century may see things accomplished of which we can not now even think.

Very respectfully,

ANNA R. DAWSON, *Field Matron.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR STANDING ROCK AGENCY.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, *August 27, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this agency for the year ending June 30, 1900.

Location.—The reservation is embraced within the county of Boreman (unorganized), part of the reservation being attached to Morton County, in North Dakota, and part to Campbell County, in South Dakota, for judicial purposes. The reservation is located on the west bank of the Missouri River, and the nearest railroad points to the agency headquarters are as follows: Mandan, N. Dak., on the Northern Pacific Railway, 65 miles; Braddock, N. Dak., on the St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway, about 48 miles; Eureka, S. Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, about 67 miles; and Bismarck, N. Dak., on the Northern Pacific Railway, about 65 miles. There is a daily stage and ferry line between Bismarck and the agency, and also a triweekly stage and ferry line between Eureka and the agency, the routes from Braddock and Mandan being by private conveyance. Bismarck, Braddock, and Eureka are on the east side of the river, and Mandan on the west bank of the river. The location of this reservation and agency have been more particularly described in former reports by boundaries, areas, and distances, to which *reports reference is invited.*

Bands and population.—The Indians belonging to the reservation are of the Upper and Lower Yanktonai, Hunkpapa, and Blackfeet bands of the Sioux tribe, numbering, on the census taken June 30, 1900, as follows:

Males	1,687
Females	1,901
Total	3,588
Males above 18 years	966
Females above 14 years	1,300
Males under 18 years	718
Females under 14 years	604
Males, decrease	6
Females, increase	10
School children between 6 and 16 years	736
Indian children between 6 and 18:	
Males	435
Females	415

There were 153 births and 145 deaths during the year.

Education.—Schools on the reservation are as follows: Three Government boarding schools, one mission boarding school, and five day schools. Of these, four boarding schools and four day schools were in operation during the entire school year. One day school was discontinued a few years ago.

Industrial Boarding School.—Capacity, 136; total enrollment, 175; average attendance for ten months, 151. A limited supply of fine water is obtained at this school for ordinary cooking, heating, and drinking purposes by means of wells, the water from which is pumped by gasoline power to a tank. The supply of water is so limited, however, that the wells become dry several times during the day, and consequently there is absolutely no protection from fire from this source. An effort is being made to obtain a sufficient supply by boring deeper wells, and although success has not yet crowned our efforts, we are in hopes that water will be found soon, and the work of boring is still in progress. The school in other respects is in good condition, with the exception that its needs for employees' quarters are very great, and it is hoped that the Department will soon act upon the oft-repeated requests to make these additions to the buildings. The employees connected with this school labored faithfully and successfully in their several positions for the education and civilization of the pupils, and great credit is due them.

Agricultural Boarding School.—Capacity, 100; enrollment, 137; average attendance for ten months, 121.67. Under the able management of Superintendent Kone! and his corps of assistants, this school holds a most enviable position among Indian schools in all its internal and external surroundings, as far as present circumstances will permit; but the management is badly crippled for want of new buildings and improvements, estimates for which have been submitted to the Department and frequently urged upon its attention. It is hoped that something will soon be done to relieve the necessities of this school.

Grand River Boarding School.—Capacity, 80; enrollment, 128; average attendance for ten months, 100. I invite special attention to the needs of this school in the way of repairs, additions, and alterations, which have been repeatedly brought to the attention of the Department. The school, although ably managed by Superintendent Noble, can not be successfully conducted until these improvements are made. The best results attainable under the disadvantages under which the management labors are accomplished at the school.

The reports of the three superintendents of the above-named schools are forwarded herewith.

Cannon Ball Day School.—Capacity, 40; enrollment, 54; average attendance, 41.21.

Number 1 Day School.—Capacity, 30; enrollment, 29; average attendance, 22.91.

Number 2 Day School.—Capacity, 30; enrollment, 31; average attendance, 26.5.

Bullhead Day School.—Capacity, 30; enrollment, 49; average attendance, 37.96.

St. Elizabeth's Boarding School (Protestant Episcopal Mission).—Capacity, 50; enrollment, 57; average attendance, 48.83. The original St. Elizabeth's Boarding School was built in 1890 by the mission to accommodate about 30 pupils. Some years ago this building was burned down, and a new one erected to accommodate 50 pupils. The school is situated on Oak Creek, South Dakota, and is the property of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is supported in part by the church and the church missionary societies. Rations and clothing for the pupils are issued by the Government. Salaries of teachers and employees and cost of furnishings are defrayed by the mission contributions. The school is under the supervision of Right Rev. Bishop Hare, missionary bishop of South Dakota, and is successfully conducted under the able and personal management of Miss M. S. Francis, the principal.

An increased interest seems to be manifested by the Indians in the education of their children, and at all the four boarding schools a high standard of excellence has been reached in their management and conduct, thereby insuring good results in the preparation of Indian youth for the responsibilities of life. The day schools on the reservation are also doing good work and exhibit a good average attendance for the year.

The statistics show the total attendance of pupils at reservation schools, as follows:

	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Boarding schools	497	427.50
Day schools	103	128.58
Total	600	556.08

Grand total average attendance of 556 attend schools on the reservation, and about 35 children of the reservation attend nonreservation boarding schools.

Sanitary.—The hospital is a detached building near the agency school, and is considered a school institution, being supported by school funds, but it is essentially a reservation hospital, where Indians of the reservation generally, whether adults or minors, are treated. The hospital is usually full of patients and is of great benefit to the service, which would be increased, however, in case there was more room and better accommodation. As civilization advances, the prejudices of Indians against hospital treatment of the sick (instead of being smothered in a one-room log hut already too much overcrowded) is fast diminishing, and it is highly necessary that a larger building for hospital purposes be provided for additional inmates, and with a proper number of competent hospital attendants. The hospital is at present divided into two wards only, male and female. It is absolutely necessary that the hospital be enlarged to provide wards for consumptive patients, it being highly unsanitary to have patients affected by tuberculous diseases in the same wards with other patients.

Dr. J. S. Lindley, agency physician, reports as follows:

Since I began the duties of my position, September 8, 1899, I have recorded for treatment 2,540 cases—1,301 males and 1,239 females. Of this number 744 cases are tubercular, 398 cases of the pulmonary and 446 of the lymphatic variety.

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If all the cases of the various forms of tuberculosis were recorded, including those under the care of other physicians and those taking no treatment at all, I have no doubt that the number would reach 1,500 to 1,800 cases, or nearly half the inhabitants of the reservation, and counting those predisposed to the malady, and those in whom the disease will soon or later be developed, the number would include three-fourths of the members of the Indians belonging to this agency. During a recent annuity payment made at this agency I prescribed for 31 new and well-developed cases of pulmonary consumption in one day, and all from one district. I also prescribed for nearly that many cases of lymphatic tuberculosis during that same day. Some of these cases were quite incipient, but far enough advanced to be easily recognized, and a large majority of them too far advanced to yield to any kind of medication.

As a rule, an Indian suffering from tubercular disease, or from any other disease, for that matter, will neglect himself until his ailment is so far advanced that no kind of treatment will influence the course of his disease so far as to give even relief.

I have also had under treatment nearly one hundred cases of goiter or bronchocele. These tumors give the patient very little inconvenience unless the swelling interferes with respiration and circulation, and for that reason it is only when this condition exists that application is made for treatment. I have made special effort to find and place under treatment every person who has a goiter, and in this work I have succeeded fairly well, aided by the police force and other employees connected with the service.

The cause of goiter is obscure, but the theory that it is caused by drinking snow water, especially among Indians, seems to be a plausible one.

The cause for so much tubercular trouble has often been explained by agency physicians of this section of the country, whose experience in treating the disease covers many years, and in whose views and theories we all fully concur. Lymphatic tuberculosis prevails to a greater extent among the Indians of this reservation than the pulmonary variety.

Scrofuloderma, a term employed to designate a morbid condition dependent upon scrofula or lymphatic tuberculosis, is quite common among the younger element of this reservation. It has its beginning in the lymphatic glands of the neck. The gland slowly increases in size without any of the ordinary signs of inflammation. In time the gland suppurates, breaks down, and usually either leaves a running sore for an indefinite time or entirely closes, leaving an extensive and ugly scar.

Fifty per cent of the school children of this agency are not only predisposed to struma and tuberculosis, but have some degree of manifestation of the trouble.

Scrofulous conjunctivitis is also quite common both in the schools and upon the reservation at large. The school children's eyes are, in many instances, so badly neglected prior to entering school, that treatment seems to do very little good, either local or constitutional.

I doubt if there is another tribe of Indians in the country afflicted to the extent that these are, and no other tribe that has such a death rate.

If the agency physician were properly equipped, he could accomplish a great deal here. In the first place, a large hospital should be erected at or near the agency, and in addition to the general wards there should be a special ward for consumptives and scrofulous patients. The small hospital that we have near the Industrial boarding school will hardly accommodate the sick of that institution.

The agency physician is greatly hindered in his work by being required to fill his own prescriptions and otherwise look after his drug shop. If his position is filled to the best advantage, the physician has no time for doing work that properly belongs to the druggist. His entire time is required in the field in visiting the various camps where sick Indians can nearly always be found. A hospital with a capacity of 20 or 30 beds could be kept filled constantly, provided some provision were made for bringing the sick in from the camps.

During the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1899, and ending June 30, 1900, there have been about 160 deaths and something near the same number of births. I was somewhat surprised that so many children were born during the year, for I had thought the deaths exceeded the births almost 2 to 1. However, a good per cent of those born have died before reaching 1 the age of month.

Missionary work.—The missionary work of the Roman Catholic Church was conducted by 3 priests, 1 lay brother, and 10 sisters. There are 949 church members (communicants) and 317 Catholic families. The societies of the church have 7 church buildings on the reservation. There was expended $397.80 from contributions for education and $7,660.88 for religious purposes (support of missionaries, churches, repairs, etc.), besides $1,500 collected and expended by Indian church societies for religious and charitable purposes, for the sick, church festivals, Christmas trees, etc. The missionaries of the church solemnized 147 baptisms, 26 marriages, and 86 Christian funerals on the reservation.

The Right Rev. Bishop Hare, Protestant missionary bishop of South Dakota, has a mission established on the reservation. Rev. P. J. Deloria, who is a full-blood Sioux Indian, has immediate charge of the mission and is assisted by 4 native male helpers and 1 female helper. Mr. Deloria reports that there are 201 members (communicants) of his church; that there are 4 frame buildings and 1 station; that $902.70 of contributions were expended for education and $488.70 for religious purposes. In addition to the amount he reports as expended for education, the Protestant societies expend about $3,000 per annum for salaries of teachers at the St. Elizabeth's School. Mr. Deloria solemnized 10 formal marriages among the Indians during the year.

The American Missionary Association is under the charge of Rev. George W. Reed. Mr. Reed resides about 2 miles south of the agency, where a parsonage, chapel, and small hospital are located. There are 4 other chapels, 1 parsonage, and 3 large log houses used for missionary purposes at other points of the reservation. The buildings and furnishings cost about $14,964. Mr. Reed is assisted by 6 male helpers and 9 female helpers. He reports that the society has 369 church members (communicants), and that contributions of $2,875 from the American Missionary Association and $353.83 from Indians were expended for education and for religious purposes; that he solemnized 12 formal marriages, and that Rev. Mary C. Collins, one of the missionaries, celebrated 1, making 13 in all.

The missionaries of the Protestant Episcopal Church of North Dakota occasionally visit the agency, but have made no report of their operations.

All the missionary societies are doing excellent work on the reservation, and are valuable auxiliaries in the civilization and enlightenment of the Indians.

Roads and road making.—No new roads have been made or opened on the reservation. About 18 miles of old road were repaired and several new bridges built entirely by Indians. The bridges are built in a very substantial manner on rock abutments, and rock-filled piers built up from bed rock so as to withstand freshets which have hitherto carried the bridges away. The bridge timbers and lime were furnished from the agency and the rock and sand hauled by Indians, who did all the rest of the work. In building bridges and repairing roads about 316 Indians were employed and 822 days labor performed.

Agriculture and stock raising.—The Indians of the reservation had a large acreage of oats, which is practically a total failure on account of the drought. As a whole, they will not thrash as many bushels of oats as were seeded. Some will have a little, others none. Last year the oat crop was good. All kinds of garden seeds have been sown this year, but on account of the dry weather practically nothing will be realized. In former years their garden produce helped them with subsistence materially. The reductions in rations at this time will cause hunger and suffering among the Indians this winter. In the summer time it is not so bad, for the reason that they have been gathering wild turnips, choke cherries, and bull berries, which have yielded some little revenue and enabled them to get along somehow with the rations issued to them by the Government. How some of them who have no cattle, or those who have a few head which they are not allowed to sell, are going to get enough to eat this winter I am unable to tell.

The hay crop on the reservation this year is very small. Some Indians are hauling hay for their stock 14 miles, and the hay harvested this season is of a very poor quality, the drought being so severe that at no place where hay was harvested last year can it be cut this year.

According to the reports of my farmers, the Indians now own 12,31[illegible] head of cattle, an increase of 5,520 head since I assumed charge of the agency in 1898. The action of the Department in reducing the rations of the Indians will compel them to kill their cattle in order to live. According to the regulations in force at this agency, the Indians are not permitted to sell their cattle to anyone (Indians or whites); they are also not permitted to kill any cattle for beef unless they first get permission in writing from the agent, and this permission is only granted in case the Indian owns 21 head or more. In no instance has it come to my knowledge that an Indian has killed cattle without permission. In view of the reduction of the rations, they will necessarily get hungry and then will kill their cattle whether they have a permit or not, and in a few years the cattle will be eaten up.

If the Department had seen fit to give the Indians their full treaty rations for a period of, say, six or eight years and with the restrictions mentioned in regard to killing cattle, the Indians would be self-supporting by that time. As it is, they will not. They have to live, and that can not be done on the rations as at present allowed; hence they must diminish their herds for subsistence instead of increasing them.

As a rule this reservation has not proved to be adapted to farming profitably, but, as stated in my last report, I think it advisable to make the Indians do some farming, thereby keeping their minds occupied.

Earnings and revenues.—The following shows the amount of cash payments received by these Indians for labor, annuities, produce, etc., sold to the Government and elsewhere during the fiscal year:

Freighting Indian supplies from railroad points to agency	$10,067.09
Freighting Indian supplies from agency to subissue stations	3,554.82
Wood sold to Government	4,400.00
Lignite coal sold to Government	143.03
Hay sold to Government	836.87
Beef cattle sold to Government	33,341.46
Corn sold to Government	1,820.42
Potatoes sold to Government	180.10
Oats sold to Government	1,250.00
Services rendered, employees	29,030.41
Interest on Sioux fund, Standing Rock	10,891.00
Proceeds of sale of beef hides, refunded by Government	6,026.00
Sales of gloves, hides, wood, hay, sold to private parties and labor done for them	7,090.00
Hay sold to the military post of Fort Yates	4,500.00
Total	113,097.26

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Indian police and judges.—The police force of the reservation, consisting of 3 officers and 44 privates, have, with few exceptions, shown proficiency and obedience. They are quick to respond to calls of the agent, to carry dispatches long distances free of expense to the Government, to make arrests, etc., during day or night. The police provide their own horses, and are a useful and indispensable body of assistants in keeping peace and order on the reservation.

We have five judges, one for each farming district and one for the agency. A court of appeal is convened at the agency whenever required by either of the contesting parties.

I owe it to the employees of this agency to acknowledge herein my appreciation of their loyal support and attention to duty.

The reports of E. C. Witzleben, superintendent of Industrial Boarding School; Martin Kenel, superintendent of Agricultural Boarding School; H. M. Noble, superintendent of Grand River Boarding School, and Rev. P. J. Deloria, in charge of the Protestant Episcopal Mission at Oak Creek, are herewith submitted, as also the statistical report. The school statistics and census of Indians have been heretofore forwarded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. BINGENHEIMER,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STANDING ROCK INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. DAK., *July 12, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Industrial Boarding School of this agency.

Attendance and capacity.—The capacity of this school is for 130, the enrollment was 155, and the average attendance for ten months was 151.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been very good, when compared with last year and the year preceding. However, a number of pupils were excused for tubercular tendencies. Two of the pupils, one boy and one girl, died at the school. The girl died from the effects of injuries received while coasting.

Parents.—Very little if any difficulty is encountered with the parents of the pupils. In fact the majority are helpful in securing the attendance of their children. However, some disagreeableness is encountered from parents who are part white and who it appears are anxious to enjoy the privileges of Indians but unwilling to submit to such rules and orders as do not meet their own views. Thanks to the constant support of the agent, these matters were always settled without trouble.

Runaways.—In the early part of the year we experienced a great deal of trouble with runaway pupils. But the constant vigilance of employees, the active cooperation of the district farmers and police, as also the kind treatment at the school, brought about a change.

Discipline.—It has been our endeavor to maintain order and discipline by moral suasion. Corporal punishment is almost unknown. The conduct of our pupils has been all that we could desire. Very little if any difficulty is encountered in the management of either boys or girls.

Nonreservation schools.—When the subject of transfer to nonreservation schools is brought up to the parents they are as a rule opposed to it, for the reason, it is claimed, that some of these schools failed to communicate with the agency office when pupils belonging to this reservation ran away. It would seem that boys from 13 to 18 years of age would leave the schools and not return, and neither the agent nor the parents would receive any official information from the superintendents. These boys would travel for hundreds of miles in an unknown country and get back to their homes as best they could. The information regarding those runaways would come from other pupils or from unofficial sources, to which in ordinary events no attention would be given.

English speaking.—A great deal of progress has been made in causing the pupils to speak English. They being all of the same tribe it is very natural for them to converse in their mother tongue. The constant vigilance on the part of the employees has been productive of very good results.

Water system.—The present water supply is not sufficient for the most necessary wants of the school, such as cooking. On account of the lack of water facilities we are unable to attend to the bathing and other necessities of the school in a proper manner. In case of fire we are absolutely helpless. Should a fire occur at any time it will very likely involve the total loss of the Government property at this school. At present another effort is being made to obtain a sufficient water supply from a deep well.

Sewerage.—The sewerage of the school is in good condition. However, the inside closets need some attention from a plumber. The outside closet, which was very faulty in construction, has been so arranged that it is no longer offensive.

Heating.—The steam-heating plant, which has been in operation for about three years, is very satisfactory.

Fire protection.—We have taken such measures as our limited facilities will allow for the prevention and protection against fire. Weekly drills among the pupils during the day and a drill at night once a month are among the regular exercises of the school.

Industries and detail of work.—The boys are taught carpentry, painting, gardening, the care of stock, and such work as the facilities of the school justify. They are regularly detailed to assist in the different departments. All repairs of the school have been attended to by the boys under the supervision of the carpenter and industrial teacher. The lack of material prevents us from making some very necessary and desirable improvements. The girls are taught sewing, knitting, dressmaking, and fitting. They are detailed at all such domestic work as is required for the proper conduct of the school and which will be of use to them in future life.

Employees.—As a rule the employees have been faithful and devoted to their charge, and it has been the endeavor to enter fully into the spirit of the work in which they are engaged.

Indian employees.—While I desire to commend the Indian employees for the way in which their various duties were performed, I am, however, compelled to state that in some instances they can not be implicitly relied upon. They seem to some extent to shirk responsibility, they are easily discouraged and averse to legitimate criticism.

Clothing and supplies.—The clothing and supplies furnished during the past year were good, excepting the winter hose for the girls and the gray flannel for the dresses. It seems that the apron check was also of far inferior quality to that previously furnished. Both the clothing and subsistence arrived very late. In some particulars, such as beans, the supply was very small, scarcely lasting more than three months.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the agent, the district farmers, and Indian police for the very efficient help given to the employees and myself during the year. The perfect union existing between the agency and school is one of the most potent factors in conducting it successfully.

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 20, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

There was a total enrollment of 137 pupils, 63 boys and 74 girls, with an average attendance of 121.67 for the ten months school was in session. The largest total enrollment, 132, was in March, and the largest average attendance, 131.07, during the same month. Average age of pupils 11.32 years. The attendance was all that could be desired—good and steady. Of the 137 enrolled, 129 were actually present on the last day of the school year.

The health of the school was excellent, better than any previous year. No case of death occurred at the school, and none among those who were at times withdrawn on account of temporary indisposition. There was not any case of acute disease on hand, in fact, not any bed patients, except a few suffering from minor ailments or from accidental hurts as they will happen in ordinary school life where many are together; not even "la grippe," an otherwise regular annual visitor of late, troubled us this year.

The work in the different departments, literary, domestic, and industrial, was carried on as usual with the view to do justice to the demands of the children, to make their education as all-sided as possible. It being now universally admitted that the whole child must go to school, hands and feet, head and heart, and all, it must be especially so with the Indian child whose home education is mostly very defective. Satisfactory results were obtained all around as far as circumstances, accommodations, and other facilities would allow.

Last year we had good crops in the garden and on the farm. This year the prospects are not so encouraging. The small grain crop is almost a total failure; corn, potatoes, garden vegetables with some more rain would still do fairly well. There is the usual cause of failure, want of rain at the proper time and an abundance of hot winds. The school herd increased satisfactorily in number and quality.

I expressed the wish in my last annual report, when some repainting was done during vacation time, that the painter's touch and the calciminer's brush might not rest till they had reached every part of the school; but everything came soon again to a standstill for want of funds, and this even before all the buildings had received two coats of outside painting. None of the other most necessary repairs applied for were made, no other facilities furnished, which makes school life here rather hard and inconvenient for employees and children. The buildings in which no replastering and inside painting has been done for the last five years and more present a most uninviting appearance, so that it is very humiliating for me to bring anybody through the school, and still more painful to receive the children back again within sight of the same unsightly walls and old, unrepaired rooms, without being able to show them anything inviting, new, attractive, or refreshing. Such repairs as could be done, in part at least, by the school people, were made by them all along, and often at their expense. I need not mention now any more the various needs and urgent wants of the school in this line, as so many special reports were made already upon this subject that it would be too tedious and tiresome to repeat them again.

Supervisor Charles D. Rakestraw visited the school last November. After a thorough inspection and examination of the school and pupils, he had a very pleasant time with the children, and they with him, and found, as I hope, and he in fact expressed himself, everything in satisfactory condition.

In conclusion I return my thanks for courtesies received through the agent and others in the service.

Very respectfully,

MARTIN KENEL, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through the United States Indian Agent.)

GRAND RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL, *July 9, 1900.*

SIR: The seventh annual report of the Grand River Boarding School is herewith respectfully submitted.

Situation.—The school is situated 33 miles southwest of Standing Rock Agency, Fort Yates, N. Dak., is the post office address and Bismarck, N. Dak., is the most convenient point having railway connections.

Attendance.—Average yearly attendance, 106.4; largest monthly attendance during June, 119; total enrollment, 128; rated capacity of school, 80; average age of pupils, 10.8 years; 30 per cent are 8 years of age and under; only 21 per cent are 15 years and over.

School-room work.—The school year is divided into four terms of ten weeks each. The pupils are classified in five grades. The work of the first term was not satisfactory on account of a change of teachers in the primary department and the overcrowded condition of the school-rooms. By the 1st of April 72 children were in attendance in the primary room. No teacher

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can do justice to so many small children, and especially to small Indian children, who need so much personal attention. Upon earnest request the Department kindly furnished an additional teacher in April. The classes were then rearranged, with the principal teacher in charge of the kindergarten class, teacher of the first and second grades; the assistant teacher, of the third, fourth, and fifth grades, each having about 40 pupils. This added much to the efficiency of the school, and the year closed with excellent work being done in all the class rooms, considering the difficulties experienced in the location and character of the rooms used for class-room purposes.

The closing exercises were exceedingly good, and were witnessed by a large number of Indians. There being no room or hall at this school suitable for entertainments, a large stage was erected in front of the main building, where the exercises were given under the canopy of heaven. The parents were very much pleased.

Industrial work.—The domestic work has been well managed in all the departments except the assistant matron's. This department involves the care of 60 boys, the work being out of all proportion to the salary, viz, $30, consequently no less than five changes occurred during the year with the resultant loss of discipline and efficiency. In the schedule of salaries for the next fiscal year the Department has very wisely raised this matron's salary to $50, and sent a suitable white person to fill the position, which no doubt will enable us to report much better work next year.

The large girls have made especially commendable progress in the sewing department. Dresses purchased by themselves were cut, fitted, and finished without any assistance, and showed remarkable skill. Since school closed I have seen some of the girls teaching their mothers to cut and make dresses, consisting of shirt waist and skirt, a good example of the civilizing influences of the school on the old people.

In the kitchen everything is necessarily conducted in a wholesale manner, hence the instruction in this department does not approach our ideal; however, each of the large girls is quite capable of making good bread, pies, cakes, cookies, preparing meats, stews, and vegetables, etc. The proper amount of materials for a small family will have to be learned by experience in their own homes, same as numbers of white girls do.

The work in the laundry is very little short of mere drudgery. No white person having any regard for his 15 or 18 year old daughter would allow her to do the work that these Indian girls are compelled to do here in this very improperly and insufficiently equipped laundry. The new laundry estimated for will prove a godsend. This is the only department of the school of which the Indian parents complain, and I believe it a righteous complaint. It's nearly a case of learning to work by working as the old cow learned to live without eating—fatal in results.

The boys, under the direction of the industrial teacher, have been employed in caring for the school herd of 45 cattle, cutting wood, and doing the necessary detail work about the school. The garden, consisting of 15 acres, has been well tilled, but owing to the excessive drought this spring and summer, will amount to scarcely anything. One hundred and seventy rods of wire fence were built, the boys cutting the posts, putting them in the ground and stretching the wire. It is hoped that they will display some of the knowledge thus gained in the construction of their own fences at home.

It is with great pleasure that we note the appointment of a carpenter for this school the coming year. Much time heretofore wasted by the larger boys will now be utilized in useful instruction with mutual advantage to them and the school.

Buildings.—With the exception of 1 log ice house and cow barn which we erected ourselves, the buildings are frame, and after seven years of continuous service, without any repairs, are consequently in a very dilapidated condition. Paint off, plastering off, floors worn through, one class room in an old day-school building, one on the second floor of the main building in a dormitory, one in the children's dining hall, where the dishes and tables and chairs have to be removed for each session, laundry in a room in the basement from which the unhealthful vapors arise and permeate the entire building, incomplete water system, no sewer system, buildings heated by stoves burning the light cotton wood of this section, all this is not very conducive to the greatest efficiency in the training of children nor the comfort of employees. How different in appearance and equipment are the Government's reservation schools from the State and private institutions for training children which I had the pleasure of visiting last summer; and it seems to me, that those Indian youths give more promise of becoming good citizens than many of the white hoodlums and so called orphans seen therein. Congress should be less parsimonious in the Indian appropriation bill for the maintenance of Indian schools.

Water.—Shortly after the buildings were erected a cistern, without a filter, was constructed in close proximity to the room used as a laundry, having a capacity of about 250 barrels. Another, with a filter, was made near the kitchen, capacity about 250 barrels. In the fall of 1898 your predecessor had a well dug inside the yard fence, 80 feet from one water-closet, 60 feet from another, and 150 feet from a sink hole near the laundry, a windmill placed thereat, and pipes laid to the two cisterns. This water, of course, was unfit for use, so in December last Mr. Forte, the agency carpenter, supervising some prisoners and our school boys, removed the mill from the well inside the yard to the two wells which were dug in May, 1898, 600 feet from the main building, put the mill in position, dug the 600 feet of trench 8 feet in depth, and laid the pipes to the building, connecting with the two cisterns, with the range boilers in the kitchens, and with the cauldrons in the laundry. The whole job was performed in less than three weeks, without expense to the Government, and, as far as it goes, works well. The two wells are 12 feet apart, 30 feet in depth, and have a tested capacity of 1,000 gallons of water per hour each. Samples of the water have been furnished you to be forwarded to the Department for analysis. If found unhealthful, three more good cisterns, with filters, would supply sufficient water for drinking, while the well water can be used for all other purposes. A special estimate has been forwarded to the Department relative to the water and sewer systems necessary here.

Estimates.—Repeatedly forwarded estimates for repairs and improvements at this school have apparently been of no avail until the 8th ultimo, when orders for estimates for definite repairs and a part of the improvements were mailed you from Washington. These were immediately formulated by Mr. Forte, and no doubt will be acted upon by the honorable Commissioner at once upon his receipt of the same. I hope to report the school plant in excellent condition ere the close of the next fiscal year, and worthy the Government which it represents.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been uniformly good during the year, with the exception of slight cases of sore eyes and scrofulous sores. Only one child died. This occurred at her home, two months after being excused from school, of consumption, the scourge of this people. Any pupil showing the least sign of physical decline was seated at a table in the dining hall, on which was placed specially prepared food and in proper amount to afford just the nourishment required in his or her case. Several were thus brought through a critical period and retained in school who other wise would necessarily have been excused and perhaps have died.

Employees.—There are nine white employees and six Indians. All have proved efficient workers and especially faithful under most discouraging conditions. Harmonious social relations have been maintained in a high degree throughout the year.

Visitors.—During my three years' incumbency of this position the school has received visits from only two officials of the Department, Supervisors Wright and Rakestraw. Their criticisms were given in the proper sense of that term, and were valuable. May they both visit us again.

Transfers.—One pupil was transferred to the Carlisle Indian School, he taking the trip entirely alone, though never having seen the cars before. Five others were ready to go, but the parents' consent could not be obtained, hence they will remain on the reservation. Agents and superintendents should have authority to transfer Indian pupils to any Indian school without the consent of the parent when it is thought to be more advantageous to the child and it wishes to go.

Conclusion.—In conclusion, I desire to thank all my employees for their interest and faithfulness in their work, to the Department for favors granted and assured, to the agency clerks and other employees for courtesies extended, and to yourself for your intelligent and constant support in the management of the school.

Very respectfully,

HUGH M. NOBLE, *Superintendent.*

GEO. H. BINGENHEIMER,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY AT OAK CREEK, STANDING ROCK RESERVATION.

OAK CREEK, STANDING ROCK RESERVATION, S. DAK.,
August 2, 1900.

DEAR SIR: At the close of this, the tenth year of my work at this point in behalf of my people, it is my privilege to report the following:

Besides the writer (a native missionary in charge), there are four native helpers. The number of Dakotas on this reserve who are members of the Holy Catholic Church by baptism is 638; communicants number 361. Our chapels are located at four different stations within a radius of 40 miles.

Ten years ago, while the people were begining to adopt ways that led toward advancement through the efforts of the church and Government, it was not easy for them to break away from their old customs. To-day it is quite evident to the people, who think with me, that they are better off from the fact that they are more comfortable in their homes and have horses and cattle which bring in to them a yearly income, while in the old life when they gave away their property at the dances for the sake of being in favor as it were, they were kept poor.

Granting we are greatly indebted to the Department for the great change that has come to my people, for which the writer is very grateful, the marked improvement morally is due mainly to the teachings of the church. As a Dakota it has been easy for me to realize fully how closely the Indians adhere to the old heathen ideas which are by degrees giving way to the power of the Gospel of Christ, which teaches them it is not a shame to work, but honorable to get a living by the sweat of the brow.

Our people's readiness to manifest a disposition to aid toward the building of a chapel at St. Thomas Station and the improvements being made on St. Elizabeth's Mission Chapel is most encouraging. A party with fourteen teams went on a trip of 60 miles free of charge for the material for the former, and for the latter also the hauling of the lumber, stone, etc., was contributed, the combined amounts of value of labor in behalf of the building fund being $212.

The most advanced realize the importance of keeping their children in school, and show their appreciation of the same in influencing their children to be obedient and respectful.

St. Elizabeth's boarding school, of which Miss Francis (*missionary*) is principal, has grown in favor and accommodates fifty pupils comfortably. The teachers assist in the church and Sunday schools which tends toward the general good and spiritual happiness of all. The parents are especially pleased at their children's progress when they can use them to interpret for them in any business transaction.

Thanking you for this opportunity to report on the work so dear to me and to express my deep appreciation of every step taken by those in authority for the highest interest of our mission, I am, yours, respectfully.

P. J. DELORIA,
Missionary of the P. E. Mission.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Geo. 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., September 5, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, being my first annual report at this agency, having assumed charge of the same on January 1, 1900.

This agency was established in 1870, and is pleasantly located on the North Fork of the Canadian River, 1¼ miles from Fort Reno and 5 miles from Elreno, the county seat of Canadian County. It is accessible by two railroads, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf, the station on the former being Darlington and on the latter Fort Reno, each depot being about 1¼

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miles from the agency. The post-office and telegraphic address is Darlington. The original reservation was set apart by Executive order in 1869 and contained about 4,000,000 acres.

The census of June 30, 1900, shows a population of, Cheyenne, 2,037; Arapaho, 981: total, 3,018.

Condition.—These Indians are very advantageously situated, and there is no good reason—if it were not for their general antipathy to manual labor and their dependence for subsistence upon the issue of rations, their semiannual per capita payment, and rental derived from leasing allotments to white men—why they should not in time become a self-supporting people.

From reading published official reports, I came here with the belief entertained by so many who are not really acquainted with the true conditions, that I would find almost the entire male adult population occupying and cultivating their own allotments. In fact, one report I read stated that 95 per cent were so doing and the remainder were incapacitated for work. I regret very much to report that I do not find such a satisfactory condition. I have visited every farming district of the agency, ten in number, and from personal observation, together with data furnished by the farmers in charge of the districts, I am positive that the number of male adults who are actually occupying and cultivating their own lands will not exceed 15 to 18 per cent of the entire male adult population. This, of course, is very disappointing and rather discouraging. I can only hope that at the end of the next fiscal year, if I am retained here, I will be able to report a more favorable condition of affairs.

A large amount of garden and field seeds were issued to the Indians the first of the year and a small portion of them were planted; but I fear the greater portion were fed to the ponies or destroyed. Of the few who have attempted farming for themselves, some have done very well indeed and deserve much praise. I mean those who have done their own work, and not those who have hired white help.

The season has been a very favorable one and considerable crops have been raised by those who have farmed, as will be seen by the statistical report which accompanies this communication; yet much of the work attending the raising of the same was done by hired help.

These Indians were allotted 160 acres each in 1891 and the residue of their lands sold to the Government and opened up to settlement. They have $1,000,000 to their credit in the United States Treasury, which draws interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. This interest is paid to them per capita semiannually.

During the fiscal year for which this report is written there was collected as rental of allotments to white farmers and cattle men $42,120.83. Of this sum there was paid out to individual Indians $37,547.86. The balance is on deposit in the subtreasury at St. Louis, and will be paid out later to those entitled to it. It is my object to keep the money derived from the rental of allotments belonging to minor orphans in the Treasury until they become of age, when they will have something to start with.

The prices at which raw land is being leased for farming purposes range from 25 cents to 50 cents per acre, owing to its locality and quality; for grazing, 20 cents per acre. Many of the first leases, made in 1895, will expire this year, when all the broken land will be leased at about $1 an acre. This, of course, will bring in considerable more revenue than has been received in the past. Each able-bodied male adult is required to reserve one home allotment, and my aim will be to get them to occupy and improve the same. To that end I will lend them every assistance in my power, providing they show any inclination whatever to do for themselves.

Citizenship.—On the one hand these Indians are considered wards of the Government; on the other, citizens. It has been beyond me so far to draw the lines where the one leaves off and the other begins. The Indians are supposed to be amenable to the Territorial courts and have the same protection from the same accorded to other citizens, but I fear they fail to get it; they are treated as legitimate prey and have little show in the lower courts. Oftentimes they have no money to pay counsel, the agent is unable to represent them, and a just cause on the part of a defenseless Indian goes in favor of an unscrupulous white man with an unjust cause. These Indians, like so many others, have had citizenship thrust upon them when they were so fearfully unprepared for it.

The sale of whisky to Indians and the theft of timber from their allotments continue now as in the past. It is difficult to secure conviction for either offense. I propose to bring such cases to the notice of local authorities whenever there is a probable chance for conviction, and will prosecute with a view to punishing guilty parties to the full extent of law.

Sanitary.—While a large number of deaths have occurred during the year the general health conditions have been good. Smallpox was prevalent throughout this section, but was held in check by strict quarantine and compulsory vaccination of all Indians who to any degree were liable to infection. Tubercular diseases take first rank among these tribes, whose total disregard for hygiene militates to great extent against their welfare. Surrounded as they are by white neighbors, and forced almost into better and more enlightened methods of caring for themselves and premises, it will be strange indeed if they fail to progress in habits of cleanliness and consequent health.

Schools.—The schools have been quite successful, notwithstanding the fact that the attendance was not what it should have been. The reduction in the corps of employees I fear will cripple the work during the ensuing year. It is expected to increase materially the attendance if pupils can be found. Your attention is respectfully invited to the reports of the several superintendents which accompany this. There are school accommodations for 660 children, divided as follows:

Arapaho boarding school, located at agency	150
Cheyenne boarding school, 3 miles distant	150
Cantonment boarding school, 70 miles distant	100
Red Moon boarding school, 90 miles distant	50
Whirlwind day school, 40 miles distant	25
Mennonite mission school, 70 miles distant	60
Seger bonded school, 65 miles distant	125
Total	660

The children have enjoyed exceptionally good health, and there is every reason to believe that the ensuing session will be productive of even better results than the last.

Buildings.—The greater number of buildings are in need of repair and renovation, and will probably receive attention in the near future. The office especially was out of place and inadequate; dormer rooms built in the roof of the storehouse had been in use for a number of years, and were not only inconvenient but conductive to ill health. Authority has been granted for the erection of a new office building, and in the course of the next two months it will be completed and occupied to the comfort and convenience of those who are obliged to devote their entire time and attention to the duties incident to so large an agency.

Crops.—This has been a splendid crop season throughout the Territory; the agency farm has yielded a sufficient amount of forage to subsist all the stock and will have enough to sell to assist materially in keeping up the expenses of the agency in the way of farming implements, wagons, horses, etc.

There have been harvested—

Wheat	bushels	6,000
Oats	do	6,000
Rye	do	150
Corn	do	5,000
Hay	tons	150

Police.—The Indian police force consists of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 30 privates. They have rendered faithful and efficient service, and are fairly well equipped for their duties.

Missionaries.—There are missionaries of almost every denomination at work in the field, and I am inclined to think they are meeting with some encouragement. They appear to be earnest in their work and control their several fields in harmony. I am in sympathy with any and all of these workers who labor for the upbuilding of this people, who look after their welfare, and who use their efforts to induce them to progress in ways of civilization.

In conclusion.—The business of the office has been voluminous and the number of clerks inadequate. The leasing branch of the work has been sadly neglected and every available hour was utilized to straighten the records so we could take off a trial balance. New books have been furnished and most of the leases have been written up and submitted for approval. If no new departure is taken by the Department which will make our past hard work count for naught, and if the necessary clerical help is furnished me, I hope by the date of writing another report to be able to announce order out of chaos.

I desire to thank you for the kind consideration you have given my recommendations and the assistance you have afforded me; also to the employees who have been faithful in the discharge of their duties do I feel grateful.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. H. STOUCH,
Major, U. S. A., United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHEYENNE SCHOOL.

CHEYENNE SCHOOL, *August 30, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor, in accord with your instructions, to submit my second annual report of the Cheyenne Boarding School.

The average attendance for the year has been 130, and the number the buildings can accommodate with proper regard to hygiene is 140.

The work in school department has been conducted properly and the results have been entirely satisfactory, and I have been pleased at the advancement made in all the grades of the school.

The farm work has also been very satisfactory, and fine crops of wheat, oats, hay, and kaffir corn have been secured. The millet crop was short, due to defective seed. The garden has also been very fine, and large crops of nice vegetables and melons have been raised, which have been a great comfort to the school.

The remaining industries have also been satisfactorily pursued, and instructions in carpentry, dairying, and care of stock have been given.

We have a fine herd of school cattle—in all about 160 head—which have been well cared for and are looking remarkably well.

The matron's department has been especially well conducted, the buildings being kept clean and the beds comfortable and nice, and the cooking, laundering, sewing room, bake shop, and tailoring departments have shown good results in the instruction of the pupils.

The buildings are in bad repair and need painting and repairs of outside stairways very badly. The water system is in especially unsatisfactory condition, as the water tank has decayed and foundation timbers rotted, and it leans over and may fall at any time. The pipe line is also in bad condition as, being of 1¼-inch common iron, the joints fall off and are subject to constant breakage. This matter needs immediate attention or the school will be without either water or fire protection.

The heating plant was repaired during the year, but still fails to heat the buildings, and during very cold weather they are very uncomfortable.

The health of the pupils during the year has been remarkably good: in fact, except for two cases of chronic consumption there has been little or no complaints.

In conclusion, I will state that the year has been one of the pleasantest years that I have passed in the service—satisfactory in results as regards the work of the employees, to all of whom I owe thanks for their efficient aid. And thanking you and your able and polite agency force for courtesies and kindnesses,

Respectfully, I remain,

THOS. M. JONES,
Superintendent.

Maj. G. W. H. STOUCH, U. S. A.,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ARAPAHO SCHOOL.

ARAPAHO BOARDING SCHOOL,
CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,
Darlington, Okla., September 4, 1900.

SIR: It is with pleasure that I can make this my second annual report of the Arapaho School, and express my thankfulness to you for your personal interest in the welfare of the school.

The Arapaho School is at the agency, is a little over a mile from the Darlington station, on the Rock Island Railroad, and an equal distance from the Fort Reno station, on the Choctaw Railroad, and the Fort Reno military post. It is 5 miles from the city of Elreno, a thrifty Western town, at which place the school does its trading. Situated as it is on the north bank of the North Canadian River, and possessing a beautiful grove, it is a place where many picnics are held by the people of Elreno. The climate, take it all the year round, is favorable. At certain times of the year it is quite sandy, when Æolus lets loose his winds. The evenings are always pleasant, the nights are cool, and the days are not much hotter, if any, than some States much farther north.

The attendance the past year was about all that could be expected, the largest enrollment being 124; the average attendance, 111, several having entered the latter months of the year. I believe the average attendance next year will be 125, as the Mennonite Boarding School, which is made up almost entirely of Arapaho children, will reduce its attendance, and will thus make several more pupils available for this school.

There were only two runaways during the year, one of these being a notorious runaway from the bonded school, but after being confined in jail for two days and hobbled for sixteen, it took away from him the desire to run.

The farming, which is the most important industry of the school, was successful. The farmer, with the school boys, put in about 65 acres of oats, which yielded 40 bushels per acre, and 65 acres of wheat, which yielded 25 bushels per acre, besides 40 acres of corn, 30 acres of millet and cane, and 30 acres of rye, etc.

As near as could be done, 40 acres of ground was divided into four equal parts, and 10 acres given to each school boy to work and have charge of. It is hoped that next year, with the consent of the proper authorities, that 72 acres may be given to six of the largest boys and that they be given a share of the crop, and be required to do the entire work, under the supervision of the farmer. It is believed that this method will create within the larger boys the desire to do farming for themselves. It is a well-established fact that few who leave these boarding schools do little farming for themselves.

The cattle herd now numbers about 120, and we have seven or eight work teams. The school will have quite a lot of fourth-class money this year from the sale of wheat, hogs, and cattle.

In my report of the school employees, I have tried to be just to those who love me and to those who love me not—or rather to those who love Rome more. These reports, I am aware, should be considered sacred, and yet I am glad that they are not always taken for gospel truth; for if they were, I presume the writer himself would have been consigned to Yuma or some hotter place. I find the best employees not among those who are most gifted in impressionism, nor among those who will sacrifice bosom friends that they may spread upon their dead bodies a banquet of toadyism, but I find the best are those who have grace, and do their work from a sense of duty, using their own force in their own individual way, even though they may be harassed by some one who is always saying what he would do if he was in his place, or who is speaking about how much need there is in the other of having certain qualities more fully developed. Would that the Creator had used this wonderful Shakespearean specimen of "I am a man" as his model!

I regret to say that a few of the employees failed to make this school their home, and consequently I had to apply rules which would curtail the seeking for company outside the school grounds. If they would have made this more of a home, they could have exerted more influence for good over their fellow-employees and the children in their charge. However, the harmony among the employees was as much as could be reasonably expected.

In the schoolroom work it was my desire that not show work, but solid school work, should be done. In my experience, not more than one in fifty in the boarding schools becomes able to read a newspaper with pleasure and profit. In this school pupils who have been here for ten years or more help to verify this belief. I therefore insisted that stress should be laid on this part of the work.

About 100 more trees were planted on Arbor Day. Seven or eight hundred feet of stone sidewalk were laid, which will last as long as the school remains. The rock was quarried and drawn by the school force from the school pasture, about 4 miles distant. There is much more rock ready to be laid, and next year it is hoped to be able to double the amount of sidewalks. The light and water systems, the sewerage, and the school plant are in general good repair, with the exception of one building which should have at least $1,000 worth of repairs to make it safe and sound; if not repaired soon it is feared the building will have to be condemned and abandoned. It is my desire to repaint the entire school plant next year, which, if in no other way, can be done with fourth-class money available.

I have always supported the missionary in his work and have desired that the employees do the same, but I am free to admit that the Sabbath school work would be far more efficient if held in the school chapel and the adjoining schoolrooms than in the small Mission chapel where six or seven classes are crowded in one room. It is my intention the coming year to send part of them to the Mission chapel and to keep the rest of them at the school.

The band was composed of fourteen Indian boys, who were often asked to assist in entertainments in the neighboring places.

The health of the children during the past year has been carefully guarded by the agency physician, and there was very little sickness.

Things are looking prosperous for a good year's work. Peace prevails at home and abroad. The Arapaho children, while not conscious of their real ability, and are not as responsive as they should be, are tractable and have been known for their manly behavior. With possibly one exception, nothing of an immoral nature has occurred, though great care was taken by those who had charge of the children that nothing should occur to mar the reputation of the school in this respect.

Sincerely thanking the office for its courtesy and help to make the school a success, I am,

Yours, most respectfully,

JAMES J. DUNCAN,
Superintendent.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through the United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CANTONMENT SCHOOL.

CANTONMENT BOARDING SCHOOL,
Cantonment, Okla., July 3, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the first annual report of the Cantonment Boarding School.

I assumed charge of this school on July 1, 1899. The buildings are all new and beautifully located on the apex of a large knoll, which is covered with a buffalo grass sod. The school is less than one-fourth mile from the North Canadian River, and about 70 miles from the agency at Darlington. It is 45 miles from a railroad; surveyors are running a line quite near the school, and there is a good prospect of the road being built in the very near future. This used to be a cantonment, which was abandoned some sixteen years ago by the soldiers. All of the subagency and several other buildings were built and used by the soldiers.

The capacity of this school is 90 (according to the rules sent out by the Indian Office some months ago), but 120 can be accommodated without fear of harm from overcrowding. There were but 15 children enrolled the first day of the school, most of the other children being off with the older Indians visiting the Utes and other places. The attendance for the first three quarters was very irregular, owing to the fact that we had no policemen for school duty. About March 19 last, the industrial teacher, F. M. Setzer, was given a school team and allowed to go to the camps to do police duty, and from that time on our attendance was wonderfully increased. At the close of the school we had 101 children enrolled, with a daily average attendance of nearly 90 for the last fiscal quarter; however, the average for the year was but a little over 81. All of the children and most if not all of the older Indians went home from the closing of school with a good feeling toward it.

There was but one death in the school during the year, which was caused by the child's eating of a poisonous plant.

The teachers have all done good work in their schoolrooms, but one of them especially was slow to do any work asked of her outside of the schoolroom.

Holidays were all observed with appropriate exercises, excepting Franchise Day, as this people has too much of that now. On Arbor Day only the kindergarten children planted trees.

The school has one team of young mules, which took all of the male employees' force to hitch up and hold them, when I came here, but they are very well broken now, and are making a good team. There is but one horse, having lost one early in April.

The school herd consists of 4 cows and 2 calves. It should be considerably enlarged by the purchase of cows, as there are over 2,400 acres in the Government pasture. There are 3 fine hogs, purchased from Mr. R. S. Cook, Wichita, Kans.

Our farming has been limited owing to having to keep a team on the road most of the time. We are allowed the use of the subagency team most of the time for its feed and care. There are but about 25 acres in the old military field, which has been cultivated for probably the fourth of a century and which is thoroughly seeded down to crab grass. It has taken a great deal of work to keep this field clean. We raised a fine crop of oats. There will be something over 100 bushels

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of onions. Have 2 acres planted to peanuts and potatoes, mostly the latter. We got a splendid stand of alfalfa, but the crab grass will choke it out, I am afraid. We had quite a bountiful supply of small garden in its season. Corn looks fine at this date, but it is too early to estimate what the crop may be.

We planted an orchard of 145 trees, viz, apple, peach, plum, cherry, and nectarine, and 150 grapevines and 50 blackberry bushes, all of which are doing well. There is nothing planted between the tree rows and the ground is cultivated similar to the "Campbell method."

The school well is a dug one, 87 feet deep, walled with rock laid in cement. It is 8 feet in diameter. There is about 25 feet of splendid water in it. The water is raised by a 12-foot windmill through a 2-inch pipe and forced at right angles and near the surface 128 feet, thence up 60 feet to an iron tank with a capacity of 20,500 gallons. The pump and mill have both given us considerable trouble, and I am of the opinion that the present mill and tower will be quite a source of bother as long as we have to use them.

The Indian allotment just north of the school should be procured, as the school well is on this land, also the old military hospital building (stone), which would make a splendid sick room, workshop and storeroom after being repaired. A proposition was submitted some months ago to make an exchange for this land but nothing has been heard from it as yet.

The dry closets should be connected with the sewer. Two basement cellars should be placed under the schoolrooms, one under each wing. They are needed for play and dressing rooms. Screens are needed for all the windows and doors. Water should be conducted to the barnyard by pipes. A poultry house is needed, also material to fence the campus and barnyard. A cottage is needed for the superintendent.

It seems as if $5 per month is not enough salary for the Indian assistants, young Indian men and women who have spent many years off at school.

A request has been made for a wood saw, which I trust may be granted, as it is too hard work for the boys to saw black-jack wood by hand for 21 stoves and 1 range during the winter season.

We have not had enough clothing for the boys, receiving but 49 work suits during the school year. Some of the boys have not received a suit since the school was first begun at this place.

Paul Good Bear, the assistant industrial teacher, a full blood Cheyenne Indian, deserves very much praise and credit for his year's work. I can say he made a success of the work among his own people.

I thank most of the employee force which was with me during the last half of the year for the manner in which they all worked together with me in the interest of the school. It was with such union in the work that we made a success of the school. We all felt very much encouraged in our work from the kindly words spoken to us by yourself and wife during your visit at this school in June. I wish to thank you for the kindness you have shown me and your kindly directions.

Very respectfully,

J. H. BRATLEY, *Superintendent.*

GEO. W. H. STOUCH,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF RED MOON SCHOOL.

RED MOON BOARDING SCHOOL,
Hammon, Okla., June 25, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the first annual report of the Red Moon Boarding school. Situated 100 miles from the agency amidst a band of Cheyenne Indians noted for their persistent endeavors to prevent their civilization, it is no wonder that many difficulties have been experienced by those working for the school's welfare. Thanks to the harmonious working of an efficient force of employees, these difficulties have been bravely met, and for the most part successfully overcome. At the present time every child of school age in the district that is physically qualified is in attendance, except one. It is expected that other districts will be drawn on to insure us our full quota of pupils for next year. The extra help we will then be entitled to is much needed.

Whereas less than a year ago English was the exception, to-day it prevails both in the schoolroom and playgrounds, in the workshops and on the farm. The boy or girl who less than a year ago would scarcely respond with a grunt now takes pride in proving the fitness of his vocal organs by their constant use. The unearthly attempts at vocal music, with tin pan accompaniment, produced by a number of enthusiastic youths in some faraway corner of the school ground, now finds vent in the singing of popular melodies and the practice of the drum and fife band.

Boys and girls who less than a year ago said "white man's way no good" now vie with each other in their attempts to copy the white man's methods. The making of moccasins has given way to the knitting of stockings. Fifty pairs of the latter have been knit during the last six months by pupils who had not previously handled a knitting needle.

While less than a year ago it was a loss of time to try to have the pupils do any of the work of the sewing room, at least so far as dispatch was concerned, to-day it would be impossible to meet the requirements of this department without the valuable aid rendered by these same pupils.

In this connection the good work done by the boys on the farm is plainly seen in the quantity and quality of growing crops and the number of miles of fence built. The hundreds of growing shade trees that grace the lawn and drive bear testimony to this same good work.

Schoolroom exercises have shown marked advancement, especially in the number and quality of special-day exercises prepared and rendered.

These things, while doubtless seemingly small in the eyes of our older contemporaries, have been landmarks in our progress and valuable incentives to pupils and employees alike. The dark cloud of nonprogression which has cast a gloom over this district for so many years is slowly but surely being dispelled by the sun of civilization. In a word, better days are in store for Red Moon, its school, and its people.

Very respectfully,

JOHN WHITWELL, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Maj. George W. H. Stouch, U. S. A., U. S. Indian agent.)

REPORT OF AGENT FOR KIOWA AGENCY.

KIOWA AGENCY,
Anadarko, Okla., August 29, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith inclosed the annual report of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indian Reservation for the year ending June 30, 1900, reporting as follows under appropriate heads: Considering the importance attached to affairs of this agency at the present time by the general public it is thought advisable to repeat, in certain details, the same as in the report of last year.

Location of agency and reservations.—The agency is at Anadarko, on the Anadarko branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, which runs from Chickasha, Indian Territory, across the reservation to Mangum, in Greer County, Okla. The Wichita Reservation, inhabited by the Wichita and affiliated Indians, is also under the supervision of this agency.

The Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation is inhabited by three tribes of same names respectively as the reservation. It is bounded on the north principally by the Washita River; on the east by the 98th meridian, or Indian Territory; on the south by Red River, and on the west by the North Fork of Red River. This reservation comprises an estimated area of 3,000,000 acres.

The Fort Still Military Reservation is located in the central part of this Indian reservation, and comprises an area of 50,000 acres, set apart by the consent of the Indians and Executive order for military purposes. It is garrisoned at the present time by one troop of the Eighth Cavalry and is commanded by Capt. Ferrand Sayre of the United States Cavalry Corps.

The Wichita Reservation, estimated as containing 750,000 acres, is bounded on the north by the South Canadian River, on the east by the ninety-eighth meridian, on the south by the Washita River, and on the west by the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian lands. It is inhabited by the Wichita, Caddo, Delaware, Towakoni, Keechi, and Waco.

The tribal population is as follows:

Kiowa:	
Males	540
Females	596
Comanche:	
Males	711
Females	788
Apache:	
Males	83
Females	90
Wichita and affiliated:	
Males	461
Females	464

They are enumerated as follows:

Kiowa:	
Males over 18 years	287
Females over 14 years	350
Children between 6 and 16 years	234
Comanche:	
Males over 18 years	401
Females over 14 years	510
Children between 6 and 16 years	350
Apache:	
Males over 18 years	45
Females over 14 years	62
Children between 6 and 16 years	39
Wichita and affiliated:	
Males over 18 years	257
Females over 14 years	286
Children between 6 and 16 years	225

Agriculture.—The lands of these reservations are not generally well adapted to agricultural purposes. The soil of bottom lands is excellent for farming purposes, but crops often fail to mature on account of irregularity of rainfall. Wheat on the river bottom lands usually matures, but often suffers injury by rainfall at harvest time. Indian corn if planted early generally matures, but if not planted early is liable to failure of production on account of the hot winds that usually

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prevail from the middle of July to first of October. These winds dry out all vegetation except in case of Kaffir corn. All vegetable seeds must be planted early to secure any returns. The country is adapted well to stock raising, the native grass being abundant and of the class that withstands drought well.

The Kaffir corn is an excellent forage crop, and is reputed also to answer well as a substitute for corn as food. It endures drought that will kill the growing Indian corn. It can be grown on uplands where Indian corn will not mature, and if properly planted and cultivated, will yield from 30 to 70 bushels to the acre. At present its use is almost exclusively for stock feed. When planted for fodder, which is much in practice, it is sown in rows and cut by hand before the seed ripens, then it is shocked to be fed same as corn fodder. This product will be of the greatest importance to persons with small acreage who elect to raise small herds of cattle, as it will make winter feed for cattle almost a certainty to be relied upon when winters are severe and grass has failed to supply feed for stock animals.

None but native grasses are to be relied on for forage. Alfalfa has not yet proven to be adapted to these lands. Sorghum does well to supplement pasture during the months of July, August, and September, when the latter is usually short. It can be cut daily, partially wilted, and then hauled to the pasture lot. A second growth is often very successful. Nothing will do more for the permanent success of agriculture in this section than steady gain in the number and quality of live stock reared and matured from the fodder product referred to.

Cotton has been experimented with to a small extent and promises to be an important factor in the success of agricultural development in the section comprised by the reservation.

Allotments.—The act of Congress approved June 6, 1900, provides for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation, 160 acres to each Indian. The alloting agents are now upon the ground executing the preliminary work in this matter. The Comanche and Apache seem to be reconciled to take their allotments, and I anticipate no delay in the work will be occasioned by them. The Kiowa do not accept the condition so contentedly, but no trouble is anticipated from that source. It is believed that when the Comanche have been served the Kiowa will be ready to accept cheerfully the provisions of the law.

During the last year over 100 houses have been constructed for the Indians, and in every case the Indian to whom lumber was furnished for the purpose asserted that the location he had chosen for his house was where he would elect to have his allotment should Congress pass an allotment act applying to this reservation. Provision has been made for the construction of 50 additional houses for dwellings for the Indians, to be constructed this fall. The Indians who have deposited the money for the work of constructing their houses have signified their desire to have their houses located upon the lands they have chosen for purpose of establishing themselves in homesteads.

Since assuming charge of the affairs of this agency it has been my constant effort to induce the Indians interested to realize that the time for the allotment of their lands to them in severalty and opening what would remain thereafter to location and settlement by whites was rapidly approaching, and impress them with the importance of selecting, for their future homesteads, locations that it would be profitable for them to hold with the view of obtaining their support therefrom. Their response to this advice has given encouragement for the belief that they realize the facts regarding the conditions to be met, and, while all have experienced sorrow that no hope could be encouraged that the event could be delayed until the people generally were prepared intelligently to accept such conditions with advantage, it has been evident, especially among the Comanche, that they were endeavoring to profit by the advice given. Many have made their selections and commenced improving them. Great hope is entertained that the Comanche will immediately become reconciled to the new conditions and prove themselves a worthy and progressive people. This remark also applies to the majority of the Kiowa.

Habits of the Indians.—All Indians of these reservations are classed as peaceable and law abiding. Occasionally an Indian is caught appropriating to himself property belonging to a friend or relative, but this rarely occurs. None have ever been known to steal from white people or molest the whites in the enjoyment of any privileges accorded to them on the reservations. They are entirely free from the drink habit and drunkenness is so rare that but two cases have been discovered during the past fifteen months. This fact existing among a population of 4,000 Indians is thought worthy of note. These Indians have made some progress in farming, and a large number of them are inclined to be progressive

and appear ambitious to become settled in homesteads furnished with civilized comforts. As a rule, they will work when profitable results appear attainable. They are regarded as well disposed toward white people and among them no social disturbances of serious nature are ever experienced.

Education.—Three Government boarding schools have been established for the benefit of the children of the Indians of this agency. One, known as the Riverside, is close by Anadarko, with capacity of 150; one, known as the Fort Sill, is 2 miles from the United States military post of same name, has capacity of 150; and one at Rainy Mountain, 35 miles west of the agency and 10 miles south of the town of Mountain View or Oakdale, Okla., has capacity for 100 pupils. These schools were filled during the past year and very satisfactory results were obtained through the efforts of energetic and faithful superintendents and employees.

Besides the Government schools, there are four mission schools, supported principally by religious denominations, one Roman Catholic, and another, the Southern Methodist, being located within 2 miles of Anadarko.

The first named was founded by Miss Kate Drexel and is superintended by Rev. Father Ricklin, who, with a competent corps of teachers from the Order of St. Frances, has succeeded in establishing a plant that reflects credit upon all concerned. It has a capacity for the accommodation of 75 pupils and was filled during the past year.

The Methodist mission, close by, is superintended by the Rev. J. J. Methvin. It is the oldest of the mission schools and has been abundantly successful. This school has a capacity for 80 pupils and has been filled during the past year. Both these school plants are admirably conducted and have been of lasting good to the Indians of the reservations. Too much credit can not be given for the management of these institutions.

The Presbyterian mission, known as the Mary Gregory Memorial School, is located 4 miles below the agency, on the road to Chickasha, a town in the Indian Territory on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, from which town the mission is 12 miles distant. It is under the superintendence of the Rev. S. V. Fait. This plant has capacity for the accommodation of 50 pupils and was filled the past year. It is admirably conducted and promises well for the future.

The Reformed Presbyterian Church has a mission, known as the Cache Creek Mission, located about 25 miles southwest from the agency. It has capacity for the accommodation of 50 pupils and is well filled. This mission, which is in charge of Rev. W. W. Carithers, has been successful in school work and is considered an advantage to the Indians who live in the neighborhood of its location.

Besides the mission schools established by Christian churches for the benefit of the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians, there are fifteen missionaries working on the reservation under the patronage of various religious denominations.

The Episcopal mission at Anadarko is under the superintendence of Miss Ida A. Roff, whose efforts are confined principally to the art of needlework, which she teaches in class room. Most of her pupils are women of the Wichita Reservation. Miss Roff has been successful to a marked degree, some of the work of her pupils being considered as marvelous productions which find immediate sale at extravagant prices among rich people of New York City. The Wichita and affiliated Indians are without any help from Christian workers except that which their women receive from Miss Roff. * * *

Grazing lands.—The Apache, Kiowa and Comanche Reservation is peculiarly a grazing section of the Oklahoma Territory. A large portion of the reservation is leased to cattlemen, whose leases expire March 31, 1901. It is thought that much disappointment will be experienced by those who will locate the lands made surplus after the Indians are served with their allotments, with expectation of profitably farming the same. This reasoning is based upon the fact that the Indians are given their choice of the best lands which are reasonably well adapted to agriculture, which is assurance that after the authorized deductions are made for school lands, etc., there will be but a limited number of desirable quarter sections left for actual settlers to locate as homesteads.

This resolves into the prospect for the future that a majority of successful white inhabitants of this reservation will be renters of Indian lands, and that unless stringent rules are adopted respecting the character of the renters permitted to enter into contract with the Indians their progress in civilization and self-support will be slow at best, if not actually retarded by the association. The whites, who have been permitted in the past year to rent lands from the widows and other helpless Indians who have claimed such lands, have, as a rule, conducted themselves in a very satisfactory manner, and if measures are adopted to exclude a less desirable class from getting foothold here, hopes may be entertained by the friends of the Indians of a prosperous future being experienced by them.

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Thus far all contracts for cultivation of Indian lands have been kept free from money consideration, the Indian agreeing to take a share of the crop produced. This plan was adopted as best for all concerned, being fair for the white renter and as calculated to induce the Indian to retain interest in the matter of planting and cultivation of his lands and affording lessons of experience in receiving his portion of the crops raised and in the business of disposing of the same if any remains for the market after supplying his own needs.

Minerals.—Much excitement has recently been instigated by schemers, who have advertised that the Wichita Mountains abound in gold and precious stuff, and immediately after the passage of the act of June 6, 1900, providing for the opening of the reservation, hundreds flocked into that mountain range and placed their location stakes. Many remained long enough to dig considerably among the rocks, but no one is known to have discovered anything assaying any more than dim traces of what they have sought to find. It is understood that several fake mining corporations have been organized, but no evidence has yet appeared as justification of the advertising the mountain range has received as a place of mineral deposit.

I most respectfully present my thanks for the uniform courtesy and full support received from officials of the Department, and desire to acknowledge that whatever of success has been attained through my efforts here is due in a great measure to the intelligent, energetic, and faithful assistance rendered by the clerks of the agency office.

Very respectfully. JAMES F. RANDLETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT SILL SCHOOL.

FORT SILL, OKLA., *August 28, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the Fort Sill boarding school for the scholastic year ending June 30, 1900.

Location.—This school is located 35 miles south of Anadarko, the agency for the Kiowa, Comanche, Wichita, and several affiliated bands of Indians, and 2½ miles south of the military post of Fort Sill.

Buildings.—There are 12 buildings belonging to the plant, 1 stone, 2 brick, and 9 frame; all in fairly good repair. The school building and mess hall and kitchen are new and modern brick structures. The school was also furnished, during the past year, a new and complete water and sewerage system. Our water is pumped by steam into a steel standpipe and distributed conveniently all over the plant.

Health and attendance.—The health of the pupils was better than an average; we had very few serious cases of sickness, and no disease in epidemic form. Our physician, Dr. F. Shoemaker, is a very conscientious and competent man. He was faithful and untiring in his efforts to restore the sick and protect the health of both pupils and employees.

The attendance throughout the year was full and regular; total enrollment, 162; average attendance, 148. I closed the school on the 29th of June, and during that month the average attendance was 155, which was the full enrollment for that month. It is gratifying also to state that during the entire ten months of school not a single pupil left the premises without permission.

Employees.—The school was blessed with a faithful and competent corps of employees; there was splendid harmony and cooperation among them throughout the session. The head of each department was made to feel their individual responsibility for the success of their respective departments. The schoolroom work, under the control of Prof. R. L. Holland, principal teacher, was encouraging and satisfactory, with one exception; there was no one of the teachers whose voice was sufficiently strong to lead the concert singing satisfactorily. This, however, was the only lame feature in their work. The Indian assistants were faithful workers and generally reliable.

Industries.—Located as this school is in the heart of an agricultural and stock-raising country, we are concentrating our energies on making agriculture and stock raising the leading features of our work. The school has a farm of 160 acres of fertile bottom land, and 2,000 acres of pasture land under fence. Our crops include corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, sorghum, alfalfa, and a complete assortment of vegetables. The rainfall during the year was plentiful, and our harvest abundant. We have raised 3,000 bushels (estimated) of corn on 60 acres, and we expect to make 400 gallons of sirup from our sorghum cane next month. While the class-room work is in no way neglected, our pride and enthusiasm is centered in our farm, garden, orchard, vineyard, poultry, hogs, horses, and cattle.

The needs of the school are, of course, numerous and urgent, but as they have been reported on I will omit them here.

Before closing this report I wish to thank Lieut. Col. James F. Randlett, United States Indian agent, for his cordial and prompt assistance and support in the management and maintenance of the school. I have found it a pleasure to work under his supervision.

Respectfully submitted.

JULIAN W. HAUDON, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Lieut. Col. James F. Randlett, U. S. A., United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF RIVERSIDE SCHOOL.

RIVERSIDE SCHOOL,
Anadarko, Okla., July 5, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of the Riverside Industrial Boarding School.

Location.—The Riverside school is located about 1½ miles northwest of the Kiowa Agency, Anadarko, Okla., on the Washita River. The location is as nearly perfect as any I have seen, and with a comparatively small amount of labor and funds it can easily be made a beautiful plant.

The plant.—The plant consists of one new girls' dormitory, a new pupils' mess hall, a new barn, and several old buildings, the most of which should be torn down or remodeled. The new buildings mentioned are well suited for their purpose and equipped with modern appliances. The buildings used as boys' dormitory and laundry are both in bad shape and should be replaced with new ones.

The farm consists of about 240 acres of cultivated land, with about 50 acres of pasture land, and it is my opinion that it would be better, from an educational standpoint, to reverse this acreage and thoroughly cultivate 50 acres and have the 240 for pasture land, thus allowing more time for class instruction in industrial lines, instead of confining the work of the boys to plowing and the harvesting of the crops, which latter task frequently must be done after the close of school, at an additional cost to the Government. Indian children like work that shows immediate results, and should be given this until they are older and can understand and wait for results. I hope to secure enough grass or alfalfa seed in the near future to seed down a large portion of the cultivated land, keeping only so much as can be properly cared for in an educational way.

Pupils.—The pupils attending this school are about half and half Wichita and Caddo, with a few of several other tribes. As a class they seem to me, as compared with other Indians, very weak both morally and physically, and exceedingly slow mentally, not having ambition to rise or to do anything further than to satisfy their natural and inherited appetites. There are plenty of children of school age and in good health to fill the school to a regular attendance of at least 180, but in order to do this we must have more room.

Class room and industrial work.—The work done in all departments has been very gratifying, and I am pleased to say that the employees of this school form a superior corps of Indian workers, most of them realizing the great value that lies in cooperation, both to the work and to themselves. Several of them have been in the work many years and have rendered faithful and efficient service during this time, and should be rewarded accordingly by being given substantial promotions.

I believe that the great improvement in the efficiency of school employees is solely due to the adoption of civil service rules, and, for the good of the great cause of Indian education and advancement, I trust that no backward step may be taken. The law is not yet perfect, but no fair-minded person of experience and judgment who has the good of the Indian at heart can deny that it has greatly improved the service, with a corresponding advancement of the Indian.

Improvements.—The most needed improvements, after the completion of the school building which is now being erected, will be a power house, with steam laundry, shop, and dairy in connection, and quarters for employees.

The laundry work is now being done in a small frame building not at all suited for the purpose, being much too small for a school of this size, besides being in very bad repair. Owing to the necessary monotony and hard labor connected with this department, I find it very difficult to get the pupils to take any interest in this line of work, and it is continually necessary arbitrarily to detail them to this department in order to get the necessary laundry work done. From the fact that most of our pupils are too young for this work, the average age for the year being only 10 years, I would urgently request that steps be taken to provide other means for this department which will lessen the hard labor connected with it, and which is of necessity now done by pupils who are physically unable to do such work. After a pupil has rubbed hard on a washboard over hot suds for a half day he or she is not in the proper condition to enter the class room and apply the mind to thinking and study as it should be applied. The hard physical exertion, together with the heat, has upset the mind to the extent that proper study is out of the question.

As to shops, I believe you have already been fully advised and fully appreciate the necessity of the same.

As to the dairy, it is also much needed, and the school will be much improved with this addition, and a consequent improvement of the health and education of the pupils will follow. There are at present about 110 head of cattle belonging to the school, but none of them are suited for dairy purposes. I hope authority will be granted to sell all of the old cows and steers at an early date to use the proceeds in buying some first-class dairy cows and in purchasing other much-needed supplies. A dairy could easily and conveniently be located in the basement plan of the power house before mentioned.

The steam for the whole plant all coming from one system of boilers, centrally located with reference to the other buildings, would materially reduce the expense of fuel, besides affording the necessary power for a steam laundry, shop, and dairy. The cost of these four departments built in one building would be less than half what it would amount to if they were built separately, to say nothing of the great convenience it would be to have them all in one.

As to the need of quarters for employees, it is only necessary to state that at present the employees are cooped up in very inconvenient quarters, which are urgently needed to make more room for the pupils of the school. The employees' mess is now compelled to have its kitchen and dining room in an old shack which would make only a moderately good chicken house.

In conclusion, I wish to say that I greatly appreciate the kind and substantial assistance given me and the school by our kind and efficient agent, Col. James F. Randlett, in whom we have much confidence as an honest and upright man and as a model Indian agent.

With hearty appreciation of the kind treatment given my recommendations by your office, and looking forward to a happy and successful year's work, I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant, FRANK A. THACKREY, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Col. James F. Randlett, U. S. A., United States Indian agent.)

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REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF SHAWNEE AND MEXICAN KICKAPOO.

MEXICAN KICKAPOO AGENCY,
Shawnee, Okla., August 31, 1900.

SIR: This office was established April 23, 1890, through the efforts of the "Kicking" Kickapoo Indians, who by petition and personal appeal to the President had me appointed their agent. I am paid from their funds by their request. In 1898 the Big Jim Band of Absentee Shawnee Indians were, by their request, placed under the jurisdiction of this office, making a total number of 444 Indians in my charge—184 Shawnee and 260 Kickapoo.

The Kickapoo are known as "Kicking" and "Progressive" Kickapoo, the kicking band numbering three-fourths of the tribe and having a woman chief.

At the time I took charge of these different bands they were in a state of want and disaffection, brought about by the efforts of the Government to compel them to take allotments of land in severalty.

The Mexican Kickapoo Indians, who include all the Kickapoo Indians in Oklahoma, and who were considered the meanest, least civilized, and most worthless of all the Indians in the Territory when I was appointed their agent, are to-day the most progressive. From worthless, poverty-stricken idlers they have become successful tillers of the soil. While they had nothing then and lived in the traditional Indian village, were opposed to education and had in the most determined way refused to have anything whatever to do with their allotments, they now have good homes erected upon their individual lands, with large fields and orchards, and their fields of cotton, corn, and wheat are better fenced and cultivated than those of their white neighbors.

The object for which Congress has made gratuity appropriations for the support and civilization of Indians is gradually, actually, and practically being accomplished here. The gratuity appropriation for these Indians for 1900 was $13,000, which has been expended in the purchase of building material, mules, wagons and implements, and the necessary equipment to enable the Indians to occupy and improve their allotments. The Kickapoo are now living in contentment and upon their own allotments, their country is practically all under fence and all occupied either by the allottees or by white tenants, who, in addition to paying a cash consideration, are making valuable and lasting improvements upon the land they occupy.

The condition of the Shawnee has been improved during the year. They have made new fields and enlarged their old ones, and would, but for the opposition of their chief, Big Jim, be inclined to make the best of their condition and surroundings. He, however, is determined to move his people to Mexico, and has in the most determined way opposed any improvement whatever being made upon the lands that have been assigned to his band. He is now somewhere in the Republic of Mexico seeking a location with the intention of inducing his entire band to emigrate to that country. These Shawnee are naturally intelligent and industrious, and would under reasonable conditions readily earn their own support and ask for no further aid from the hands of the Government.

The death rate among the Indians this year has been very light, there having been more births than deaths.

During the month of March an epidemic of smallpox broke out among the Shawnee, there being 61 cases of a malignant form, and while the white people living among and adjoining the Indians were fatally afflicted with the same disease, not a single Shawnee died. No physician or nurses were employed, no medicine nor subsistence purchased, and the total expense to the Government on account of smallpox among the Shawnee was the employment of a guard at the rate of $2 per day for fifty-two days, who was employed for the purpose of keeping the Indians at home as much as possible and preventing the further spread of the disease. I went among them personally, directing the afflicted how to care for themselves and urging the importance of proper diet until they should thoroughly recover from this loathsome disease.

I desire in this report to be emphatic upon one point and to state that, after five years of constant and energetic labor among the Indians and many years of careful observation, the redempton and preservation of the Indian people can come only through labor and industry; and I desire to impress upon all persons interested in Indian progress that no money should ever be paid to him unless he shall first have earned it, and that the funds in the hands of the Government should be expended for him in the purchase of his actual necessities, and not be paid to him be gambled and dissipated away.

I desire to thank the Department for its prompt attention and cordial support rendered me in the performance of my official duties.

I am, very respectfully,

MARTIN J. BENTLEY,
Assistant Special United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR OSAGE AGENCY.

OSAGE AGENCY, PAWHUSKA, OKLA., *August 21, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the Osage Agency, Okla., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

I assumed charge of this agency May 22, 1900, succeeding William J. Pollock, who resigned May 1, 1900.

The Osage Agency comprises the Osage and Kaw tribes of Indians and their respective reservations.

The Kaw Reservation has an area of about 100,000 acres, and is located immediately south of the State of Kansas and north and west of the Osage Reservation. The Kaw Agency, in charge of a clerk, is located at the extreme south end of the Kaw Reservation, on high ground heavily timbered, and 1 mile from the Arkansas River and on the banks of Little Beaver River, the most sylvan spot in the Indian service; 15 miles east of Kildare, Okla., the shipping point for agency freight; and 35 miles west of Pawhuska, the seat of the Osage Agency.

The Kaw tribe now numbers 129 males and 88 females, of which 97 are full-bloods and 120 mixed with white.

The Kaw Boarding School has a capacity for 44 children, although the enrollment for the past year was 62, with an average attendance of 50. I refer to the able report of the clerk in charge for full and further information relative to this agency and school.

The Osage Reservation, about 1,400,000 acres in area, was purchased of the Cherokee by the Osage Indians, and the land is held by the tribe in common. It is situated in the extreme northeast corner of Oklahoma Territory, bounded on the north by the State of Kansas, on the east by the Cherokee Nation, on the south by the Creek Nation, and on the west by the Arkansas River.

Topography.—The reservation is well watered by numerous streams, whose general course is southeast. The northwestern part of the reservation is mostly prairie land, with occasional patches of timber, rolling and undulating, given mostly to cattle ranges. The western portion along the Arkansas River is almost entirely given to agriculture, and these bottom farms are famous for their immense crops. In the central and eastern parts, especially in the southeastern portion of the reservation, the ground is very broken, and in places mountainous.

Pastures.—Under the direction of Special United States Indian Agent Gilbert B. Pray, the lands of this reservation have been largely thrown into cattle pastures, each pasture having been carefully surveyed by competent engineers, and an excellent map of the Kaw and Osage reservations made, showing the location of 14 pastures on the Kaw Reservation, with a net acreage of 71,066 acres, and 184 pastures on the Osage Reservation, with a net acreage of 819,034 acres. These pastures, on account of their nearness to the cattle markets, their richness in grass and abundance of clear, clean water, find a ready rental, and are eagerly sought by the cattlemen of Texas and the West. They are especially valuable for Texas stock, as they break the long haul from that State to the markets.

Products.—Corn forms the principal crop of this reservation, as it is the most profitable by reason of the almost limitless demand of the stockmen to feed for the early spring markets. The entire crop raised, amounting to about 500,000 bushels yearly, is consumed on the reservation, and an average price of 25 cents per bushel is paid. Next to corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, and hay form the principal products. Blackberries, plums, pecans, and strawberries are abundant in a wild state. The cultivation of fruit includes apples, peaches, pears, and grapes, and, although limited, shows excellent results and marks this as preeminently a fruit country. It will be my purpose in every way to encourage the Indians under my charge to set out fruit trees of good varieties and to prepare orchards and vineyards on what they ultimately expect to make their home place.

Game.—Deer still abound in unfrequented portions of the reservations, being quite plentiful. Wild turkeys, prairie chickens, quail, squirrels, of the gray and fox variety, plover, snipe, and ducks in season, are quite abundant, and afford the

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Indians ample opportunity to apply their time profitably during the open season in their favorite pastime of hunting. Fish are abundant in the numerous streams. The most numerous are cat, black and rock bass, perch, and buffalo.

Forests.—Forests cover about one-quarter of the area of this reservation. Along the river banks walnut, oak, cottonwood, and sycamore grow in considerable number and fair size. The largest known black-walnut tree was cut at the junction of Big Elk Creek and the Arkansas River for exhibition at the Paris Exposition. Back from the streams the timber is generally black jack, post oak, and hickory, valueless except for firewood and fence posts.

Population.—The Osage tribe numbers 1,783 persons, of which number 894 are males and 889 females. Of these 409 males are above 18 years of age and 501 females are above 14 years of age. There are 514 children of school age belonging to the tribe between the ages of 6 and 16 years. The following recapitulation gives the number and ages of full-blood and half-breed Osage Indians, the full-bloods numbering 866, and the half-breeds or mixed bloods 917 persons:

	Full-bloods.	Half-breeds.	Total.
Males above 18 years	240	169	409
Females above 14 years	281	220	501
Children between 6 and 16 years	295	300	514
Males all ages	437	457	894
Females all ages	429	460	889
Indians, Osage blood	866	917	1,783

The census of this tribe in 1880 shows 1,751 full-bloods and 270 half-breeds, showing, within one decade, a decrease of 51 per cent in the full-bloods and an increase of 270 per cent in the half-breeds.

Schools.—This agency contains four boarding schools. The Osage Boarding School, located at Pawhuska, with a capacity to care for 180 pupils, the grounds containing about 40 acres, has the following excellent stone buildings: One school building, one boys' dormitory, one girls' dormitory, one boiler house, and a barn; also a hospital, and a residence for the engineer, which are frame buildings. The campus is especially large and well cared for.

The Kaw Boarding School, located at the Kaw subagency, has a capacity for 44 pupils. This school building is frame, but the dormitory is a fine, large stone building, located in a natural oak forest.

The St. John and St. Louis are contract schools (Catholic), occupying large stone buildings and well-kept yards and gardens. The capacity of each school is about 60 pupils. The Osage and Kaw children have attended school the past season as follows:

Osage children.

Osage Boarding School	105	St. John Boarding School	46
Carlisle, nonresident, boarding	29	Cedarvale, Kans., public	12
Ponca City, Okla., public	37	Caney, Kans., public	10
Pawhuska, Okla, private	11	Waggoner, Ind. T., public	9
Tulsa, Ind. T., public	10	Maple City, Kans., public	2
Rapid City, S. Dak., nonreservation	3	Newkirk, Okla., public	2
Winfield, Kans., public	4	Chautauqua, Kans., public	4
Oak Grove, Kans., public	6	Kansas City, Mo., public	3
Wichita, Kans., public	4	Brookfield, Mo., public	1
Salsberry, Mo., public	4	Arkansas City, Kans., public	1
Chelsea, Ind. T., public	1	Olathe, Kans., Deaf and Dumb Institute	1
Olathe, Kans., public	2	Colorado City, Colo., public	2
Pawnee, Okla., public	1	Revard's school, Osage Nation	6
Sedan, Kans., public	6	Leavenworth, Kans., Catholic, boarding	3
Springfield, Mo., public	1	Bartlesville, Ind. T., public	5
Elgin, Kans., public	3	Notre Dame, Ind., University	1
Salina, Kans., public	1	Chilocco, nonreservation, boarding	6
Haskell Institute, nonreservation, boarding	6	Lincoln Institute, Pa	3
Santa Fe, N. Mex., nonreservation, boarding	1	Perry, Okla, public	1
Lexington, Mo., public	1	Sand Creek, day school	2
Salt Creek, day school	4	Total	488
Washington, D. C., reform	1		
St. Louis Boarding School	67		

Kaw children.

Kaw Boarding School	55	Chilocco, nonreservation, boarding	3
Ponca City, public	1	Total	69
Topeka, Kans., public	5		
Haskell Institute, nonreservation, boarding	5		

Custom and costume.—The full-blood Osage are still blanket Indians, living as near as can be to their old customs and traditions. The younger generation are gradually breaking away from the customs of their elders, but in so doing invite their censure, ridicule, and very frequently severe punishment. The girls returning from school readily give way to the wishes of their parents and don leggings and blankets. Now and then, but very rarely, one of the girls rebels and continues the school dress. Among the boys, however, each year marks a decided progress. Some of them returning to the camps to their elders' wishes habituate themselves with the gee string and its accouterments, but a majority adhere to their citizens' clothing and find the ways of civilization more congenial.

The full-bloods nearly all maintain a country home and a camp home. Their country house is usually a good substantial house on their farm, well adapted for winter quarters to protect them against the inclemency of the weather. Their camp or town house is cheaply and loosely built, and permits ventilation from all sides. This is where they pass the hot months of summer, indolently rolled in their sheet or blanket, quietly "sleeping the hours away," or engaged in a game of poker, at which they are adepts. Their farms are all worked by white lessees for either cash or crop rental, and the Indian's sole concern is to keep in touch with his white tenant or tenants, and to maintain amicable relations and credit with his trader, to whom he looks for his subsistence.

The Osage Indians, although rated as the wealthiest, are certainly the most deeply in debt. Besides the half million dollars the traders of the reservation claim as due them from the Indians, they owe nearly as much more to banks and business houses outside of the reservation. This unrestricted and indiscriminate credit which has been extended the Indians is now a handicap to both debtor and creditor—the creditor, because in many instances uncollectible accounts represent his total assets, which seriously affects his credit; the debtor, because from an independent customer who can command respect and secure the closest and best prices, he becomes a suppliant customer, glad to secure rations on any terms and at any price.

Tribal government.—The Osage tribal government at present consists of a chief and assistant chief. By order of the Interior Department the Osage council of fifteen members and other tribal offices were abolished during April and May of this year, it appearing to the Department that the business of the tribe could be more economically and satisfactorily handled through the agency office. The Indians manifest great interest in their elections. Their love for office is equal to and even greater than that of the white man. Every vantage ground is hotly contested before elections and the defeated candidates invariably institute contest proceedings before all known tribunals. The Indians keep well informed on all matters relating to their welfare before Congress and the Departments, more so, I think, than any other equally situated community of people.

Intemperance.—Fire water still holds first place as a curse to these Indians. Some are exempt from its evil influences, but the great majority love it dearly and will make almost any concession to obtain it. Strenuous efforts have been made during the past year to stamp out this evil. Forty-nine cases have been prosecuted against whisky peddlers, of which 12 were dimissed, 1 case is pending, and 36 were sentenced to imprisonment varying from sixty days to five years, and were fined in addition to pay amounts ranging from $1 to $500. Owing to the excellent police service on this reservation, the "boot-legger" and "introducer" of whisky is sure to be eventually apprehended and punished. The proximity of civilization, with its attendant grogshops, is the hardest situation to handle and causes 90 per cent of the trouble with the inebriated Indians.

The mescal bean, a product of Arizona, of the nature and effect of opium, is used largely by the Western Indians, and is being introduced by them to their Eastern brethren. The bean is used in a religious observance, making the use of it hard to suppress. However, efforts are being made to suppress its use by Indians under the charge of this agency.

Revenues.—The local rules of both the Kaw and Osage require male noncitizens to pay a permit tax of $1 per month. Persons authorized by the Interior Department to reside upon the reservation, employees and traders, are exempt from this tax. Collection from all others is vigorously enforced.

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Smallpox.—Though an epidemic of smallpox prevailed throughout Oklahoma Territory during the winter, a prompt and energetic quarantine established by my predecessor materially lessened its ravages on this reservation, only two fatalities resulting. Aside from this, both the Osage and Kaw Indians have been generally healthful, at least so far as their method of living and lax regard for hygiene and sanitary conditions will permit.

I herewith submit a report from the clerk in charge at the Kaw subagency, and also one from ex-Superintendent S. L. Hertzog, of the Osage boarding school.

The present relations are amicable and friendly. Strife and discord have given way to an earnest effort to advance the conditions of the reservation, the agency, and the Indians, and with the continued support of the Interior Department and the Indian Office I confidently expect to render a good account of my stewardship at the end of the next fiscal year.

Yours, very respectfully,

O. A. MITSCHER,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OSAGE SCHOOL.

OSAGE BOARDING SCHOOL,
Pawhuska, Okla., June 30, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report for this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

The school is located on a sloping projection from the hills north of the village of Pawhuska. This gives the grounds an excellent natural drainage, which is still further improved by a good sewerage system. The school grounds consist of about 20 acres. During the first quarter of the year the stone conduits for the steam pipes were completed. This gave a chance to make improvements on the school yard upon some definite basis. Large quantities of rock were removed and broken on the driveway and considerable soil was hauled to fill up around the conduits and to fill the low and uneven places in the yard, but a large part of the work in that line remains undone.

The fence at the northeast of the grounds was rebuilt and painted, an addition to the ice-storage room built, the engineer's house painted, part of the boys' building painted, and the reservoir repaired.

The improvements needed are a steam laundry, a bakery or a new oven, general painting of the buildings, stone walks from the school building to the boys' building and the hospital, and a shed for hogs and one for cattle not provided for in the barn.

The health of the school has been good especially so during the time the school was under quarantine. One pupil died during the year; the first one in five years.

The industrial work for the girls consisted of exercises in cooking, housekeeping, sewing, and laundry work. In work in the kitchen the older girls learned to prepare ordinary meals, to take care of the dining room, and they took special pride in baking cake. In housekeeping they took care of their own rooms and helped to take care of the dormitories and the clothing. In sewing they were instructed in general sewing, patching and darning, etc. Two positions of assistant seamstress having been abolished, the instruction was necessarily more restricted. During the year 2,075 articles were made in the sewing room. In the laundry the instruction was mostly confined to ironing, as the girls were generally too young or sickly to do the work at the washtub or the machine.

In regard to willingness and capability I quote the following from the matron's report: "I feel assured that the girls are gradually becoming neater in their persons and habits, more industrious and eager to learn, and only require willing, zealous training to develop the Osage girl into as good and noble a woman as any other girl with the same home associations and environment."

The industrial work of the boys was well conducted. There was one or more boys detailed each half day to work on the farm; but the main effort was concentrated on the garden. The industrial teacher assigned separate patches for cultivation to fourteen boys. These patches were carefully tended and the boys were allowed the disposal of part of what was raised as an incentive to earnest effort. Twice a week during the spring the industrial teacher gave a lesson to the older boys on germination, plant life, growth of plants, etc., after which the pupils were given an opportunity to see the same in reality and actual experience. The boys also received a good training in housework, as a part of them helped regularly to take care of their dormitories and buildings.

The garden produced an abundance of vegetables of different kinds for the school; large quantities of it were in excess of what could be used. Cabbage, tomatoes, corn, carrots, and fruit promise well. The orchard was systematically pruned, thus insuring a better quality of fruit.

The farm, as reported in former years, is too far from the barn to obtain results in accordance with the efforts put forth; too much time is necessarily occupied in passing to and fro. The farm as a whole is in much better condition than in former years. The wheat and oats, while somewhat injured by chinch bugs, were good crops. The prospect for corn is good, but potatoes and millet are a failure.

All necessary repairs were made by the carpenter, and considerable painting was done by him. He gave instruction to several boys in these lines. The engineer and assistants made the usual repairs, took up and replaced the steam and hot-water pipes in the conduits, and made about 150 tons of ice.

The attendance of the school was considerably larger than the previous year. The enrollment was 189, the average attendance 149, and 16 pupils were transferred to nonreservation schools. Soon after the opening of the school it was found that for the good of the school an extra teacher was needed, and upon request was granted. This made it possible to grade the pupils to better advantage. Good work was done in the department notwithstanding several changes of teachers.

The kindergarten had more than the usual number of pupils, but by faithful and determined effort the kindergartner did excellent work, and those that attended throughout the year are well prepared for primary work. Most of the full bloods speak English readily.

The music teacher's department had three different teachers; still it did good work. The instrumental-music pupils showed interest in their work and made good progress, and the vocal classes made a good showing in their class-room work and in the closing exercises of the school.

The evening hour was made more of a home hour, and, with the exception of society meeting evenings, was spent at the respective buildings of the girls and the boys. In January, as the main inspiring force, the industrial teacher organized the Osage Literary Society. This included the boys and girls of the advanced room, with a few others that were elected. They took great interest in their weekly meetings, and by the close of school different members performed the official duties with ease and dispatch, and some of them made creditable effort in debate, as well as in recitations and essays. Once a month an open meeting was held, when all the employees and pupils were invited and a literary and musical programme was rendered. Once a week during the winter and spring months an impromptu musical entertainment was held at the girls' building, where all the girls and usually some of the boys assembled, and different ones took part each evening. The other evenings were spent in the respective play and reading rooms in reading, singing, dancing, and playing of various games. Occasionally socials were given at the buildings.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of the faithful work done by the employees, without whose earnest cooperation success would have been impossible. Thanking you, former Agent William J. Pollock, Special Agent G. B. Pray, and the Office of Indian Affairs for the steadfast support given me in the performance of my duties, I am,

Very respectfully,

S. L. HERTZOG, *Superintendent.*

O. A. MITSCHER,
United States Indian Agent, Pawhuska, Okla.

REPORT OF CLERK IN CHARGE OF KAW SCHOOL.

KAW SUBAGENCY, OKLA., *July 25, 1900.*

SIR: Complying with your request I submit a brief report of Kaw Boarding School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

The general health of the school has been good—no deaths, not a case of serious sickness. Smallpox was epidemic on the reservation during the winter, but complete isolation saved the school a visit from the malady, although a serious case developed across the street, within a stone's throw from the boarding building.

Except that of the sewing room, the domestic branch of the establishment has been well and faithfully managed, the heads of departments working in harmony to one common end. Good, healthful, well-cooked food was served the children throughout the year. To this, and the fact that great care has been exercised to keep the children clean and cleanly habits impressed on them, I attribute, in a large measure, the unprecedented healthfulness of the school.

That part of the work in care of the industrial teacher and farmer has not been very satisfactory, and, in my judgment, the employment of Indians in a school of like tribe is a serious mistake.

Cattle and hogs belonging to the school are in fine condition. Pork and lard sufficient for its needs the next year will be produced; so, also, was it last year.

The physical features of the school plant, except commissary, are good. New fences inclosing the school grounds were built during the year ended. Board walks from the boarding building to the schoolhouse were laid in a substantial manner; also to the closets. All the school buildings have been recently spouted and drain tile put in place. Many minor improvements have been made by the school force, with the assistance of the boys.

The total enrollment for the year was 62; the average attendance, 50+.

I am constrained to believe efficient work has been done in the schoolroom. Practical, every-day-life work has been given the pupils, and a healthy progress is noted.

Respectfully submitted.

W. H. ROBINSON, *Clerk in Charge.*

O. A. MITSCHER,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR PONCA, PAWNEE, OTO, AND OAKLAND AGENCY.

PONCA, PAWNEE, OTO, AND OAKLAND INDIAN AGENCY,
Whiteagle, Okla., August 31, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of this agency.

The several tribes of Indians under my charge may be enumerated as follows, as shown by the census taken June 30, 1900:

Ponca:		
Males of all ages	281	
Females of all ages	285	
		566
Children of school age	168	
Pawnee:		
Males of all ages	304	
Females of all ages	346	
		650
Children of school age	185	

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Oto:		
Males of all ages	185	
Females of all ages	187	
		372
Children of school age	108	
Tonkawa:		
Males of all ages	28	
Females of all ages	31	
		59
Children of school age	11	
Total number under my charge		1,047

Ponca.—Some progress has been made by these Indians in the way of building new and repairing their old houses. I have encouraged them in this by issuing lumber to those who deserve it and in assisting in the purchase of such further material as they needed. In order to do this I had to use my personal credit in their behalf, but I can say for the Indians assisted that they promptly paid the debts so incurred. Very few of these Indians live in tents, and I am in hopes that all will have habitable houses in another year. These people will buy expensive carriages, harness, and implements and allow them to lie out of doors in all kinds of weather. I am endeavoring to have them build suitable shelter for their stock, carriages, wagons, etc., as the losses on this kind of property on account of exposure to the elements are very great.

On the Ponca Reservation there are now in force 410 leases of allotted lands, 125 are before the Department for action, and 42 are in this office ready for transmittal. Nearly all of those before the Department, and those now in the office, are renewals of old leases, and are written for about double the former consideration. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, I collected and disbursed about $30,000 on account of these leases, and I estimate that this fiscal year will show an increase in these receipts of $15,000.

Oto.—Very slight progress is being made by this tribe. They are building some new houses and have agreed to the expenditure of $10,000 for the erection of 25 houses for the younger Indians, who got no dwellings when the tribe was settled in Oklahoma. I submitted plans and specifications some time ago, but no action has been taken thereon by the Department; and I fear that owing to the lateness of the season before work can be commenced the Indians who are to have these houses will be compelled to live in tents and tepees during the coming winter. The older members of this tribe persist in living in camp, allowing their houses to stand vacant, and I am using every means in my power to break up this practice.

On the Oto Reservation there are now in force 73 leases of allotted lands, before the Department for action 67, and a number of others will have to be written. I estimate that not less than 350 leases of allotted lands will be in force by the end of this fiscal year. Very few collections and no disbursements have been made as yet to this tribe. The proceeds from the leases approved and of those now before the Department will amount to about $11,000 per annum.

Pawnee.—I observe no material progress in this tribe. They work less from year to year. Their lease money and annuities amounts to about $75,000 per annum, which is amply sufficient to supply their wants, and relieve them from doing any labor whatever. They seem to have lost all former habits of economy, are deeply in debt, and become an easy prey for lawyers and others, who manifest such an interest in their affairs that they are often able to get employment from them in the courts on trivial matters that would easily adjust themselves, the result generally being that when the settlement is made most of the labor of the attorney consists in collecting his fee, always unreasonably large, no other service worth mentioning having been rendered.

The district judge at Pawnee during a late session of the court, in making his charge to the grand jury took occasion to use the following language:

> I have received letters from parties saying that a dereliction of duty on the part of those in charge of the Pawnee Indians in the suppression of gambling among these Indians is evident. You will therefore investigate the parties in charge and ascertain what steps have been taken to suppress gambling among these Indians in the camp, and report to the court your findings, so that a report may be made of this matter to the Secretary of the Interior.

I deem this an unwarrantable aspersion on the administration of this agency, and if a report such as might be expected from the judges' instructions is made, I shall take the opportunity to resent it. These Indians are citizens of the United States and of Pawnee County, Okla., amenable to the laws of the Territory and do not reside on any reservation. No police officer is provided by the Department, nor is there an Indian court at this subagency, and the remarks of the court, if justifiable at all, are applicable to its own officers only.

Of the Pawnee allotments, there are now in force 340 leases; 33 are before the Department for action. The total amount of lease money collected and disbursed during the last fiscal year on account of leased allotments to the Pawnees was about $22,000, which will be largely increased during this year by higher rentals.

Tonkawa.—These Indians live about 20 miles from this office, and are looked after by a farmer in charge. He reports that they are raising some produce, and taking a good deal of interest in improving their habitations. They do very little work, as they get sufficient money from annuities and leased lands to keep them in idleness. I have utterly failed to get what school children there are in this tribe to attend school. I withheld the annuity money from those who had children of school age, pending explicit instructions from the Department, but no reply was received to my letter, and I finally paid it. No amount of persuasion would prevail to get these children to school, and I presume the same situation will confront me this year. The Tonkawa have now 57 leases in force; 13 are before the Department for action and 4 are in the office ready to transmit. The amount of lease money paid to these Indians during the last fiscal year was about $9,000. The increased rentals on renewals of leases will make this amount much larger during the present fiscal year.

Leases of allotments.—Summarizing the foregoing, it will be seen that there are in full force the following number of leases: Ponca, 410; Pawnee, 340; Oto, 73; Tonkawa, 57; total, 880. Before the Department and in the office ready for transmission: Ponca, 167; Pawnee, 33; Oto, 67; Tonkawa, 17; total, 284; grand total, 1,164. Enough more will probably have to be written for the Oto and other tribes to increase the total number likely to be in force at the end of this fiscal year to 1,400.

The amount of labor performed in examining these lands, preparing the leases, collecting and disbursing the money, is simply enormous. It is well nigh impossible to perform it properly with the clerical labor allowed this office, and I think some relief should be afforded me.

I have stated on numerous occasions that the leasing system was bad for the Indians, and I have had no occasion to change my opinion. On the contrary, I am more and more impressed with the idea that some change should be made in this respect. Quite a number of the Indians under my charge are entirely competent to do their own business, and the system of having everything done under the supervision of the agent only tends to make them worthless and dependent. I urgently recommend that some such provision as the following be incorporated in the the next Indian bill:

> The Secretary of the Interior may allow such Indians to attend to their own business as are in his opinion competent to do so, including the control of their allotments, provided that they may not sell them, or lease them for a longer period than one year at a time.

Such a provision would gladly be taken advantage of by the progressive younger Indians. If they could lease for a share of the crop, they would have something to do in looking after it and seeing that the land is properly worked so as to get the best results, while the receipt of cash rent only does not require them to look after anything except signing receipts and spending the money. This method would surely afford them some opportunity to learn by actual experience to manage their own affairs. Under the system now in vogue they are becoming more helpless each year.

In addition to this I will at the proper time submit a list of such Indians as desire it, and who in my opinion will be benefited by being released from tribal relations, recommending that they be given their share of the money standing to the credit of their tribe in the Treasury, such money to be disbursed in three or five annual installments as may be deemed best, and thereupon they shall cease to participate in the distribution of tribal money or goods. The payment of their share in bulk will enable them to engage in agricultural and other pursuits, and by dividing the amount into several annual payments they will not be able to squander it all as soon as received. The course indicated above followed up from year to year will gradually emancipate the Indians and throw them on their own resources, while the present system only tends to degrade them and make them more helpless. I hope the Department will look with favor upon this idea, and I am sure that with a proper effort favorable Congressional action can be had on both the propositions as above set forth.

Funds belonging to orphan children.—In compliance with your letter of instruction dated August 30, 1899, I have made a special effort to preserve the funds arising from the leased allotments of orphan children. Legal guardians (white) having the proper qualifications have been appointed, and the courts at my request have required them to furnish surety-company bonds. Heretofore, in a number of

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cases, Indians were appointed who simply converted the money to their own use. I shall continue to give this matter my special personal attention.

Liquor traffic.—Not much progress can be reported as to the suppression of the liquor traffic. Liquor is easily obtained in the towns adjoining the reservations, and it is well nigh impossible to prevent the sale thereof. Prosecutions for such offenses and convictions are numerous, but they seem to do little good. One Pawnee Indian was sent to the penitentiary for selling liquor to the Indians and one Ponca Indian is now in the Federal jail for bringing liquor onto the reservation. The Indian courts sentence offenders who can not be reached in the Federal courts to pay fines and perform hard labor, and when all is over the culprits get drunk at the first opportunity just the same.

Schools.—The schools at the various agencies have done good work during the past year. The superintendents are efficient, well liked by the Indians, and consequently have been able to keep up a good attendance. A general statement of the condition of the schools is contained in the reports of the superintendents submitted herewith.

Sanitary.—The health of the Indians during the past year has been good. The Pawnee have decreased only 14 during the past year, which is a great improvement over former conditions. The Ponca have decreased 1, the Oto increased 8, the Tonkawa increased 3, showing a decrease of all tribes of 4.

Field matrons.—Two field matrons are authorized for this agency—one for Ponca and one for Pawnee. Mrs. Mitchell, the field matron at Ponca, resigned during the year 1899, and the position was left vacant the remainder of the fiscal year as I did not deem it of sufficient benefit to the Indians. I have no report from her for the fraction of the year she was employed here. The report of the Pawnee field matron is transmitted herewith.

These positions might as well be abolished so far as they are of any benefit except to the incumbent who draws the salary. A field matron to be of any use should be able to talk the Indian language as she can not possibly do any good otherwise. The Indians resent the coming into their homes of these employees, and the latter are unable to explain to them their purposes and instructions. The result is dissension and discord in the homes of the Indians. The field for labor is good, and an efficient employee who can understand and talk the language could do much good. The present field matrons at Ponca and Pawnee are the wives of the missionaries, who draw a salary from their church organization (the Methodist Episcopal), and of course the field matron's salary is quite a help.

Indian marriages.—The agent should have authority to issue licenses and perform the marriage ceremony on Indian reservations, and marriages so contracted should be as binding as if performed under territorial laws. Such an arrangement will improve the morals of the Indians, prevent much debauchery, and fix the status of the Indian children. Much confusion will ensue in the near future in settling and determining inheritances owing to the present system of Indian marriages. For any further information I will respectfully refer you to the statistics accompanying this report.

The census of the several tribes is forwarded under separate cover.

Very respectfully,

J. JENSEN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PAWNEE SCHOOL.

PAWNEE BOARDING SCHOOL, *Pawnee, Okla., August 21, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Pawnee boarding school. I entered upon duty as superintendent of this school December 12, 1899, succeeding the late W. H. Hallmann, in whose death the service lost an honored and valued employee and the Indian a noble friend.

During the protracted illness of Mr. Hallmann the school was ably managed by Mr. C. D. Jensen. I found all departments in good order, and no immediate change in the management of the school was made. The enrollment and attendance numbered 126, which number was increased by January 1 to 130. At the end of the school year the average attendance was 134.

Location.—The school is located one-half mile east of the city of Pawnee, Okla., on Black Bear Creek. The site is well drained, pleasant, and healthful, being shaded by large oak trees of natural growth. Its proximity to town I consider a disadvantage. Pupils are constantly importuning for permission to go to town, and often leave the school without it. Some employees forget that their time belongs wholly to the school, and become indignant when permission to "go to town" is withheld.

Pawnee is on the Oklahoma and Eastern Railway, which connects with the Santa Fe system at Guthrie. All freight for the school is now received at Pawnee, and hauled by school teams to the warehouse and commissary, thus saving several hundred dollars annually which was formerly expended in having all supplies hauled by team from Whitecagle, a distance of 40 miles.

Buildings.—The plant consists of eight buildings. The girls' building is a large stone structure with frame annex, all with two floors. Here are located the schoolrooms and chapel, kitchen and dining room, girls' dormitories, bathroom, and lavatories. This building is old and dingy, with dark rooms and passages. It is now being repainted inside and partly replastered.

The boys' building is a beautiful stone edifice with three floors. The basement is in bad condition. A floor is laid about 2 feet from the earth. The space under this floor is without ventilation, and is wet, musty, and unhealthful. The kindergarten room was located in this basement. Early last spring every member of the kindergarten class and the teacher were sick simultaneously. Another room was provided and the trouble ceased at once. I have reported on the condition of this basement before, and recommended that a cement floor be put down. The walls of this building are cracked. I do not consider it unsafe, but the cracks are widening. It should be examined by an architect at once and measures taken for its repair.

A commissary and shop, laundry, two barns, crib, wagon, and cow sheds are the remaining buildings. All are frame structures in fair repair. One barn will be reshingled. The roofs of all buildings should be repainted.

The water system has been very unsatisfactory, the supply being pumped by wind power, which is irregular and inconstant. Thanks to your efforts and the generosity of the Department, a new gasoline engine has been allowed, together with material for increasing the height of the tank. When these improvements are instituted, the many inconveniences resulting from an inadequate water supply will cease to exist.

Improvements.—A sewer system is an absolute necessity at this school. The cesspools under the outhouses are an unbearable nuisance and a serious menace to the health of the pupils and employees. These vaults have not been cleaned for two years. Natural advantages make the laying of a sewer a very easy matter. The drainage of the school site west toward Black Bear Creek is excellent, the fall being 1 foot in a distance of 15 feet. Nine hundred feet of 8-inch vitrified tiling for the main, with 400 feet of 4-inch tiling for laterals, all to be properly laid, will greatly improve the sanitation of this school. Such a system will carry to the creek 900 feet west of the school buildings all sewage from kitchen, laundry, bathrooms, and outhouses. The labor of instituting this system can be performed by school and agency force.

Neither the kitchen nor bakery are properly equipped. The range is old, worn, and inefficient. The tank for heating water is worn out. The oven in the bakery should be replaced by a new one.

Schoolroom work.—The Pawnee children are active, intelligent, and obedient. They readily adapt themselves to boarding-school life, and respond to the efforts of their instructors. They are not healthy. Some form of tuberculosis afflicts many of them.

The work in the schoolrooms has, in the main, been satisfactory. Besides the usual schoolroom training, much attention has been given to business accounts, use and value of money, and making change, care of health, morals and manners, etc. An exhibit of the schoolroom and industrial work sent to the Charleston meeting received the commendation of the Superintendent of Indian Schools.

Industrial training.—The industries connected with housekeeping in all its branches are taught the girls. Great care is taken to fit them for "home makers." Special classes in cooking, baking, dairying, and dress cutting and fitting are maintained. Details of girls are required to prepare, cook, and serve meals at table until they do it well. Classes are kept under the instruction of the seamstress until they are proficient in dressmaking. Details in these classes are not changed monthly. Fine sewing, embroidery, and fancy work receive attention.

For the boys agriculture is the chief industry. At the suggestion of Supervisor A. O. Wright, an agricultural club was formed among the older boys. One acre was divided equally among ten of them, each boy's section being marked by numbered stakes. I furnished garden seed, plants, etc. The boys were to do the work and give me one-fourth of the crop as rent. They were to have a team and wagon to haul their produce to market. A prize was offered for the best garden. The boys assisted the industrial teacher and farmer in preparing and planting the school garden and received instruction and training which they immediately put to practical use on their own grounds. They were required to labor in the school garden and on the farm, and were given time to care for their own crop.

Their interest was intense and their work excellent. They would often leave the playground after supper to hoe and cultivate their crops. But one boy among the ten failed to produce a good crop. He became somewhat indolent, and as no force had been used to compel any of them to take part in the experiment, or to keep them interested and at work, I thought it best to allow him to fail rather than to force him to care for his section. The other boys became disgusted at his conduct and pointed with scorn at his weedy patch of inferior vegetables. The smaller boys and many of the girls were interested in the "boys' garden" and asked to visit it and see the crops.

Large quantities of garden vegetables were produced. The discouragement came in marketing the crop. The market was soon stocked. Their garden was as early as that of the regular truck farmers, but the latter were given the advantage by the merchants at Pawnee. Only a small portion was sold. I authorized the boys to give to their parents what they could not sell, which was much the greater portion of the crop. They were all well pleased and asked permission to "try again" next year. Their parents expressed pride and satisfaction in their children's undertaking.

I am well pleased with the results of the experiment and believe that much permanent good was accomplished. Each boy saw the results of faithful labor. The one partial failure supplied an example for contrast between the results of indolence and energy. I shall repeat the experiment next season and instruct the boys in marketing from house to house, thus giving them business experience that will benefit them throughout life.

I take pride in informing you of the success of our main industry—agriculture. In all our farm work the schoolboys take an important part. In fact, without their help a farm of the magnitude of ours could not be successfully operated, as we cultivate 170 acres. The force of employees are ably assisted by the boys, who are thus taught "to do by doing." We have produced on farm and in garden—

Wheat	bushels	1,385	Hay	tons	40
Corn	do	1,500	Cow peas	bushels	20
Oats	do	250	Pop corn	do	30
Onions	do	140	Turnips	do	40
Parsnips	do	50	Peaches	do	25
Tomatoes	do	125	Grapes	pounds	1,000
Potatoes	do	100	Cabbage	heads	3,000

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We have canned 750 quarts of tomatoes, 230 quarts of peaches, made 32 gallons of grape jelly, and have salted 100 gallons of cucumber pickles. We now have sufficient cabbage to make 2 barrels of sauerkraut. These articles will diversify the ration and will be healthful and palatable additions to our food supply.

Stock.—We have 4 mules, 2 horses, 58 head of cattle, and 70 head of hogs and pigs. With the exception of one team of mules, the work stock is excellent. The cattle are an inferior lot. Jersey bulls have been used until the herd consists of a set of mongrels unfit for beef and of very inferior dairy qualities. Your purchase of a Durham bull to head the herd will greatly improve the quality of the stock. The hogs are not as good as they should be. Judicious selection and breeding will improve them. New blood should be added with this end in view.

Employees.—This school has an excellent corps of employees. With a single exception in the industrial force, and one exception among the teachers, their work and conduct is commendable. Much credit is due them for the success attained.

The Department has seen fit to reduce our force by abolishing several positions. This is false economy. We shall strive to retain our efficiency, but this reduction is discouraging. Enough stock and grain, produced on the school farm, has been sold since March 1 to pay most of the salaries abolished.

Two Pawnee Indians were employed in the school when I took charge. My experience with them causes me to doubt the wisdom of employing Indians in the schools among their own people. Their work here was not satisfactory, and they failed to resist the influence of relatives and friends in the tribe.

I am grateful to Mr. W. B. Webb, the worthy and efficient agency clerk, for assistance, advice, and support. I heartily thank you for your generous support, frank criticism, and valuable direction.

Very respectfully submitted.

WM. A. LIGHT, *Superintendent.*

JOHN JENSEN, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PONCA SCHOOL.

PONCA BOARDING SCHOOL,
Whiteagle, Okla., August 12, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting my first annual report of the Ponca Boarding School. My experience here dates from December 11, 1899, and of course this report is incomplete.

The school is located 3 miles south of Whiteagle station and 7 miles south of Ponca City.

The former superintendent told me that it was very hard work to get the children in school last fall, and that they ran away almost as fast as they were brought in. When I came he had 91 in school. Within twenty days after there had been almost as many runaways as there had been days elapsed. I decided to make runaways a special topic, and was so successful that the last attempt to run away was January 3, 1900.

The enrollment for the year was 119. The largest average for any one month was 108. Yet there are quite a number at home that are of school age, and we hope to carry at least 110 during the entire next year.

The old Indians are much harder to manage than the pupils. The Ponca "institutions" are dying as hard as did Rome; yet they recognize the inevitable. They much fear that they will live to see the time when the Ponca language will be a dead language. Yet I think by fairness, kindness, and firmness this opposition can be overcome. I always permit them to do just as they please just so long as they please to do right.

The health of the pupils has been excellent. There have been no deaths and no severe cases of illness since December 11, 1899; the sick rooms [illegible]ve been of little use to us.

The work in the schoolrooms and kindergarten has been excellent. The kindergarten has been handicapped on account of having no room and not sufficient supplies. The closing exercises I thought did honor to the school.

I must admit that I have not given the schoolrooms the assistance that I should on account of the greater need in the industrial department. The industrial work has not imposed upon the pupils' schoolroom work, however. They attend school one-half of each day and work the other half. The work in the industrial department is divided into three classes, and the pupils are changed from one to the other every thirty days. Our work is simply necessary work of existence, but the lesson that it may teach is the "paramount issue." If we get the shops—blacksmith and carpenter—that you are figuring on loaning us from the agency next year, I think we can have some embryogenic mechanics, besides doing our own work.

Almost the entire farm—the yard, garden, orchards, hog lot, and barnyard—was refenced this year. The barbed wire in the yard, orchard, and hog-lot and barn-lot fence has been replaced by pickets, boards, and woven wire. The barn has been reroofed and overhauled generally.

The grading of the yard, barnyard, and grounds generally has been one of our greatest tasks. The work is not complete yet, but it will take only a short time to complete and hold it. Had it not been for wheel scrapers that you got, it would have been a very hard job.

The farm has fertile soil, and the climate here is good. We have about 60 acres of corn. The prospect is good for about 35 bushels per acre. Twenty acres of oats; they were not good; they were too thin on the ground and fell before harvest; the yield was 483 bushels. Twelve acres of new ground in water and musk melons, cucumbers, and squashes; the prospects are immense.

The garden is one of the best I have ever seen in an Indian school. There are about 2½ acres. The school could not consume the vegetables, and the old Indians carried all home that they wanted.

The orchards, two of them, have been unfortunate. They served in past years for a part of a feed lot for cattle, and of course the trees are largely small sprouts and seedlings. They are fenced now with a fence that will last almost indefinitely, and have been well trimmed and cultivated. I think that the orchards will be fair in a few years. There are about 300 peach trees, 100 apple trees, and 20 cherry trees. The peach trees have about one-fourth of a crop and the cherries the same, but the apples have none.

The school has 18 head of cattle, 7 calves, 2 horses, 3 mules, and 40 hogs. That is not a sufficient amount of stock for a farm of 380 acres of good land. A few of the cattle are crossed with Jersey stock. These, I think, should be sold and replaced by beef cattle. The teams are old, and should be replaced by young ones and more of them. We should have at least three good teams. The hogs are excellent in every respect.

The laundry is very poor, but you have already formulated relief for it. The same is true of the coal and meat house. The top of the main building is in a poor condition, but the improvements now authorized will give room for all the pupils that the Ponca school will ever have.

The water system is imperfect. The water is pumped from a well by a small pump and windmill. It is necessary for both the pump and the windmill to work perfectly to supply the demand. There is no fire protection except buckets, barrels, and a few three-fourth-inch hydrants in the building. The pupils are given a fire drill once a week.

There is no sewerage. The absence of fire protection and sewerage in this place is dangerous to life, health, and property.

The Indians say that they are much pleased to see improvements being made, and like for their children to learn how to do such work. The children at the close of the school appeared to be happy and enjoying good health. The old folks were contented and cheerful. The employees are earnest and zealous. Everyone, from the agent to the lowest place in the school, with a few exceptions, has worked and used all available means to make the school a success. With such energy and harmony this school can not fail to make great progress the coming year.

Thanking you, the Department, and the other school employees here for past favors, and hoping the future will be as well, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

GASPER EDWARDS, *Superintendent.*

J. JENSEN, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OTO SCHOOL.

OTO BOARDING SCHOOL,
Oto Subagency, Okla.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Oto school.

School was opened on the 4th of September with 75 pupils in attendance. During the first week 5 more entered. At the end of the first month 5 pupils were transferred to Chilocco Training School. In November 2 pupils, who had been away from the reservation up to that time, came in, and in April I admitted 3 pupils only 4 years of age at the solicitation of their parents. The total enrollment for the year was 86, with an average attendance of about 79. Every child on the reservation physically able was in school. The average age of pupils was slightly more than 8 years.

In this connection I desire to recommend and urge the discontinuation of the custom heretofore practiced of transferring very young pupils to the training schools. When children of 14 years of age or younger enter a training school for three years, their time expires just when they are of an age to receive the greatest benefit from such training as the higher schools give, and it is seldom that they are willing to reenter for another term, but come back to the reservation, where the benefit of their training is soon lost. If, on the other hand, the pupils were kept in their reservation school until about 17 years of age and then transferred to a training school for a term of five years, I believe the apparent retrogression of returned pupils would be far less frequent.

The health of the pupils was good throughout the year, one case of typhoid fever contracted in camp and an epidemic of mumps in a mild form being the only sickness of any consequence.

There were raised at the school last year 1,400 bushels of corn, 625 bushels of oats, and about 40 tons of hay, which proved ample for the subsistence of the stock. The prospect that there will be an abundance of feed for the coming winter is very good.

During the year the water system was entirely remodeled. We now have a large tank upon a 35-foot tower, a new line of 2-inch pipe between the tank and the well, which is 1,350 feet distant and across Red Rock Creek. In place of the windmill formerly used to pump the water, we now have a 4-horsepower gasoline engine.

Needs.—A new sewerage system should be built at the school without delay. The sewer now in use is inadequate to our needs, and when put in was so poorly laid that we are constantly troubled with stoppages and breaks.

The bathing system is also very poor and should be replaced with the ring system of baths. As we have a good heater, this change could be made at a very moderate cost.

The public highway now runs through the middle of the school plant and causes great discomfort and inconvenience on account of the flying road dust, and also prevents doing anything toward making the surroundings pleasant and sightly. A very little work and the construction of a bridge across Red Rock Creek will take the travel one-half mile west to the section line. This being done, we can put the entire plant under one fence and can tear down the present division fences, which are at best very unsightly.

To yourself, for the courtesy and hearty support shown me, and to the employees, who have worked loyally and faithfully for the success of the Oto school, I desire to express my sincere thanks.

Very respectfully,

H. H. JOHNSON, *Superintendent.*

J. JENSEN, *United States Indian Agent*

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON AMONG PAWNEES.

PAWNEE AGENCY, *July 2, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor of making my second report as matron to the Pawnees.

I find my work very interesting. I now have won their confidence, and they come to me gladly for instruction and advice. I find them affectionate and teachable, very fond of commendation, and very much afraid of being ridiculed.

They are surely children of a larger growth, and, like children, they will follow the example of those with whom they associate, and I am sorry to say that in many instances the "civilization" that surrounds them is not of the best; so in mingling with the "white man" they have taken up many of his vices, and in consequence we have many evils to combat that would not be found in an unallotted reservation.

Since coming among them my object has been to teach them that I was sent to be their helper and guide; that I am ever ready to assist and advise, and I see a general looking up in many ways. They are more cleanly; many of the men have cut off their long hair. They are paying

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more attention to the marriage vow. Many have obtained a license and have been married by a minister or judge.

There have been fewer deaths this year, but many have been sick, and I have frequently been to see some of the afflicted ones, ten or twelve times, assisting in preparing nourishing food and encouraging them.

The Pawnees wish for a hospital and nurse to care for their sick ones, which would be a wise provision, as many do not have proper care during sickness. There are several blind children that should be placed in an institution for educating the blind, and a number of orphans who should be wards of the Government, whose annuities should be held in trust for them until they have graduated and are ready to make homes for themselves.

We have held services almost every Sabbath morning during the year, have given away hundreds of picture papers and cards, and have tried to exemplify the Golden Rule.

Respectfully submitted.

Mrs. SARAH E. MURRAY, *Field Matron.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR SAUK AND FOX AGENCY.

SAUK AND FOX AGENCY, OKLA., *August 31, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of the Sauk and Fox Agency in Oklahoma for the year ending June 30, 1900.

Location.—This agency is located on a 160-acre reservation 6 miles south from Stroud, Lincoln County, Okla., which is the railroad station and telegraphic point, with which there is telephone connection. There is a daily mail, with passenger accommodations between this agency and Stroud.

The Sauk and Fox Mission Boarding School is located on a 640-acre reservation adjoining the agency reservation on the northeast.

The Absentee Shawnee Boarding School is located on a 470-acre reservation 40 miles southwest of this agency and 1 mile south of Shawnee, Okla., on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad, Shawnee being the post-office and telegraphic point, with telephone connections.

The Sacred Heart Mission (contract school) is located 65 miles southwest of this agency in Pottawatomie County, Okla. The railroad station and telegraphic point is Shawnee, Okla., and the post-office address is Sacred Heart, Okla.

The following table shows the population of the different tribes under this agency:

Citizen Potawatomi		1,722
Males above 18 years of age	647	
Females above 14 years of age	626	
Children between 6 and 16	449	
Absentee Shawnee		509
Males above 18 years of age	152	
Females above 14 years of age	187	
Children between 6 and 16	161	
Sauk and Fox		467
Males above 18 years of age	129	
Females above 14 years of age	146	
Children between 6 and 16	106	
Iowa		90
Males above 18 years of age	23	
Females above 14 years of age	33	
Children between 6 and 16	26	
Total number of four tribes		2,788

This table shows a decrease of 40 in the Sauk and Fox tribe since the last annual report, the decrease being the result of the smallpox epidemic and a gradual decrease in number of births in this tribe, a condition becoming more apparent each year among these people, caused principally by the dissipation of the men and excessive use of liquor.

Indians.—The Sauk 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-year trust period was extended to fifteen years, thus barring sale or taxation until the year 1906.

Since the allotment of their lands there have been nearly 100 deaths among the original allottees. This has placed a large quantity of their land in the hands of heirs, who are unable to use it to advantage. They dispute among themselves as to their respective right to these lands, and will probably ask the next Congress

to permit them to sell or partition the lands of deceased allottees, feeling that the relationship can be better settled now than to wait until the expiration of twenty-five years, when many of the older members of the tribe will be dead. Other deaths occur among heirs, thus making the distribution so scattered that settlements will be very difficult to accomplish.

In addition to their lands, the Sauk 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.

In the appropriation bill passed by the last Congress the Sauk and Fox Indians are permitted to draw $50,000 of their surplus land money. During the smallpox epidemic their houses and effects were destroyed to stamp out the germ of disease; this left them in destitute condition, and necessitated a large payment that they might be enabled to rebuild and furnish their homes.

I can not say much for the progress of the males of this tribe. There are a few of them who are making good citizens, but the majority are addicted to the use of liquor, are very worthless, and make no use of advantages given them. They have enough money to supply the necessities of life, are not compelled to work; hence their condition.. With the females it is different; they get little money except from their labor. The schoolgirls are bright and good workers and are filling many positions in the service; to them the tribe must look for advancement.

The Absentee Shawnee Indians received their allotments in 1890. The treaty specified that these allotments should be held in trust by the United States for a period of twenty-five years, but by act of Congress dated August 15, 1894, they are permitted to sell all but 80 acres of each allotment, or, if they are nonresident of this Territory, they may sell the whole of their allotment. They received from 40 to 320 acres per capita, according to age of allottee and quality of land.

This tribe of Indians receive no annuities; they depend upon rents from their lands and their labor for support. Many of them, being thrown upon their own resources, are learning the value of money and its use. It goes hard with the old members of the tribe, but with the younger portion the good effect is apparent, and they are seeking employment with fair success. The children are bright and good workers and are becoming prosperous.

School facilities have not been sufficient to accommodate all the children, but plans are now under way to add to the school plant and increase the capacity to 150 pupils, which will accommodate all their children.

The Citizen Potawatomi Indians have received their allotments. They receive no annuities and are in most cases self-supporting. The same rules govern the sale of their allotments that apply to the Shawnee. Many of them have sold their land, left the Territory, and are engaged at all trades. Those that occupy their lands are doing well; some of their farms far excel their white neighbors. They are the most progressive Indians under this agency.

The Iowa Indians were allotted in 1891, receiving 80 acres per capita. Their lands are among the most fertile in Oklahoma, the income from which, together with their annuity, affords them a good living, with the result that none of them do any work. They spend most of their time visiting with other tribes. Most of them speak English, and their children all attend school.

Leasing.—There are now on the records of this office 680 farming and grazing leases, paying an annual rental of from 15 cents to $3.25 per acre. The lease funds of this agency amounted to $30,053.67 during the fiscal year 1900. This amount will be much increased during the present year, as there are many more acres in cultivation. The old leases are expiring, and new leases now being executed will call for more than double the consideration stipulated in old contracts.

More attention should be given to the character and value of improvements to be placed on Indian lands. The cash rental has been so high that lessees could not afford to put much money into the improvements, so that at the expiration of three years the Indian has a good body of land in cultivation, but the buildings as a rule are worthless. Constructed only for temporary shelter, they soon go to ruin. This has been a source of much complaint during the past year, but all new leases now being executed will look more to this part of the contracts.

This office, now being supplied with more clerical help, will be better able to look after the lease work and the interests of the allottees.

Sales of Indian lands.—Since July 1, 1899, there has been paid to Indians through this office for the sale of their lands $47,393, representing the sale of 7,991 acres of land at from $2.50 to $25 per acre. The act of Congress permitting allottees under the act of 1872 to sell the lands will place a large amount of good land upon the market that will bring from $10 to $30 per acre, this land being as a rule in a better state of cultivation than other allotments.

The Citizen Potawatomi and Absentee Shawnee Indians are the only tribes under this agency permitted to sell their lands. The effect of these sales is a ques-

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tion. Some of the Indians make good use of the money and are putting themselves in a position to be independent; others squander it in drink and gambling. This class, however, never will amount to anything under most favorable circumstances and are sooner or later brought to realize that they must work for themselves. They serve as an example to others not to be so profligate.

Smallpox.—Thirty-four cases of smallpox were treated at this agency during the fiscal year 1900, 32 being in the Absentee Shawnee school and 2 at Stroud, Okla. No deaths occurred and the spread of disease prevented.

Sale of liquor to Indians.—The sale of liquor to Indians at this agency has received a severe check; a drunken Indian on the reservation is a rare occurrence. This result is obtained by diligent prosecution of whisky peddlers and the prompt arrest of all Indians who come onto the reservation intoxicated. All of the surrounding towns have saloons from which the Indians get liquor. It is almost impossible to stop the traffic, as the Indians are unwilling witnesses.

Buildings.—The buildings at this agency are in need of repairs, which I hope to have completed this year, estimates now being in for necessary material and labor.

Employees.—The position of additional farmer at this agency has been abolished and more clerical force put into the office, thus affording sufficient clerical help to care for the rapidly increasing work of this agency in the land department.

The necessity of a farmer is becoming apparent, as it is an impossibility for me to visit the leased allotments, appraise the lands sold, and give necessary time to the office work.

Reports of the two boarding schools are submitted herewith.

I am pleased to note that the present employees of this agency are efficient, industrious, and harmonious, and I believe the affairs of this agency were never in better condition, for which I wish to express my appreciation of your cooperation in securing this result and the many favors extended by you to this office.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LEE PATRICK,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SAUK AND FOX SCHOOL.

SAUK AND FOX AGENCY, OKLA., *August 3, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report for the Sauk and Fox Mission School, Sauk and Fox Agency, Okla.

Location.—As stated in my report for 1899, this school is located 6 miles from Stroud, Okla., a city on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, with which we have telephone connections and from which we receive a daily mail.

In direct contrast to the year 1899, the year 1900 has been one of unusual satisfaction to the management and remarkable advancement on the part of the pupils. To you and to the Indian Office, who so actively assisted me in clearing away undesirable employees with which we were last year burdened, I am especially thankful. Every change has been for the betterment of the school, and while all employees have not been experts in their departments, they have labored together so willingly and harmoniously as to secure many of those results which go to make Indian education successful. For tangible results, as compared with former years, I would most respectfully refer you to the following table of enrollment, attendance, number of employees, cost per capita, etc., gleaned from reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and from the records of this office:

Year.	Enrollment June 30.	Average attendance for year.	Percentage of enrollment of average attendance.	Number of employees.	Pupils to each employee.	Runaways.	Runaways returned.	Percentage of runaways returned.	Cost per capita.
1891	70	50	71 1/3	11	4 4/11	No records here.			$146.09
1892	63	43	68 4/11	11	3 9/11	No records here.			174.35
1893	102	74	72 50/100	17	4 4/17	12	7	57	155.67
1894	86	68	79 1/16	14	4 9/14	21	14	66	145.32
1895	91	74	81 3/13	16	4 13/16	78	67	85 9/13	169.32
1896	91	73	74 6/13	13	5 0/13	33	28	84 9/11	178.30
1897	91	72	79 3/11	15	4 11/15	22	17	77 3/11	162.25
1898	94	88	91 11/16	16	5 7/16	17	13	76 7/17	130.30
1899	103	73	70 69/100	16	4 7/16	162	64	92 33/100	151.97
1900	88	81	92 1/11	14	5 11/14	6	6	100	130.95

You will note that while the enrollment of 1900 has been exceeded six times during the last ten years, the average attendance for the year has been exceeded but once, and that the average attendance for the year has been a greater per cent of the enrollment June 30 than during any other year in the last decade.

That the light enrollment as compared to 1899 may not be charged to our account, I may say that of the pupils enrolled here during 1899 22 have been enrolled in other schools, principally Haskell, 8 have died, and 3 married, so that we could not possibly have them during 1900. Five others were not returned on account of age and because it was thought their presence would be injurious to the school. It was intended that 2 of them should be sent away to school, but correspondence with both Carlisle and Haskell failed to find them places. This makes our total loss 38, to offset which we have enrolled 17 who have never been in school before and several who have been out for a time. Our attendance, too, has been bona fide. We have enrolled neither infants, dangers on, nor visitors. Our runaway pupils have been fewer, too, and a greater per cent of them returned than ever before.

In the table it will also be noted that we have had more pupils to each employee than ever before, and that the per capita cost of maintaining the school has never shown up so well except once, 1898, which year was preceded by several expensive years and followed by another. The plant as a whole is, I believe, in better condition than at the end of 1899, so that the light expense can not be charged to repairs not made.

Improvements.—During the year we have built 1 mile of new wire fence and rebuilt over 2 miles, taking out the old posts and replacing them with new. All the posts were made by school labor and fence built by same. We have inclosed 2 acres in a hog lot with a board and wire fence, posts 8 feet apart. We have inclosed the garden and the unprotected part of the school campus with a 4-wire fence. We re-sided and painted the barn and placed a new floor in the stable part, besides making many minor improvements about buildings and grading up the grounds around them.

The grounds present a decided improvement, and the flowers planted and cultivated by the ladies are a source of much gratification to ourselves, and many complimentary remarks by visitors. Nor are these remarks without reason, for we have large, well-kept beds of sweet peas, geraniums, begonias, chrysanthemums, phlox, petunias, nasturtiums, four-o'clocks, zenias, marigolds, cosmos, and portulaca, cypress, and morning-glories in abundance, with four as fine beds of cannas as one would wish to see, besides vistaria, clematis, jasmine, honeysuckle, and roses which have only been planted a year and from which we do not expect much for a season or two, together with a profusion of house plants which one rarely sees outside of a greenhouse. For these we are especially indebted to the zeal and industry of the matron and teachers.

Farm.—Aside from the improvements mentioned we have sowed and harvested 20 acres of oats, planted and cultivated 20 acres of corn, 16 of cane, and 3 of garden, and sowed 8 acres of alfalfa, besides caring for the school stock, which now consists of 6 horses, 15 cows, 13 yearlings, 11 calves, and 40 head of hogs.

The cattle are in prime condition and should, with proper management, furnish all the butter and milk needed by the school. I have not, however, been able to secure this management, the result of which is that no butter has been made and frequently milk for tea and coffee has been lacking. I might add that the industrial teacher has had charge of the milking during the past year. We shall endeavor to secure better results in the dairy department during the coming year. This failure to secure sufficient milk for household purposes has not, however, been without some recompense, for what has been our loss has been gain for the young stock and we now have as fine a lot of calves and yearlings as there is in this part of the country.

Domestic economy.—Under the able management of the matron the different domestic departments have kept their work well in hand. Buildings have been kept in good order, simple ornamentation of dormitories and play rooms has been effected, and both boys and girls taught many things which can not but be of benefit to them in later years.

Of the sewing room especial mention should be made for the reason that a change in the head of that department was advocated by me at the beginning of the year and allowed by the Commissioner soon afterwards. Immediately upon the installment of the new seamstress the quality of the work began to improve. Youth, inexperience, and associates, however, were a serious handicap to her, but time and a change of associates overcame this in part, and during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year more and better work was accomplished in the sewing room than in any two preceding quarters since I have been at the school. This, too, at a time when there was no assistant, for it was found advisable to detail this employee to other work for the greater part of the time.

Literary.—As stated in another connection, remarkable advancement on the part of the children has been made in this department. We have had the services of two very efficient, well-equipped, and hard-working teachers and a kindergartner, who, though not experienced in Indian work, has been very successful and has been ever ready to assist wherever her assistance has been needed. Such a trio could hardly fail of securing good results.

Evening sessions were maintained throughout the year as was Sunday school on Sunday mornings and chapel exercises in the evening. The different holidays were appropriately observed, Christmas with a Christmas tree and literary exercises, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, and Closing Day with literary programmes, and May Day with a picnic and May pole. In all of these events the children acquitted themselves very creditably and were much benefited thereby.

Social features.—We have endeavored to bring the boys and girls together frequently and to teach them how to behave in each other's presence. On each week, under the supervision of the principal teacher, the large girls have entertained the large boys at the sitting room of the former, where games, such as crokinole, checkers, dominoes, etc., were indulged in, and where, after a pleasant hour of such amusements, refreshments were served. On the same evening in the kindergarten the kindergartner interested the middle-sized boys and girls with games, stories, songs, etc. Croquet and ice cream parties have been held in which the children enjoyed themselves very much, and, I am sure, derived many needed lessons in etiquette.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been unusually good. With the exception of a few cases of la grippe and pneumonia, which were all successfully treated by the agency physician, nothing serious has developed. No accidents of a serious nature have occurred.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of the school is good. Its location is probably second to none in the service to secure good drainage. The sewerage system of the school, though not extensive, is efficient, as is also the ventilating system.

Official visitors.—Our visitors for the year have been confined to an inspector and a special agent. Both of these gentlemen visited the school and made suggestions which have been helpful. Whether or not any official notice of the school was taken I am unable to say. No purely school officials have visited us.

I have to state that the coming year gives promise of as good results as the past. Some improvements are needed, but they will be made the subject of future communications. Thanking you and the Indian Office for assistance given in the past, and hoping that we shall merit more in the future, I am,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORACE J. JOHNSON,
Superintendent.

LEE PATRICK, *United States Indian Agent.*

REF0073960

REPORTS CONCERNING INDIANS IN OREGON.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF GRANDE RONDE AGENCY.

GRANDE RONDE SCHOOL, OREG., *August 18, 1900.*

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, 1900.

Population of tribes (including pupils away at school):

Clackamas	60
Umpqua	88
Rogue River	54
Wapato	22
Santiam	29
Yamhill	35
Cow Creek	33
Lakmiut	31
Marys River	46
Total	404

An increase of 22, as shown by last year's report, caused by Indians moving in who have lived off the reservation for many years.

Males above 18 years of age	119
Females above 14 years of age	124
School children between 6 and 16 years of age	110

Sanitary condition has been good during the entire year. The monthly sanitary reports show births 7, deaths 6.

The crops have been fairly good for the past season. In fact, so far the crops are showing better than with the white farmers outside. Although all tillable land was sown during the past season, we will fall short in the crops, both wheat and oats. I estimate wheat 4,000 bushels and oats 24,000 bushels. I also estimate that over 300 tons of hay were cut, cured, and stowed away for winter use, between 70 and 80 tons being sold to the United States for agency and school stock, 32 different Indians supplying this hay. The Grande Ronde Indians continue to improve in their farming and quite a number are improving their stock.

Roads.—The roads are kept in very fair condition. The county road running through the reservation from east to west was greatly improved the past season, the county spending between $600 and $700 in cash, the work being done by Indians under the supervision of a white man.

Heretofore the road supervisors were appointed by the county court, but at the last session of the State legislature a law was enacted providing for the election of supervisors in the same manner as other county officers; and having our own district, known as the Grande Ronde road district, set aside by the county court, I called the attention of the Indians to the fact that, as citizens, they were entitled to the office of road supervisor. Quite a number were interested, so that the Republican and Democratic parties, in convention assembled, placed the names of certain Indians as regular candidates for the office of road supervisor on their respective tickets, the Republican candidate being elected by a large majority.

Civilization.—The Indians of the Grande Ronde reservation adopted the white man's dress years ago, and they can be truly classed as civilized Indians. The great majority are self-supporting. Besides the grain and hay raised on their farms they sold about $600 worth of chittam bark and $1,700 to $2,000 worth of baskets, all obtained through their own labor. Nearly all speak the English language, and would be good, sober, and industrious people were it not for a low class of whites in the neighborhood who furnish them whisky.

For crops raised, see statistics herewith submitted.

School.—I think the past year was the most successful that this school ever experienced. The children were kept more steadily in school than ever before. Number enrolled 89, average attendance 78, although we have had in school most of the time 84.

The school farm has done fairly well, considering the season, the grain averaging one-half or less to the acre all over this part of the State. The garden, about 6 acres, was well taken care of by the boys, the greater part being used for potatoes, of which I estimate 400 bushels; we will also have a supply of carrots, turnips, rutabagas, cabbage, etc. During the season we had peas, beans, radish, lettuce, and other vegetables for table use.

The household affairs have been conducted under the supervision of the matron and have been very satisfactory; the children all seem to be interested in their work and do their best to excel. Special attention has been given to teaching the girls in the kitchen, sewing room, and laundry. They have been taught to make bread, pies, and do general cooking, also make and mend clothing as well as washing, ironing, and general housework.

The boys have been taught gardening, building fence, the care of school stock, such as cows, horses, etc. Most of the year we have had a good supply of milk and butter. This is a matter that I hope to improve by improving our school stock, most of our cows being old and of inferior breed.

The sanitary condition of the school is good, there having been little or no sickness during the past year. One of our youngest pupils was taken sick at home during the Christmas holidays and was never able to come to school afterwards, dying during the summer.

Schoolroom.—There was a great improvement in the schoolroom exercises during the latter part of the session; a great deal more energy was displayed and the mental advancement made by the children was very decided. In fact, I am well pleased with our literary department as now organized, and have every reason to believe that the children will improve and show greater progress in the schoolroom work the coming session. Our two teachers are efficient and very earnest in their work, making every effort to interest and encourage the children in their studies. The entertainments given by the children at Christmas and at the ending of the school year were very satisfactory and greatly enjoyed by the parents.

In conclusion, I desire to acknowledge official courtesies and thank the Department for the support I have received.

Very respectfully,

ANDREW KERSHAW,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR KLAMATH AGENCY.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREG., *September 24, 1900.*

SIR: The Klamath Reservation lies at the base of the Cascade Range of mountains on the east, at an average elevation of over 4,000 feet. Its surface is diversified, consisting of lake and river basins and pine-covered hills. The lowlands bordering the lakes and rivers are fertile and afford fine pasturage for stock, and furnish quite large areas of wet lands which abound in grass suitable for hay. The pine lands are also, as a rule, well suited for pasturable purposes.

Large areas are already fenced by the Indians, who take readily to stock raising, and are provident enough to put up hay for their animals. I estimate that not less than 10,000 tons of excellent hay have been provided by the Indians themselves for use during the coming winter. The pine lands, of which there are probably not less than a thousand square miles of good timber on the reservation, will doubtless some day represent much value. These afford ample material for improving the allotted lands, and are so distributed as to be convenient to every portion of the reservation.

The only sawmill now in operation on the reservation, the antiquated water mill located at this agency, and constructed thirty years ago, can not begin to supply the lumber required for use by the Indians in improving their lands. Age and long use have impaired its capabilities, and thirty years of almost continuous operation have exhausted the available timber for many miles. It is a source of gratification that Congress, at your solicitation and through the active assistance of our Congressional delegation, appropriated $3,000 to provide us with a steam sawmill to take the place of the ancient steam mill which was destroyed at Yainax by fire on June 10, 1899. The lumbering industry is so important on this reservation that I feel confident that should Congress make an appropriation to compensate the Indians for their lands which were excluded by the boundary survey of 1871 they would themselves appropriate a large sum toward the erection of an extensive sawmill plant at the junction of Williamson and Sprague rivers—an ideal locality for the purpose.

The Klamath Reservation is favored in many ways aside from the forests and fertile lands. Its climate is dry and not subject to sudden changes of temperature. The summers are cool and pleasant, and the winters, even at our considerable altitude, are not very severe. No locality in the world perhaps is so excellently supplied with clear, pure water. Our great springs, many of them affording several

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thousand inches of water each, are the marvel of all newcomers, and afford, in many localities, excellent water power and convenient means of irrigation. The clear, cold streams still abound in trout of several varieties, although the great fame of Spring Creek, Williamson River, and other streams have attracted many anglers from afar whose skill has perceptibly reduced the number of fish which these beautiful streams afford.

The millions of waterfowl which in early days swarmed about our lakes and marsh lands are no longer seen in great numbers, and the prairie chickens and sage hens, which abounded in the uplands, are almost extinct. This change is perhaps partly due to the fact that the Indian is himself a fine marksman and possesses improved arms, but more to the merciless greed of the white hunter, who, in localities adjacent to the reservation, made for many years unceasing war upon the feathered tribe.

We no longer permit shooting by tourists and travelers on the reservation, and allow no fishing for commercial purposes and only temperately for use and sport by visitors. The fish afforded by these streams is a valuable resource to the Indians, and as the reservation furnishes some rare localities for the purpose the Government would confer a great favor upon our people, not only upon the Indians who reside upon the reservation, but to the numerous white settlers of southern Oregon and northern California upon the Klamath River, by establishing fish hatcheries upon the sources of that great stream upon this reservation. Spring Creek, which rises at once from the earth with a volume of thousands of inches of clear, cold water, would probably afford an ideal locality for a fish hatchery, and I earnestly hope the matter of establishing a hatchery there will have your attention.

Irrigation.—A matter of great interest here has not had much attention this summer. Under the authority granted for a preliminary irrigation survey last year, about five months' time was spent by Engineer Eugene B. Henry, with two assistants, in this work. The first ditch surveyed was to convey the water of Crooked Creek from its source, within about 5 miles of the agency, across the allotments of a number of Indians, to the school and agency farms. About 3 miles of this ditch was opened without delay by the Indians interested and with such assistance as we were able to furnish from the agency, and the result has been almost phenomenal in the increased productiveness of the Indian allotments through which it proceeds. This initial work in irrigation has proven an important object lesson to the Indians, and will assist us greatly in our opening up of more expensive and elaborate canals upon the reservation.

The conflicting interests of the various allottees has caused no little contention, even among the few concerned in this rather unimportant initial enterprise. This suggests the importance of an organization of interested parties upon a plan of mutual cooperation which shall not disregard the rights of any individual, and which shall combine all in labor for the common benefit. The work of extending the irrigation surveys was not continued this year, although the system is far from complete. I suppose it is the plan of the Department to proceed with the work of construction as soon as practicable, postponing the work of making additional surveys until ditches already surveyed shall be completed.

Among the irrigation enterprises which have not yet been initiated is the one which contemplates diverting from its old channel the Yamsay River, the principal affluent of the Klamath marsh. The water of this stream could be carried in ditches around the bases of the hills bordering the dry prairies adjacent to the marsh, thus making productive many thousands of acres of fertile uplands, while the withholding of the water from the lowlands would reclaim vast areas of the swamp land, now too wet for use, and convert it into profitable meadow.

Under date of February 16, 1900, I submitted Mr. E. B. Henry's report of his preliminary irrigation survey, with estimates of means required to commence opening the three principal ditches surveyed by him, upon the assumption that as there is much difficult work to be done in opening these principal ditches, viz, the Syacan River, Williamson River, and Modoc Point ditches, the Indians could not be depended upon to do more than half the work of construction without compensation. I am of the opinion, however, that those who are interested in each locality can be so combined and led that they would do half the work of construction, even upon the most extensive canals. Mr. Henry's report was submitted under date of December 14, 1899, with a letter of my own somewhat in detail, and estimates of the expense of commencing construction work were submitted to your office February 16, 1900. I quote as follows from my letter of that date:

> The plans heretofore submitted will show the location of the important canals. I am hoping that the Indians will prove so appreciative of the importance of this work that they will voluntarily do half the construction work on the larger canals and practically all the work on the less important ones. Mr. Henry's estimates have been made with this idea in view. Assuming that the Indians will do half the work, an idea which may not prove correct when the test shall be made, the cost on these canals is approximated by Mr. Henry as follows:
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | Williamson River ditch | $1,850 |
> | Modoc Point | 3,900 |
> | Syacan River | 2,700 |
> | Total | 8,450 |
>
> If this amount can not be made available for beginning these important canals, one of them, say the Williamson River ditch, might be taken as the initial work, and actual construction work could be commenced as soon as the preliminary arrangements could be made. In my letter of February 10, 1900, I suggested the idea of having Irrigation Inspector Graves to come and look the ground over and assist with his practical advice in the irrigation work on this reservation. His personal attention would be invaluable. The Modoc Point ditch would make available for general field culture one of the most-favored localities on the reservation, approximating 15,000 acres. The Williamson River ditch would irrigate 5,000 acres, and the Syacan River ditch, carrying almost the entire volume of the Syacan River in summer time, would probably cover 30,000 acres of sandy bottom lands, a large portion of which would probably grow alfalfa successfully.
>
> The subject of irrigation is one of so much importance in the development of this reservation that I deeply regret not being able to report at this time the resumption of work this summer, either in construction work on the large ditches surveyed last year or in extending the surveys.

Klamath Boarding School.—We have had a prosperous year for this school. Miss Anna C. Egan has infused her tireless energy into the work and has enforced a positive and effective discipline. The average attendance has been quite up to the capacity of the school, and good progress has been made both in classroom work and in industrial occupations. The Indian girls become good housekeepers under the training they receive in the boarding house, laundry, and sewing room, under active and capable employees. Residences on the reservation show undoubtedly the good results of the training many of the Indian women have received at the Klamath school. The boys become skilled in industrial work, and many of those who have passed through the school and have taken up work on their own lands are to all intents and purposes capable husbandmen.

I regret exceedingly that the official list furnished us for the current year did not permit of the employment of apprentices. Three of these were heretofore allowed at $5 a month. This was an encouragement to the boys and enabled us to keep capable and deserving young men steadily enough in the shops, under competent instructors, to attain something like efficiency. I sincerely hope that this matter will have your earnest attention and that you will see your way clearly to allow us five apprentices in each school at $5 each per month.

The capacity of the buildings of this school are sufficient to provide for 110 pupils. During the first quarter of the past year, on account of an epidemic of measles, the attendance was meager, as explained in the accompanying report of Superintendent Egan. The maximum enrollment during the year was 126 and average attendance, after the epidemic subsided, something over 112. At the date of this report there are 114 in regular attendance, notwithstanding the fact that we sent a class of 9 pupils last spring to the Carlisle Training School in Pennsylvania. The pupils came in more promptly than ever before on the opening of school, and the outlook gives promise of a year of successful work.

The boys' dormitory building, heretofore reported upon as being greatly in need of repairs, has been thoroughly renovated and improved. Four new brick flues have been built, thus adding greatly to the comfort of the building and reducing to a minimum the danger from fire on account of defective stovepipes. The building has been carefully painted inside and out, under the supervision of a competent painter, and all available help is now employed in putting a new shingle roof upon the building, which will require about 70,000 shingles.

I am awaiting orders to proceed with the erection of the hospital building for the Klamath School, which the Department has so kindly authorized. This has long been a pressing need, and I am anxious to receive orders to proceed in its erection, so as to get the building inclosed before winter, if possible.

The additional improvements greatly needed at this school, heretofore the subject of numerous communications, are a complete water system for use and fire protection and an electric-lighting plant. These wants were included in the so-called McBride amendment to the Indian appropriation bill, but were discriminated against by a conference committee during the last session of Congress. The estimates upon which the McBride amendment was based were as follows:

Water system	$3,300
Electric plant	3,000

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A more elaborate estimate by a competent engineer for a complete water and sewerage system was submitted, under date of December 15, 1899, with plans, maps, and specifications. The cost of the water system, according to the engineer's estimates, would be $4,717, including, of course, high freights over the mountains on a large amount of heavy material. The plan contemplates a reservoir of masonry, to be erected on the hill near the agency spring, and a thoroughly modern and permanent system throughout. Such a system would last for many years, and would make practically safe a plant that accommodates an important and growing school, one so favorably situated that it may well be regarded as a permanent institution.

It would be unfair to fail to mention the success attained in gardening for the Klamath School, an ample supply of the hardier vegetables (not yet gathered) for the school having been successfully grown. This success is mainly due to the close attention and persistent efforts of Industrial Teacher Frank G. Butler.

The amount of hay put up on the agency and school farm was 210 tons; oats, grown and thrashed, 6,000 pounds; rye, 5,000 pounds.

Yainax Boarding School.—This school, 40 miles east of this agency, has had a prosperous year, although the attendance was rather less than during several previous years. From this reason we have lost the intermediate teacher. However, a vigorous effort is now making to fill up the school to a point fully up to its maximum capacity. In this I am sure we shall succeed, and hope to have the intermediate teacher restored at an early date. Having assurance of the early construction of a steam sawmill, we shall be able to increase the plant without great expense so as to provide comfortably for a number of additional pupils.

Mr. Egbert's statement that discipline has been almost perfect in the school during the year is true. Good order was maintained without severe government, and gratifying progress was made in all departments of the school. This school will greatly miss the ceaseless vigilance and unflagging industry of Prof. Knott C. Egbert, who has resigned from the superintendency, but we hope for an equal devotion to the work on the part of his successor.

The statistics of this school show the average attendance to have been 90; whole number attending one month or more during the year, 115—males, 55; females, 60; largest average attendance during any one month, 126. Mr. Egbert reports the number of pupils who can be comfortably maintained in this school, and without crowding, at 70. The authorized capacity, according to rules, is 86, though we are usually able to maintain an average of 100. As the Yainax School is contiguous to the allotments of the Modoc, Piute, and of many Klamath and Pit River Indians, an additional dormitory building would enable us to maintain a school that should give us an average attendance of 125, making it quite equal in capacity to our Klamath School.

The paramount need of the school seems to be a girls' dormitory, as has often been reported heretofore. At your suggestion I submitted plans for such a building under date of September 9, 1898. Two sets of estimates were submitted, one upon a plan furnished from your office, and another plan, somewhat similar to that of the girls' dormitory at the Klamath School. The estimates were as follows:

Expense, commissioners' plans	$5,274.25
Expense, agency plans	6,148.21

I much regret that the funds available did not admit of the construction of this much-needed building.

The facilities for utilizing the water from the spring are inadequate, and I would suggest that a good pump and a modern aerometer or other good wind engine would be a practicable means of applying the water, and at a very inconsiderable cost.

Much development work has been done in fencing and building, notwithstanding that since the destruction of the sawmill much of the lumber has been hauled by teams from Klamath Agency. The hay barn begun last year has been fully completed. It is 58 by 96 feet in size, and is ample for the storage of 100 tons of hay, and contains shed room for all the Yainax stock. A new pasture containing 440 acres has lately been fenced, and a combined court-house and jail is rapidly nearing completion. The garden, in which are grown all but the more tender vegetables, is, as usual, a success.

Roads.—As mentioned in my last annual report, I have paid especial attention to the matter of opening and improving roads on the reservation, and have fully organized all able-bodied Indians in this work; have established road districts, having them conform as nearly as possible to the police districts, and have appointed an intelligent Indian in each district as road supervisor. I believe every able-bodied Indian and white resident on the reservation has done his three days' work, the number of days required of each. Most of this labor was exhausted in opening a new road from Chaloquin Bridge, on Williamson River, via the rocky canyon of Sprague River, to a point on the road from the agency to Yainax, 5 miles distant, decreasing the distance by that number of miles between the two agencies and schools. Much of this road follows the ancient Klamath trail by way of the cave on Sprague River, and required heavy rock work. The bridge which spans Williamson River near the rapids was also rebuilt. The descendants of the ancient Klamath and Modoc warriors, who were among the most daring on this coast, prove themselves as energetic in peaceful labors as their ancestors were in war.

The old chiefs.—I stated in my last annual report that of twenty-six chiefs and headmen who signed the initial treaty at Council Grove, near this agency, October 14, 1864, only five remained. Now only three remain, Chiefs Pompey (Nóak-tan), of the Klamaths, and Chief George (Slack-i-tut), of the Modocs, having died since my last report. This leaves only Allan David (Boos-ká-you), Henry Blowe (Loló-to-bux), and Lelu, all old and feeble men. The first two were successively head chief of the Klamath tribe and were always friends and allies of the whites. The latter, Lelu, then chief of the Kow-um-kán subband of Klamaths, was a trusted scout, operating with our troops in the Modoc war. Their loyalty and good faith assisted us during the days of trial and danger on our frontiers, and being themselves strong and resolute they assisted us quite as much as our military arm in controlling the lawless spirits among our western tribes. They are now old and poor. Are they not justly entitled to some measure of relief from the Government which owes them much for their resolute loyalty in the early days? If means can be provided to afford them food and a small pension or gratuity, of, say, $10 a month, it would certainly be generosity well bestowed and a suggestive object lesson to our younger people. Neither would it continue very long as a demand upon the Treasury, for these old chiefs must soon follow their warriors to the home beyond.

The Klamath boundary question.—The Klamath boundary question remains a matter of paramount interest. The survey of the exterior boundaries having been completed in the field, and the report of the surveyor having been passed through both the office of the surveyor-general of Oregon and the General Land Office at Washington, I hope nothing can prevent this important question from coming up for Congressional action at the next session. The erroneous survey which excluded approximately 600,000 acres of land from the reservation occurred twenty-nine years ago, and the Indians have for many years endeavored to secure a fair and equitable adjustment of the matter, so far without definite result, although I believe through the efficient work of your office the matter will be presented without fail for Congressional action without unnecessary delay. In my last annual report I recited the history of this question somewhat in detail and feel assured if further facts are desired they will be ascertained upon the ground by a competent representative of the Department. I believe an impartial observer can not fail to determine that a great injustice was done the Indians in departing from the treaty description of the boundary in making the survey of 1871, and that they are honestly entitled to indemnification for their excluded lands.

Indian police and judges.—After another year's experience with the system of police patrol and the trial of Indian offenses by the Indian court, I reaffirm my faith in the effectiveness of this system. Since we have been allowed an additional judge, so that there are two in reach of each of the two agencies, Klamath and Yainax, where the terms of court are held each month alternately, we are able to secure prompt action when necessary to convene special terms of the court for the trial of cases which require immediate attention. Many cases which our regulations define as "Indian offenses" have been tried during the year, also civil cases involving the rights to property, and matters of litigation growing out of business complications which have naturally come with the dawn of civilization.

No little trouble has been occasioned during the year by the trial of whisky cases. No one thing requires such faithful and untiring vigilance on the part of the authorities, including the patrolling policemen, as this too common offense. Nothing could more suddenly and thoroughly demoralize these people than untrammeled opportunities of getting alcoholic liquors. Unprincipled white men take advantage of this and clandestinely smuggle liquors to them in spite of the greatest vigilance on the part of the authorities. This has been and is still a fertile source of trouble, which rather vigorous measures are somewhat abating. Some men have appeared at times on the border of the reservation; in one case a firm of alien Chinamen, holding government licenses to sell liquor by the gallon. This granting of licences to parties near the line of the reservation to sell liquors in any quantity is certainly a reprehensible and dangerous thing, since it authorizes the bringing of the nefarious product within reach of unprincipled men, who

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often find devious and hidden ways to convey it to the Indians. If revenue officers could not permit such concessions as would allow the opening of whisky dives immediately on the borders of the Indian reservation it would greatly reduce the opportunities for demoralization against which the reservation authorities have to contend.

There has been a strong pressure on the part of a number of the Indians who perhaps wish to practice for citizenship to be allowed to elect the judges and policemen. Although the regulations require the appointment of these officers by the agent, I felt that the Commissioner could waive this authority if he should think it expedient. Having under date of February 19, 1900, communicated with him upon the subject, I ascertained that he was willing to leave the question to my own judgment. I had become convinced, however, that if at any time this electoral system should become in order, in the selection of the agent's personal assistants and executive force, the time had not yet arrived to put this privilege in the hands of the people. It would increase rather than limit the number of tribal and family feuds and keep alive the numerous personal jealousies which we are endeavoring to stamp out. This view was strongly entertained by inspector, Gen. A. C. Hawley, who urged the agent not to give up his authority under the regulations.

Pit River question.—The home tribe of Pit River Indians, residing in the valley of Pit River, an affluent of the Sacramento in California, still strongly insist upon a boarding school for their children—approximating 300—still out of school. They insist that the school at Fort Bidwell is too far away to be available to them, at least for any but their larger children, and that if the Government will establish a school at some central point in their own country they will cheerfully avail themselves of the opportunity to have their children in school. These people, so far, can not be prevailed upon to place a considerable number of their children in school either at Bidwell or Greenville, though each of these schools could accommodate from 30 to 50 of their children. The home tribe of Pit Rivers, numbering probably a thousand people, have had little care from the Government, no reservation assistance, and only ask the establishment of this school for the changed conditions that have come with the settlement of their country by the white people. Their request is not unreasonable, and I hope the matter will have the early attention of your office.

A delegation of intelligent people from the Warm Springs Agency, headed by Charles Pitt, a Pit River Indian, formerly held as a slave by the Warm Springs, lately went on a pilgrimage to the Pit River country to see their people in their ancient home. They returned with the statement that the people are united and enthusiastic in the matter of desiring a school, and that a petition is now in preparation asking that their case be looked into by the Government, with the hope that a boarding school will be established at some central point on Pit River.

Fort Bidwell Indian school.—This school is not subject to the supervision of the agency. At your suggestion, however, I have endeavored to secure a large attendance for the ensuing year. This I can only hope to accomplish through correspondence, as the school is too distant to admit of my personal attention to the matter, unless instructed from your office to proceed to Bidwell for that purpose. There are a number of Paiute children near Camp Harney, in Grant County, Oreg., that we are endeavoring to have sent to the Bidwell school. The school is well situated, has a good corps of employees, and seems to be prosperous.

Bullard's public school.—This is a public school in Coos County, Oreg., about 150 miles west of this agency, in which we maintain a number of Indian children by contract. The plan seems to work happily, and the Indian children are reported to have exactly the same opportunities as the white children and are making good progress. The continuity of the session was broken into last year by a visitation of measles and whooping cough. This year it is confidently hoped that the school can be maintained for a period of eight or nine months, and I am pleased that, through the favor of your office, the contract is to be continued for the current year.

Pasturage.—The patents not yet having issued for allotted lands on this reservation, under authority from your office the temporary system of pasturage of stock for a year or less at a time is still in practice. Under this system I have endeavored, through the efficient assistance of the agency stockman and his assistant, to contract with all outside parties having stock on the reservation, upon the theory that allottees are entitled to 50 cents per head for pasturage on their unfenced lands, and a dollar a head on their fenced lands, and that owners of stock should pay 50 cents per head for all animals they may have running on tribal lands.

Under this plan 39 contracts have been made and the allottees will realize a considerable sum for the use of their lands. The number of animals now being pastured for outsiders will approximate 5,000 head. A diligent effort is making to

prepare a list of estrays running on the reservation for the convenience of the owner and to rid the range of outside animals.

Population.—The census lately completed of the Indians of this reservation, not including the treaty Paiute not now residing on the reservation, is as follows:

Whole number:	
Male	521
Female	617
Total	1,138
Males above 18 years of age	206
Females above 14 years of age	349
School children between 6 and 16 years	275

As to tribes the list can only be approximate, as the tribal numbers are rapidly changing by intermarriage. The blending is more noticeable with the Klamath and Modoc, since these people were originally of the same blood and speak the same language. They will soon be practically one tribe. The Pit River Indians resident on the reservation are former slaves, and their descendants, and they, too, are becoming blended with the Klamath and Modoc tribes, into which tribes they were adopted when they became free as the result of the treaty of 1864.

The Molala, the mountain Indians of Oregon, inhabitants of the Cascade chain, were represented by a small number of people, not exceeding 50, when the treaty was made, the remainder of this tribe of hunters and mountaineers having been placed on the Grand Ronde and Siletz reservations, in northwestern Oregon. The Klamath-Molala are not now separately classified. The following is a close approximation of tribal numbers, viz:

Klamath	741
Modoc	238
Paiute	108
Pit River	81
Total	1,138

Visitors.—We have had the pleasure during the past year of having with us, for varying periods, Milton F. Holland, esq., supervisor of Indian schools; Gen. A. C. Hawley, United States special Indian agent, and Col. Arthur M. Tinker, United States inspector, and Mrs. Tinker. Their intelligent observation of conditions on this reservation has no doubt been fraught with good results to the service.

I submit herewith the annual reports of the superintendents of the Klamath and Yainax boarding schools.

Very respectfully,

O. C. APPLEGATE,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF KLAMATH SCHOOL.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREG., *September 17, 1900.*

SIR: In compliance with your request I submit a report on the Klamath boarding school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

I entered upon my duties as superintendent of this school September 1, 1899. It was my aim from the first to bring the average attendance up to the capacity limit, 110. But owing to an epidemic of measles that was rife on the reservation at the time of my arrival, the agency physician, from precautionary motives, recommended that the formal opening of school should be deferred. So the pupils were not called in until September 18, and then many were too ill to respond. They came in later on, however, and we had enrolled at one time 126 pupils. But even with this number we were not able to attain above an average of 118.

The pupils for the past year have been very docile and passably well behaved.

There has been very little sickness. One pupil, a girl, was withdrawn last spring on account of an incurable disease, and she has since died.

Excellent progress has been made in the class-room work and in the industrial departments. The fact that a white employee and a skilled workman has been recommended to fill the position of agency blacksmith, will enable me henceforth to apprentice boys to that department and so secure for the boys a valuable trade.

Many improvements have been made in the buildings this past year, making them more comfortable, and in appearance more presentable. The dairy, a much-needed addition to the usefulness of the plant, has been completed and equipped, and it is one of the interesting features of the place, eliciting words of commendation and praise from all who visit it.

The garden this year, owing to the care and attention given it by the industrial teacher, Mr. Frank G. Butler, promises the largest crop that has been raised here in many years.

The great crying need of this place is a water and sewerage system; but, as estimates for these combined improvements are already before the Indian Department, it is to be hoped that this need will be met before the expiration of another year.

The school hospital that is about to be erected will relieve the already overcrowded school of the necessity of providing room for the sick and for such cases as require to be isolated.

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It gives me pleasure to report favorably on the character and efficiency of the employees connected with this school. All seem interested in promoting the welfare and happiness of the children, and all are very conscientious in the discharge of their duties.

The past year, on the whole, has been a pleasant, and to all, I think, a profitable one.

In closing, sir, I wish thankfully to acknowledge the gentlemanly courtesy, the many kindnesses, and the ready assistance I have always met at your hands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANNA C. EGAN, *Superintendent.*

O. C. APPLEGATE, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF YAINAX SCHOOL.

YAINAX, OREG., *July 3, 1900.*

SIR: The record of the Yainax boarding school for the last fiscal year is one of fair success, attained in spite of the usual obstructions. The average attendance has been but little above 60, which is less than for the years just past. There are several reasons for the decreased attendance, the principal one being the meager facilities as detailed in my last report. We have not been able to add anything to the capacity of the school, but with the prospects of getting a new sawmill for this district we look forward with hope and encouragement to the work of another year.

Both the primary and intermediate school rooms have been enlarged, and during the months of May and June pupils of these grades attended all the daily sessions. The work in the primary room shows daily neatness and thoroughness, and there are other signs of good discipline.

Some progress has been made in the way of presenting the facts of everyday life and the processes of one or two trades in pedagogic style, but I find some lack of training in employees and a good deal of smiling and obedient inertia. Mrs. Dr. Johnson has kindly and unselfishly aided me in one line of work in which men are not usually practical experts.

Only one pupil went from this school to a nonreservation school, but others are anxious to go. The obstruction is the refusal of parent to consent.

The health of employees is undoubtedly affected by the climate or drinking water. The health and nervous systems of half the white employees are in a well-worn condition.

Discipline has been almost perfect. It may have been necessary, occasionally, to resort to forbidden measures, but I am confident that an impartial investigation of each case would have resulted in exonerating us. When the Indians find that they can not tantalize a careworn employee into doing something rash and thus secure his discharge, it will be easier to get along with a minimum of severity. I recognize it as a great virtue in an employee to be able to gain the respect of pupils, and to keep their minds on good things, but with the Yainax Indian and a perfect set of employees this is entirely impossible without occasional resort to force. Interest, where no object is visible, must sometimes be bolstered up by respect for physical force.

We have been able to complete the hay barn, which was begun last year. It is 58 by 96 feet, holds 100 tons of hay, and contains shed room for stock besides. Three years ago we had 30 head of cattle, and at the present time 100. A 40-acre pasture has just been fenced. Other fences have been rebuilt and moved to the section lines.

The garden was very good, considering that we had a frost and sometimes a hard freeze every few days during the summer. A fair supply of vegetables was raised for the school. The outlook the present season is a little more favorable. If one succeeds in raising half a garden in this country it is an indication of unusual care and persistence.

Very respectfully,

KNOTT C. EBBERT,
Superintendent.

O. C. APPLEGATE, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR SILETZ AGENCY.

SILETZ, OREG., *August 10, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my seventh annual report of affairs at this agency, for the fiscal year 1900:

Population.—The census roll accompanying this report shows a confederated population of 482—10 less than shown by my last report:

Males over 18 years	160
Females over 14 years	157
Children of school age—	
Males	49
Females	44
Births	22
Deaths	31

Education.—The school has prospered during the past year. Of an enrollment of 84 we have sent 10 to Chemawa and then kept up an average attendance of 61. This was in a large measure due to our hospital and the intelligent and careful attention the children received by a trained nurse, a necessity among the children that we never before enjoyed at this school.

Dr. Daniel, the agency physician, gives the school very close attention, and for the past several months there has been very little sickness. We have a herd of 30 cows, and the school children are kept supplied with all the fresh milk, butter, and cheese curd they can use. We also have plenty of vegetables in their season.

Superintendent Betz has given the school his best efforts, and the employee force has generally been attentive and conscientious in the discharge of duties.

There has been no serious trouble or breach of discipline at the school during the year. The children, as a rule, are happy and contented and the parents are making but little trouble.

The completion of the new dining hall and dormitory gives us first-class accommodations for all the children, and a few changes in the old building would make the employee force quite comfortable.

Indians.—Our Siletz Indians, as a rule, are very intelligent and reasonably industrious. Apparently the hardest thing for them to learn is to be frugal and saving. They earn large sums of money each year in the aggregate, yet it is not always applied to the best ends.

Their farming has fallen off in the last few years very materially, partly on account of the low price for oats for several years (and that is their principal crop); and a further discouragement in this direction is that the fall rains, coming earlier than usual, spoiled the most of their crops for two years in succession. However, they seem to make just as much money as when they raised larger crops, yet it is not so satisfactory; for, while raising crops, they are more at home and interested in home building. The hay crop was good; it is now cut and housed. The oat crop is good, though short in acreage. Potatoes and garden truck generally, though planted in as large quantities as usual, have been very seriously damaged by the army worm (so called), and in some instances entirely destroyed. Cattle have brought so much higher prices the last year that many have sold about all they had, and for the first time we are compelled to buy most of our beef for the school outside of the reservation.

Leases.—The change in the manner of writing leases allowing improvements to be made in lieu of cash payments will result in much benefit to these Indians. The right to lease for five instead of three years would still further promote their interests, for much of this land is covered with brush and logs, and three years is too short a time to make the necessary improvements and leave a reasonable compensation to the renter. Even the small number of leases made on the reservation has been beneficial to the Indians and in no way has it interfered with their home building.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court is still doing a good work. The judges are men of intelligence and discernment and their verdicts are, in the main, just and impartial, and it is by far the most important factor in preserving order and settling small disputes, which are constantly coming up, and quite often over trivial matters that would be hard to dispose of in any other way.

Improvements.—We now have a very complete plant for our school. The boarding hall, together with the new dining hall completed this year, gives us ample room for all children of school age on this reservation. The schoolhouse is large enough for recitations, and the hospital is all that is required.

The water system is perfect. Piped from a spring on the mountain side 1¼ miles away, with a 4,000-gallon concrete reservoir at the spring and a 5,000-gallon tank on a 40-foot tower at the school, we have plenty of force for a hydrant pressure. During the past year we have laid 2-inch pipes through the grounds, with hydrants at proper distances, and from these water can be thrown onto the roof of any of the school buildings. In fact, we have had an actual test, for soon after the work was completed the boarding hall took fire in the roof and was burning rapidly when the alarm was given. The boys soon had the hose adjusted and the fire extinguished.

We now have all the plant necessary for the proper conduct of this school, and the only outlay necessary in the future will be to keep it in repair. Some of the agency buildings are much in need of repairs to preserve and protect them, and a small sum should be allowed for that purpose.

Missions.—We are blessed with two good men in the persons of the Catholic father and the Methodist missionary. Each is adapted to his field of labor and is doing a good work, cheerfully sustaining the agent while not interfering in the least with each other.

In general.—I take a very hopeful view of the immediate future of these people. The residue of their lands, purchased by the Government since the passage of the free-homestead law, is being rapidly settled up, and if the bill allowing them to dispose of the land allotted to Indians since deceased shall pass they will soon find themselves in the midst of an actual settlement, when they will absorb more of civilization in one year than they do now in ten. My thanks are due your office for the liberal appropriations that have enabled me to complete our school plant, and to the officers and employees at both school and agency for their loyal support during the past year.

Very respectfully,

T. JAY BUFORD,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SILETZ SCHOOL.

SILETZ BOARDING SCHOOL,
Siletz, Oreg., August 6, 1900.

MADAM: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of Siletz Boarding School.

Since the last report of this school was submitted two new buildings—a hospital and a dining hall—were completed and turned over to the school for use. We now have capacity for 80 pupils.

The onrollment for the year was 81 and the average attendance 64. Last year the enrollment was 80 and the average attendance 59, showing an increase this year of 1 in enrollment and 5 in average attendance. It is difficult to keep enrolled pupils in attendance regularly. From the above it will be seen that the average attendance is but little more than three-fourths of the enrollment.

The progress during the year has been good. The industrial training of both boys and girls has received special attention. The farm, garden, and stock have been well cared for. We have filled our barns with an abundant supply of hay, and the oats will also yield a good crop. The potatoes are doing well, but much of our late garden will be injured by the cutworms and army worms. By another year the small fruit planted last year will give a good yield. The first crop this year was light.

During the rainy season much time is occupied in sawing up the year's supply of wood, but besides this new fences and sidewalks were constructed, roads made, fences and outbuildings repaired and whitewashed. The buildings of the entire plant have been kept in good repair; the shrubs and evergreens planted last year are growing nicely; the grass is kept low, and with the white fences and buildings the entire school plant presents a neat and attractive appearance. The industrial work of the boys has been in charge of the industrial teacher and an Indian assistant.

Under the direction of the matron the girls have been regularly detailed to the various departments of domestic economy—kitchen and dining room, sewing room, laundry, and also to the hospital—in connection with their other work of housekeeping. In the kitchen the girls were taught the various branches of cooking, baking, and the making of butter, cheese, and curds, besides the general work of the dining room. During the year we made 1,490 pounds of butter, which was used regularly on the tables. Last year we made 951 pounds, an increase of 539 pounds this year. The kitchen and dining room were moved to the new building in March, and now have a commodious and pleasant location. A regular bill of fare is followed; milk, butter, cheese, curds, etc., have always been furnished plentifully. The kitchen and dining room are examples of neatness and order.

In the sewing room the girls are taught how to make and mend clothing. This department has been crowded with work the latter part of the school year. The parents bring the goods here for their girls' summer dresses, so that the girls may have the assistance of the seamstress in making them up and may have neat and fashionable dresses to wear during vacation. When these children go home they do not return to a blanket.

In the laundry the regular work of washing, starching, and ironing of clothes is done under the direction of the laundress. A mangle furnished during the year has been a great convenience. We need two new washing machines to replace the worn out ones now in use, the Improved Western furnished being too small.

In the hospital the girls have helped care for the building, and under the direct supervision of the nurse have assisted in the treatment of the common ailments, such as sore throat, sore eyes, tubercular sores, etc. A large number of pupils are on treatment during most of the school year. Only two deaths occurred, one from meningitis and one from consumption. No pupils withdrawn during the year have died.

The schoolroom work was not entirely satisfactory. Though progress was made, the work done did not compare favorably with other departments.

A Sunday school was maintained during the entire year and the pupils received careful Christian instruction. Rev. E. H. Bryant and wife, of the M. E. Church, and Rev. Felix Bucher and assistants, of the Catholic Church, labored earnestly in behalf of the children who attended their respective services.

Various improvements have increased the efficiency of the school. The hospital nurse has taken care of the sick, relieving employees of the extra duty, and with the hospital at her disposal the best of treatment was given.

The engine allowed us is used for sawing our wood and the boiler is also used to heat the water for bathing. During vacation both are used to run the thrashing machine, so that our thrashing may be done at the proper time.

The water system is arranged for fire protection, and with the cart, hose, and ladders ample protection is afforded for an ordinary fire. A recent fire on the roof that threatened the destruction of the plant was extinguished by our present system.

The work of general housekeeping has received careful attention, and a marked improvement has been noticed. The girls have taken better care of their clothes, their sitting room, and dormitories than in previous years. They took pride in caring for the flowers in the yard and in beautifying the place in general. Socials for both boys and girls were given frequently.

I recommend the reestablisment of the positions of superintendent and of assistant matron. The school farm and plant is too large, and there are too many departments for a principal teacher to oversee, as his entire time should be occupied with regular schoolroom work. The division of pupils and work, and the fact that there are sitting rooms, lavatories, dormitories, etc., in two separate buildings makes it impossible for a matron to oversee the work without an assistant. Even a passing interest in the welfare of these children would demand the reestablishment of these two positions, otherwise the present standard of the school can not be maintained.

All the old buildings should be painted both outside and inside, and the rooms of the main building should be remodeled. Since the kitchen and dining room were moved to the new building several rooms are vacant, all of which could be used if remodeled.

A new organ should be furnished for the school; the one here is completely worn out. A binder should also be supplied for the school farm. The oats go down when ripe if not cut promptly, and this often can not be done when we wait for outside parties to cut our grain.

The year just passed has been a very successful one. The general conduct of pupils has been good. With scarcely an exception the employees have worked faithfully and harmoniously, and the progress of the school has been due in a very large measure to their earnest cooperation in everything for the advancement of the school.

We acknowledge pleasant and instructive visits from yourself and from Major Duncan during the year. I am,

Very respectfully, yours,

BERT R. BETZ, *Superintendent*

The SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN SCHOOLS,
(Through T. Jay Buford, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF AGENT FOR UMATILLA AGENCY.

UMATILLA AGENCY, *Pendleton, Oreg., August 3, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the affairs of the Umatilla Agency, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900:

Population.—As the result of the census just completed, there are 1,076 Indians and mixed-bloods on this reservation, as follows:

Cayuse	365
Wallawalla	528
Umatilla	183
Males over 18 years of age	283
Females over 14 years of age	434
School children between ages of 6 and 16	241

As will be noted from the above figures, there is a slight decrease in the reservation population. No matter how carefully a census may be taken, it is always possible to overlook some, and for this reason I feel safe in asserting that the number of Indians upon this reservation is not decreasing. When a death occurs, it is a subject for general conversation, the news being carried not alone from one end of the reservation to the other, but it is disseminated upon other reservations in a very short time. On the other hand, when a birth takes place it is rarely heard of without special effort being made to become aware of the fact; therefore, it is much easier to keep an accurate record of deaths than of births. Again, it is very trying to get an Indian to give his name or those of his family, he seemingly being fearful lest his name may be used in signing away something of which he may be possessed. He is suspicious of anything he does not understand, and avoids endeavoring to understand that which is new to him.

Industries.—Some of these Indians are improving as farmers. Each succeeding year finds them caring for additional acreage, setting out small orchards, building new houses, and buying wagons and farming machinery. While this is true of some, there are many who have a sad lack of tenacity to work. An excuse to desist from labor can be invented with ease and advanced with solemn or serious countenance.

Prospects for good crops this season are unusually flattering, owing to suitable rainfall and mild conditions. The largest hay crop ever cut upon this reservation, I think, will be harvested this year. While the purchase price of the same will be less than for previous years, a large amount of money in the aggregate will be derived from this source.

The allottees who are fortunate in being stock owners will receive good prices for their beef cattle, as the market value is exceedingly high, owing to heavy demand and limited supply. This state of affairs will be of great advantage to the Indians; besides the direct material benefit derived therefrom, it will show to them that industry pays, and no doubt will act as an incentive to greater efforts in the future.

Condition.—While there is not much perceptible change in the Indians during the year, a few have been won to the good from their intemperate ways and are taking advantage of their opportunities by going to work. Considerable persuasion and firmness are requisite in order to get them interested and properly started in a way to do for themselves. The red people are in every sense of the word children who need to be constantly talked to, advised, and shown how to better themselves. An ordinary pleading with them does not accomplish the desired result; it is necessary constantly to keep after them in the endeavor to impress them with the fact that their condition can be improved to independence. Many of the older Indians still cling with avidity to their old customs, and require to be kept under strict control in their present state of civilization.

While they understand and appreciate just treatment in ordinary matters with which they are familiar, anything new brought to their attention will be treated with suspicion; for instance, I have lately received from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs the preliminary patents of the allottees upon this reservation for delivery to them, but which they emphatically decline to receive. A few mixed-bloods have consented to accept theirs, but the full-bloods claim they do not want them. They also refused to give information to the census enumerators, but, after some weeks of persuasion, finally became submissive and consented to the census being taken. I find it difficult for them to depend on their own intelligence and accomplish much. They seem to need some one to look up to for advice and protection. Citizenship in their present state seems to be of no advantage to them. Even the allotment plan has not changed to the desired extent the tribal relations. Allotment of land with citizenship thrown in is a bugbear to them. The agency

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and reservation system has possibly accomplished much good, and for the benefit of these Indians will have to be continued for some time; but then, in order to make the Indian self-sustaining, it should not be made permanent.

Schools.—I have no doubt of the wisdom of the policy now pursued by the Department in giving first importance to the education of the youth. Much time and the best-directed efforts are required to obtain the desired results. Few people distant from a reservation can have any just conception of the enormous amount of labor and the perplexities involved in conducting an Indian school in a proper manner and of advantage to the Indians. Nothing should be allowed to hinder the development of the school. It is true the expense is large, but its value is in being well expended. There is an extraordinary degree of public interest and sympathy in Indian school work shown in this section by the better white element, who in every way assist in promoting its well-doing. Suitable educational facilities should invariably be provided, otherwise the work is hampered.

The Umatilla Boarding School was opened on this reservation in January, 1883, and the improvements made in the plant from time to time have been ample for conducting the school in a manner during these past years, but the time now is, owing to increasing interest and attendance, that the present buildings are inadequate, and a new boys' dormitory, a satisfactory water and sewer system, and other improvements have been asked for by Superintendent Gaither, with my approval, and permission granted by the Commissioner to make estimates for the same. The results of the work done at this school are exceptionally flattering, and with the contemplated improvements a fact, I feel safe in asserting that the Umatilla Boarding School will rank as a leader in the Indian service.

The Kate Drexel (Catholic) School is in excellent condition. The premises are particularly neat and attractive. Those in charge are doing effective and valuable work. This school no longer receives aid from the Government, but nevertheless is continuing its educational labors.

Improvements.—During the year there has been erected at this agency a new jail building, and a new office building now in course of construction is a much-needed improvement. Many repairs have been also made at the school during the year, such as the construction of an engine and store house, a new engine and wood-sawing machine purchased, the different buildings painted, calcimined, etc. With the completion of a new boys' dormitory and suitable water and sewer system (asked for) the school plant will be in excellent condition.

The agency barn, comprising a log hut with sheds built around it, erected probably forty years ago, caught fire from a passing engine a few days ago and was totally consumed. Three horses were in the structure at the time, and it was only by hurried exertions on the part of employees that the animals were saved. It is remarkable that this building could have remained so long within 60 feet of the track without being burned. The building was there long before the railroad was constructed. I trust authority may be granted to have a suitable stable built. Fires from passing engines in the stubble and pasture lands are of daily occurrence.

Health.—The Indians have been comparatively free from contagious diseases. With the exception of chronic diseases the health of all has been good. There have been no epidemics, and the few cases of sickness have received careful attention by the agency physician, Dr. Perkins, who is at all times ready and anxious to wait upon them. His duties have always been faithfully performed.

Two cases of smallpox were brought on the reservation by white men—laborers employed in farming—but they were immediately sent to the pesthouse at Pendleton, and every precaution taken to prevent a spread of the disease, with the gratifying result that no other became affected.

Crime.—No crime of a more serious nature than larceny of a horse or saddle has been committed. Except the drinking and the introducing of liquor and its attendant evils, crime has been almost unknown during the past year. Life and property are secure here; probably more so than in many of the Eastern States.

Isaac Gober, an intelligent Indian, drank to excess and died from the effects. William Barnhart was seen intoxicated on the road to his home, which he did not reach, and was found two days afterwards in the brush where he had lain to take his last nap. Te ly ma is another Indian who died from alcoholism. Wap sho nat, an old blind Indian, was killed by the cars. It is supposed that he had been drinking.

Suicide is rare with the Indians, but one case being known upon this reservation, that of a woman, aged about 25 years, who shot herself because her father objected to her going to town. This occurred a few months ago.

Judges and police.—Especial care has been exercised in the selection of judges of the Indian court and the policemen on this reservation. An Indian judge, as well as policemen, to perform his duty acceptably, should not only be a moral man

and be courageous and faithful, but he must have discretion, and it is not always possible to find in every locality one of this character who is willing or can afford to make the personal sacrifice of time and business interests necessary to the discharge of the duties of a judge or policeman at the pay allowed. However, these officials have attended to their duties faithfully, and I have had no cause for complaint against them.

Gen. A. C. Hawley, special Indian agent, recently made a visit to this agency and thoroughly investigated matters pertaining to this reserve in their minutest details. He held two important councils with the Indians and made a decided impression upon them. He explained matters to them in a way they could understand better than anyone who had before talked to them, and told many truths, and urged them to accept the advice of those who were laboring in their behalf, and impressed them generally for the better.

Employees.—The agency clerk, physician, carpenter, and teamster have been faithful and efficient in the discharge of their duties, and I trust that nothing may come up in the future to mar the pleasant associations of the agency force. The position of teamster and laborer being dropped from the roll for the coming year will work a hardship on some of the other employees. Considerable time and labor are necessary to properly care for five horses, vehicles, etc., and under the present diminished force will entail a corresponding loss of time in one of the mechanical branches.

A number of changes in school employees has been made during the year, but there has been no clash of authority or ill feeling whatsoever. The work among the employees has been performed harmoniously and satisfactorily. The devotion to the cause shown by Miss Gaither, superintendent, and her untiring efforts in upbuilding the school is highly commendable.

Mangy horses.—Many of the Indian ponies afflicted with mange have been running at large on the reservation. In order to check the advance of the disease and ultimately stamp it out, I have notified all of my Indians to take up the good animals so afflicted that they desired to keep and cure, and that I would have all others found at large with the disease killed by the Indian police. A number have already been disposed of, and I will have the work continued until there is no sign of the mange on this reservation. The State authorities are doing similar work throughout Oregon.

Conclusion.—In reviewing the year's work there is much that may be regarded as a step forward. The manner in which the Indians are taking hold, and the evident disposition among some of them to do for themselves, is evidence that they realize the necessity of soon being dependent upon their own exertions for support. The young men seem to be now doing their own thinking, and the old medicine man of the past has no influence among them. They now regard their property as their own and free from any tribal interference. This one step I regard as one of the most important toward ultimate civilization and citizenship.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES WILKINS,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF UMATILLA BOARDING SCHOOL.

UMATILLA BOARDING SCHOOL,
Umatilla Agency, July 25, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890:

The school is in a more flourishing condition than at any previous time. These Indians are citizens, and receive nothing from the Government excepting the school provided for their children. The children are brought in voluntarily, and not by force, as was the former way of filling it. This has been brought about by making it a happy home and not a prison. The result is the pupils themselves persuade many of their little brothers and sisters to come.

Capacity of school.—This school has always been listed by the Department as sufficient to accommodate 100 children, which is far above the number that can be healthfully cared for. The schoolrooms and dining room can seat that number, but the dormitories and play rooms have only capacity for 57, according to hygiene rules sent by Indian Office.

Young children.—Our school closed with 100 children in attendance—about an equal number of girls and boys. Seventy-five of the number were under 12; 30 of them were mere babies, some only 3 years of age; only 2 over 16. We have a school of young children; four-fifths of them are full-blood Indians. Formerly it has been the reverse—four fifths were mixed bloods.

Patronage.—The full-blood Indians now appreciate the advantages of the school. Young Chief, who is leader of the Cayuse tribe, is a good, sober, influential man among his people. He influences them to send their children to school. He wants them educated.

Cause of low average.—As I have stated in previous reports, our general average is made low by the Indians not returning from their annual hunting and fishing trips until late. The children enter school as soon as they return, looking robust and well after their outings.

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Improvements needed.—The school was so crowded that we were obliged to use the sick room in the boys' building as a play room and dressing room for small boys. Fortunately, the health of the school was exceptionally good during the year. We hope this great difficulty will soon be overcome, as plans have been submitted by the Department for a new dormitory for boys. The present one is to be converted into employees' quarters. There is to be a new water system throughout, as the old one is unsatisfactory. When these improvements are completed this will be one of the most complete of reservation schools. It will be in excellent condition throughout.

Improvements made during the year.—Last fall the school buildings were painted and calcimined. Two porches and three outbuildings were added. During the spring the Indian assistant, a former pupil, with the help of the boys, painted all the outbuildings and made new sidewalks, repaired the old ones, and made new fence around a portion of the yard. These improvements, painting, etc., and also a steam wood sawing machine, were paid for out of the sale of a boat raised on sch ol farm, which was well managed and money judiciously used by Agent Wilkinson.

Good breed of cattle needed.—The school herd consists of 25 head of cattle. Most of them are young, but they need infusion of stock. They should be bred and a short horn bull and some good cows purchased. The seven cows are all poor milkers, and milk is one of the principal articles of diet of the children. A good bred dairy cattle would be of much more profit. There is a pasture of 160 acres, which is supplied by a stream of running water. Cattle raising is a profitable industry in this locality, and the children should be taught the advantages of good stock. Two hundred dollars' worth of cattle were sold from the school herd during the year.

Garden.—A garden of 10 acres produces well. Last year from 4 acres 500 bushels of large, fine potatoes were raised and from one fourth acre 20 bushels of large onions; besides from the garden the school was supplied with cabbage, turnips, parsnips, beets, squash, carrots, salsify, and early vegetables. The lower part of the garden is rocky. This is sown in wheat for hay. It produced about 4 tons.

Sewing room.—The girls have done especially well in this department, under their efficient teacher, Miss Purdy. 1,379 garments have been made during the year, besides mending for the children.

Laundry.—This department is also carried on in the most satisfactory manner. Mrs. Bennett, who has had charge of it for the last five years, is an efficient, patient, kind, motherly woman, whom the children all love. Although the work is hard for these young children, she has no trouble whatever in getting them to do it well. Her laundry is at all times an example of cleanliness and neatness.

Indian employees.—Out of 11 employees of this school 7 are Indians, 6 of whom are successful. The young lady who has charge of the sewing room, and who was educated at Chilocco, is part Indian, also her assistant and the assistant matron; the two latter are former pupils of Chemawa. The assistant laundress is a full blood Indian. She has faithfully performed her duty in that capacity for the past three years. The assistant cook, also the Indian assistant, are both full blood Indians and former pupils of this school. Both are good, faithful workers.

Transfers.—Six children from this school were transferred to Carlisle Indian School last April. The health and success of the two girls that went from here the previous year encouraged these to go.

Religious training.—Sunday school is held between 9 and 10 o'clock. After Sunday school the employees take turns in going into town to church, and the children go with them many times, and always on Children's Day. Between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening we have a song service, in which the older children all take part. The different ministers from Pendleton hold services for us as often as they can do so.

Schoolroom work.—The advanced grade of the school was satisfactorily taught. The teacher of that grade, Miss Hattie McDowell, is a superior teacher. She is interested in her work and untiring in her efforts. She is also a valuable worker in the Sunday school.

Entertainments were given during the year. They were well attended by the parents and many visitors from Pendleton. The Teachers' Association of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho held its session in Pendleton March 31 to 2. About 300 teachers attended. Our school was invited to be represented. Our teachers attended during the session, and by special request from the president I, the Indian father, had an opportunity of their meetings entertained them by singing and recitations. After the close of the convention the teachers visited our school.

Since the school has been built up to its present usefulness we have many visitors, and much interest is taken in it by the most prominent people of Pendleton, who visit it frequently. We find their interest very helpful. Early in June the State convention of club women of Oregon met in Pendleton. They, seventy in number, gave us a most enjoyable visiting this school, seeing every feature of it. Exhibits were made in every line of work, and a musical entertainment was given at the close. These ladies expressed themselves much pleased and surprised at the work of the children.

In conclusion I will say that our agent, Mr. Charles Wilkins, is in perfect sympathy with the school and always speaks a good word for it. The fact that the school is so prosperous under his administration is sufficient evidence to attest his cooperation is of great value to its interest.

Permit me to express my grateful appreciation to the Indian office for the courtesy and generous support received from it, and also to the inspecting officials, Mr. Frank M. Conner and Gen. A. C. Rawley, who have recently visited our school. The helpful suggestions and reports made by these gentlemen have been of great value.

Thanking the employees for their good work and hearty cooperation,

I remain, very respectfully,

MOLLIE V. GAITHER,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through Charles Wilkins, United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERVISOR IN CHARGE OF WARM SPRINGS AGENCY.

WARM SPRINGS, OREG., *August 6, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report to you on the condition of the Indians on this reservation as follows:

There are not quite 1,000 Indians in all here. It is not believed that the count made for the United States census this summer or the annual census made by the agent is entirely accurate. As there are no annuity or other per capita payments made, there is no financial reason for accuracy. And the Indians this side of the Cascade Mountains are not by any means closely divided in tribes. They easily move from one tribe to another, and there are a considerable number who probably belong to this reservation who are now living along the Columbia River, and have not been counted here and perhaps not anywhere. A little over half of the Indians on this reservation are called Warm Springs, and live at or near the northern end of the reservation. The rest are Wasco and Tenino, except a hundred Paiute, who are settled about 8 miles south of the agency, while the Wasco and Tenino live near the agency. The Warm Springs are a combination of several tribes recognized in the treaties.

The reservation is about 15 miles square. It is bounded west by the summit of the Cascade Range, south by the Metolius River, east by the Des Chutes River, and north by the range of hills near Wapinitia. The surface slopes from the mountains eastward. In the mountains and their foothills there is a growth of pine timber of considerable value, but far from being equal to that in the moister climate on the other side of the mountains. This, however, is ample for all the needs of the Indians. There is a sawmill of primitive construction which is used to saw out lumber for bridges and for dwellings. In the mountains there is still pretty good hunting, and there are berries in profusion, which the women pick at this season. Farther east there are openings with good pasturage, and which probably are humid enough to raise good crops, at least of small grain. Indian ponies in large numbers range here half wild. There are also many cattle and one flock of sheep which find ample pasturage here. The cattle belong partly to the Indians and partly to encroaching whites. The sheep all belong to one Indian. Still farther east the plateau is broken more and more by the streams, which have cut down many hundred feet in canyons. This leaves the plateau a desert with a growth of sagebrush, while the canyons have more or less fertile land which is occupied as farms. These could be all irrigated if the soil were not a volcanic sand, which does not hold the water in the ditches. As it is, they are reasonably fertile. On the plateau several Indians have selected lands and are raising crops, though the conditions are not as favorable as in the valleys.

The Wasco and Tenino inhabit the valley at or near the agency, and are the most advanced in civilization. They are all living in good houses and have farms. Several of them own mowing machines, and all have plows and other agricultural implements. All of them cultivate patches of land, and have wheat and other grain to use and often to sell. Many of them have cattle, and most of them have horses. They are fairly prosperous farmers, about on the industrial level of the less intelligent farmers anywhere.

The Warm Springs have among them several who are thrifty and are raising grain and keeping cattle. Many of them, however, are still living in tepees and not cultivating the soil. These generally have ponies, and live partly by hunting and fishing. If an agent would take pains to secure the respect and friendship of these and advise them, he could induce many of them to break up land and raise crops and to keep cattle. All of them will readily work for pay, and while so working will be faithful workers. The difficulty with many is to plan far enough ahead and to accumulate capital so as to allow them to become stock raisers or farmers. They need to be encouraged and to have plans made for them. This I consider to be one of the most important things to be done now.

The Paiute are the poorest, and need the most aid toward civilization.

All these Indians are industrious. They not only work for the present, but many of them plan for the future and lay up property. The chief obstacle now in the way of their accumulating property is the two vices of drunkenness and gambling. The first is not so great while on the reservation, and can be nearly broken up there by a vigilant agent, but will still be a serious peril when they go off to pick hops or for other reasons. The vice of gambling, however, is harder to break up, and is fully as dangerous to the accumulation of property. I see no effectual cure for it except a change in public opinion, caused by the influence of agents and missionaries. School education alone will not stop it, for I am sorry to say that some of the most inveterate gamblers are graduates of nonreservation schools.

This very gratifying state of industrial progress has in my opinion been very largely caused by the fact that there have been no annuities or other per capita payments to these Indians and no rations to those capable of work. They have therefore not been pauperized by rations like the Sioux or pampered by too much prosperity like the Osage. They have been compelled to self support from the first, and gradually as their hunting and fishing diminished they have been driven to earn money in other ways. The issue goods given by the Government, at least at

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the present time, are either small articles like nails, bolts, hatchets, and rope, or if large, like wagons and plows, they have been required to work for them.

My short experience with the free issues has led me to think that no goods should be issued free except to persons unable to work. There is a provision for the issue of rations to the old and poor, which is proper; but I think the rule should be made that everything issued should be charged up and worked out. I see some persons buying goods at the traders, and others begging the same things at the agency. Those who can not pay the trader should at least be required to work for what they get. Such a rule would abolish the only pauperizing process now allowed here.

A very great encouragement to industry here has been the policy of the Government of purchasing everything possible from the Indians and employing them to haul supplies from The Dalles. Of late there has not been care enough to distribute these jobs on some equitable principle. There are serious complaints of favoritism toward a few. The late agent was shrewd enough to give a few leaders all they wanted, and then to give the rest to those who pleased him or worried him the most. The result was that many modest and worthy persons had no chance at these lucrative jobs. Any method of distributing these opportunities for work which will be fair to all will be a great encouragement to industry. These jobs do not pauperize them, because they work and earn their money. So little actual money comes in that any chance to work for the Government is highly appreciated. The prices paid are not always regulated by the state of the outside markets, because this is so far from them. The price paid for beef is now too little as a few years ago it was too much, measured by the market rates, yet I have no doubt there will be eager competition to sell beef at the low rates. The small amount of hay to be bought I have assigned to old women, who have no other means of getting money, and to blind men.

Perhaps it might be wise to assign these jobs first to parents who have children in school. If this were done the whole question of school attendance would solve itself inside of two years, and parents would clamor to have their children admitted to the school. All this shows that what is needed here is proper opportunities to labor. If there were a railroad or anything else that offered days' work, half the Indians here would apply for places and would work faithfully.

Many of the Indians here are fair mechanics. They usually shoe their own horses, and they do much work in repairing their tools and machinery. I have recently seen a dozen Indians at work in the blacksmith shop, each on his own wagon or tool or shoeing his own horse, while the blacksmith was doing work beyond their ability on some job. They also repair their harness and build some sort of houses. I have to-day furnished two different Indians, each from the Warm Springs tribe, with a handsaw to build one a kitchen on his house, and the other a grain bin. The saw was all they asked. The rest they did themselves.

Many of the women are pretty good housekeepers, and are trying to live about as the average frontier family lives, which is much superior to the wild Indian.

The dress varies from the old Indian dress to that of an ordinary white farmer. Most of the Warm Springs wear long hair, while nearly all the Wasco and Tenino wear it short. Nearly all wear moccasins, probably for convenience. I have not seen a single breechclout and leggins except on one or two at the war dance. In daily life even the least civilized wear pantaloons. Many Warm Springs wear blankets. The women generally wear handkerchiefs on their heads, which, to my mind, are better than fashionable bonnets. All travel on horseback, the women of course astride, as all frontier white women do. A very few have any kind of carriage except a lumber wagon, which is used for hauling goods, but not for passengers.

The established price for an ordinary horse is $2.50, what the canneries in Portland pay for them to work up into canned corned beef. A specially good horse may be worth as much as $5 or even $7 or $8, but that is a fancy price. On the other hand, a good cow or steer will bring in the market not far from $30, and some more than that. But the horses take care of themselves and the cattle need a little attention, especially in winter. This, with the habit of counting wealth in horses which has not entirely passed away, will account for so many keeping horses and not cattle.

The cattle industry is the one most likely to be profitable here, although the one Indian who keeps sheep says he made $8,000 this year. I have been urging every one I have had a chance to talk with to raise cattle and with them to raise hay for the short winter. There are some grade Devon cattle here and some Herefords. These are better than the common range cattle, and show that some one at some time time or other has been here who had an eye to assisting the Indians in very practical ways. There is ample range for cattle far in excess of those here now.

There is no way open to them by which they can make money so readily after their first start as in raising cattle.

Many Indians, however, still live from hand to mouth, as many white men elsewhere also do. They raise a little grain, pick berries, pick hops, hire out to other Indians or to white men, gamble, idle away the time when they have something ahead, and generally live for the day only. Their children have the advantage that they also have allotments of land and opportunities for free schooling, and may make something of themselves.

These Indians are quite law abiding, as far as they know what the law is. They do not fight. There have been no complaints of assaults and no worse results of some quarrels than a crop of lawsuits. When a wild people have got to the point that they take their revenge in annoying lawsuits it shows that they do not take it in worse ways. The one murder in recent years was the result of the old custom of killing doctors when they are unsuccessful.

The Indians are learning to have a higher standard of sexual morality than they had. The court enforces it in all cases which come before it, and that is a sure sign that public opinion is that way, for an Indian leader is always a great politician. Most of the married couples have been licensed by the agent and married by the missionary. A few near the agency and more at Warm Springs are married by the old Indian method. The difference is that in the old way they part when they can not agree, while after marriage by the authorities they must get a divorce from the court, which inquires as closely and is as slow to grant a divorce as most white courts. I have compelled all cases of such marriages that have come to my notice officially to be properly married, and any agent can soon abolish all other marriage except that fully recognized by civilized law. It is not necessary to wink at these old-fashioned unions as "common-law marriages," which, of course, they are.

I have not heard any accusations of adultery. There have been two alleged cases of attempted rape, both probably attempts at revenge. Girls are generally married early and seem to be pretty well guarded by their parents. There are scarcely any half-breeds, and these can all be accounted for by marriages. There is no such prostitution of Indian women here as in some places, and as far as white men are concerned, they are virtuous, notwithstanding the opportunities when they are off the reservation. I have reason to believe that there is some licentiousness among the Indians, but that this is not very great and that the influence of the church and of the leading men is keeping it down.

There is little theft, but no more than is usually found on Indian reservations. The free issue of small articles by the agents seems to have made them think there was some sort of common property in them, and the old freedom in using one another's horses and other property still survives, as the cases in court show.

Only a few of the younger Indians are educated. Most sign with a mark, and an interpreter is needed for ordinary business with a large part of them, and for any special business that requires careful use of language with nearly all. For instance, one of the policemen who knew some facts about the murder of Skitus and who can do ordinary business pretty well made a bad job of it telling it to me alone, but with the official interpreter gave me a clear and connected account of his knowledge of the affair. Nearly all speak the Chinook jargon, which is the common language of the coast, and many white men also speak it. It will be some years before English can be depended on as their language as it is among the Oneida. Schools have not been the principal agency in civilizing these Indians, but work for the adults.

A full report upon the school as far as it can be made in vacation will shortly follow. At present I can only say that the great need now in the school is of a more regular attendance, and especially of the children coming in early in the fall. How to accomplish this without doing harm in other directions is a serious question which Superintendent Kirk and I are now considering.

Very respectfully,

A. O. WRIGHT, *Supervisor in Charge.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF WARM SPRINGS AGENCY.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREG., *August 31, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of Warm Springs agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

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I have been in charge of this agency less than one month, since August 8, and my report will be necessarily brief.

Warm Springs agency is located 75 miles south of Dalles, Oregon, our nearest railroad and telegraphic point, and is reached by a two days' ride by stage which leaves Dalles Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays of each week.

The reservation lies between the Deschutes River on the east and the Cascade Mountains on the west, and embraces a tract of land about 40 miles square. The land is rough and mountainous and much better adapted to stock raising than farming. The grass while not abundant is very nutritious, and fattens stock rapidly; while the numerous streams flowing through the deep narrow valleys afford them plenty of water. Most of the land under cultivation is found along these water courses. While there is not enough land for extensive farming, yet the soil is rich, yielding excellent crops of wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, and garden vegetables, and could be made to support all the Indians on the reservation.

The foothills of the Cascades Mountains are well timbered with fir, pine, and cedar, which furnish plenty of good lumber for building purposes.

The Confederated Tribes of Middle Oregon number in all about 963 Indians, apportioned among the different tribes as follows: Warm Spring, 516; Wasco and Tenino, 317; Paiute, 100; males, 433; females, 530; males above 18 years, 276; females above 14 years, 341; children between 6 and 16 years, 202. The above statistics are taken from the census roll in this office and generally regarded as old and incorrect.

When first brought together on this reservation these different tribes endeavored to live together as one people, but little quarrels and tribal jealousies slowly separated them until at the present time the Warm Springs occupy the northern part, the Wasco and Tenino the middle, and the Paiute the southern part.

A great many of these people speak and understand the English language sufficiently for ordinary intercourse. This is especially true of the Wasco and Tenino, who seem to be more enterprising and progressive than the other tribes. They own a great many ponies, a few cattle, and can boast of one flock of sheep numbering about 1,500 head, which are all owned by one man. Their principal pursuit, however, is that of farming, mainly because it requires less capital to begin it, and many more would engage in this occupation if they had the necessary implements. The Paiute, especially, are poor and very persistent in their demands for wagons, harness, plows, etc.

The regular allotments of land have been made to these Indians, and as a general thing I believe each one is living on his land, and farming it. There is not one case of leasing on the reservation.

The school plant consists of one large double dormitory with a capacity of 150, a school building with 3 school rooms and a chapel, a hospital, a kitchen and dining-room, a seamstress' house, employees' building, and a laundry. These buildings are all in good repair except the dormitory, which is badly in need of plastering. We have in operation an excellent water and sewer system which, however, is in need of some repairs. An electric lighting plant also is in use here. The dynamo is one of the best manufactured. The water wheel which runs the dynamo, however, does not furnish sufficient power for the best service and should be replaced with a better one.

The school farm contains about 30 or 35 acres of tillable land. Only about one acre of this is sown to lucern and all the rest of the feed produced consists of rye and wheat hay. I consider the garden a complete failure. There was either no planting or the seed planted failed to grow. There will be, perhaps, half enough potatoes for the school, but no vegetables of any other kind.

The United Presbyterian Church has on this reservation 2 resident pastors and 3 churches, with 130 communicants. These missionaries are earnest Christian workers and exert a wide and strong influence for the civilizing and uplifting of these Indians. They have every reason to be encouraged in their work.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

JAMES E. KIRK,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS CONCERNING AGENTS IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 28, 1900.*

I have the honor to submit this, my first annual report, of the affairs of this agency during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, with census lists and statistics of Indians and schools of this reservation.

Location.—This agency is located on the right bank of the Missouri River, opposite the town of Forest City, and is reached via the Chicago and Northwestern Railway to Gettysburg, S. Dak., thence by the Forest City and Gettysburg Railway, a local line, or by private conveyance, to Forest City, a distance of 20 miles, thence across the river by steamboat to the agency. Eastern mails reach here daily, except Sunday, via above route. The telegraph station is Gettysburg, S. Dak.

Buildings and repairs.—Several of the agency buildings are in need of repairs. Some of the residence buildings, occupied as quarters by employees, are old and scarcely adequate to protect their occupants from the cold of ordinary winters. Their walls are thin, and the buildings themselves may be properly characterized as "shells."

Agriculture and stock raising.—This has been a very dry year, in consequence of which little has been accomplished in farming by these Indians. Much of this reserve is not adapted to farming, being a waxy, gumbo soil, sticky and unfit for working in rainy weather, and hard and unyielding in times of drought. Nearly the whole of the reserve is capable of producing great wealth as a grazing ground, however, and there is scarcely an Indian on the reservation who does not own some horses or cattle. Hay is scarce this year on account of the long drought, and notwithstanding the Indians have been required to assemble as often as necessary and fight the prairie fires to protect the hay on remote plateaus (thus saving much wealth which would otherwise have gone up in flame and smoke), considerable territory has been burned over. All the hay that has been cut will be needed therefore to save the stock during the ensuing winter, if it should be severe. Yet I think by diligent work a sufficient quantity has been obtained to meet the actual requirements if economically used.

Trespassing stock.—One of the problems upon this reservation is the trespassing of stock belonging to white men, which stray over the lines in companies or herds of from 2 to 20, until many hundreds of them are to be found on the forbidden grounds. This has caused considerable complaint on the part of the Indians. It is doubtful whether impounding this class of stock would be the successful way to deal with this problem. One method proposed is to drive all this stock off the reserve at the east side; that is, by compelling them to swim over the Missouri River. This subject will doubtless occasion further correspondence with your office.

Allotments.—Col. John H. Knight, a special alloting agent, is now located here with a corps of surveyors and clerical force, and the work of alloting these Indians is now progressing as rapidly as possible.

Subissue stations.—There are two subissue stations on the reserve, one on the Moreau River, at White Horse Camp, 30 miles from the agency, and the other at Cherry Creek, 80 miles from the agency. Heretofore the beef required for issue at these stations has been received on the hoof at the agency, branded here, and driven to the stations and there slaughtered and issued. This resulted in a great loss from shrinkage and deterioration of the beef while en route. Scales have recently been allowed, however, and when these are in place at the stations the beef for each station will be received at that station, resulting inevitably in increasing the net weight and raising the quality of the meat issued. The other supplies are delivered at the agency and transported to the substations by Indians. Approximately two-fifths of all the supplies issued on this reserve are issued at Cherry Creek station and one-fifth at White Horse Camp, the other two-fifths being issued at the agency headquarters.

Efficiency of employees.—Previous to my assuming charge this agency had been the subject of a very long, laborious, and critical investigation, which had necessarily disturbed the work in many departments, but the force of employees has proved itself generally very efficient, and the work is now well in hand and will be carried forward without a halt. My thanks are especially due the clerical force, who have unavoidably borne the brunt of the extra work mentioned above. I desire to thank the office for establishing the position of financial clerk at this agency.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court, consisting of three judges sitting in banc, holds regular sessions every four weeks. I have found its decisions generally fair and impartial, sometimes showing considerable judicial ability upon the part of its members. The Indians of the reservation show great respect for this court and its judgments.

The police force, consisting of two officers and twenty-three privates, has not received as much attention in the past as it should, but I trust it may be brought to a more perfect state of organization in the near future.

Waterworks system.—When I assumed charge of this agency last November a large quantity of water was being discharged, with great force, by an artesian well located upon the ground of the Cheyenne River Boarding School, adjoining the agency. Notwithstanding the water was saline and wholly unfit for drinking

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purposes for man or beast, it could be used to a limited extent for laundry purposes and was a sure protection against conflagrations under any ordinary circumstances. This water was conveyed by an adequate waterworks system into every school building and all over the agency, faucets and fire plugs being located conveniently near every building.

But during the spring this well began to fail somewhat, and later the flow, though strong at times, was uncertain. On June 12, last, a large building containing the shops of this agency was discovered be on fire, and when an attempt was made to use the waterworks it was found that the force was so slight that the water would scarcely flow into buckets. The shops burned and the other agency buildings were greatly imperiled, so much so that I feared at one time the entire force might not be able to save them. We are now reduced to the necessity of hauling all the water used, both at the agency and school, in wagon tanks from the Missouri River. One of the great needs at this agency is a pumping plant to bring the river water into the waterworks system, which is already constructed, thereby furnishing water in adequate quantity for domestic use at the school and agency and for fire protection.

Schools.—During the entire year one boarding and three day schools have been maintained on this reserve, besides which there are three mission boarding schools just off the reservation devoted exclusively to instruction and education of Indian children from this reserve, while a very great percentage of the pupils in the Pierre and Rapid City nonreservation schools are drawn from the Indian population here, and a large number of pupils from this reserve habitually attend the agricultural boarding school on the Standing Rock Reservation. Considering the number of schools outside this reserve which compete with the schools upon it in the matter of securing pupils here, and the fact that several epidemics have spread among pupils and people, including a "smallpox scare" with which the Indians were hoaxed at one time, I certainly believe the schools under my charge fully maintained their standing during the year.

It is proposed to increase the attendance of the Cheyenne River Boarding School by about 40 per cent during the ensuing year, but this will have to be done by converting space, which was never intended for that purpose, into dormitories. Some work has been done already with that end in view, it being my intention to place every pupil possible in school. Even then some who ought to be in school will have to be left to a roaming life on the reserve. I concur fully in the recommendation made by my predecessor, that, with so many children practically unprovided with school facilities at their own reservation, the Cheyenne River Boarding School should be enlarged so as to accommodate properly at least 200 pupils, and that two new buildings to be used for employees' quarters and schoolroom purposes should be erected to avoid the practice of overcrowding the dormitories. But these improvements will require money, and the expenditure can not be made till authorized by your office.

Sanitary.—This agency has boasted two resident physicians for sometime—a school physician and an agency physician. The former position has very wisely been abolished, and one of these physicians will be located at Cherry Creek Station as soon as quarters can be provided for him there. The following is the report of the agency physician:

> The sanitary condition of this agency and school would be materially improved by the construction of the proposed water system with tank above the buildings, which would furnish an abundant supply of fresh water from the Missouri River, and which would protect the people from disease and the buildings from fire.
>
> Consumption continues to be the leading cause of death. An epidemic of pertussis, complicated by pneumonitis, caused a number of deaths in young children during the winter months. An epidemic of rotheln also visited us in May, but caused no deaths.
>
> Our hospital has been put in splendid condition and a good nurse sent us, and I am sure that much better service will be given the sick in the future than in the past.
>
> Four hundred and sixteen cases have been reported as treated during the year, which number, however, represent less than half the number actually treated, as many mild cases were not reported. There were 83 births during the year and 76 deaths, 1 of which was suicide, 2 homicide, and 1 drowning.
>
> The sanitary conditions of the Indians' homes will be improved by the allotment of these Indians, because then their houses will be more permanent, of a better quality, and better ventilated.

Issues of annuity clothing.—The last of thirty annual issues of clothing to these Indians occurred last February. In some respects the cessation of these installments will be a benefit. Upon the one hand the clothing issued was often a misfit, and in many cases was sold secretly or traded off to white men, and upon the other hand these issues were frequently a barrier in the way of self-supporting civilization. But a few blankets and comfortables, a few yards of cloth, and a few suits of clothing issued annually to deserving old people would do much good.

Intoxicants.—The traffic in whisky and beer, carried on by boats across the Missouri River by a class of white men and half-breeds of the sort generally called "boot-leggers," if permitted to continue could not fail to have a very demoralizing effect upon the Indians of this reserve. If the risk involved can be made to outweigh the profits assured, then this traffic will cease. Several prosecutions resulting in the conviction of some boot-leggers, while cases are still pending against others, seem to be having a salutary effect upon that element.

Missions.—Three religious denominations maintain missions on this reserve—the Protestant Episcopal, the Congregationalist, and the Catholic. The Episcopalians report 1 white and 2 native clergy and 9 lay workers, with 1,140 baptised members, 556 of whom are communicants. The Congregationalists report 7 male and 5 female missionaries and 240 communicants. The Catholics report 400 members. Earnest, thoughtful, painstaking missionary work always deserves praise.

Conclusion.—In conclusion I desire to thank your office for its kind and generous consideration of my requests, and for the many courtesies extended since I assumed charge of this agency.

Very respectfully,

IRA A. HATCH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR CROW CREEK AGENCY.

CROW CREEK AGENCY,
Crow Creek, S. Dak., September 1, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to forward you the annual report pertaining to the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year closing June 30, 1900:

Improvements.—In my annual report of 1899 I spoke of buildings for the schools contracted for but not erected. We had erected during the year one brick warehouse and one frame laundry for the Crow Creek Industrial Boarding School, buildings which were an absolute necessity, and add very much to the convenience and looks of the school property.

We had erected at Grace Boarding School one frame stable for the care of the stock. Previous to this we had one small frame stable and one sod barn. The plant has been very much improved in point of appearance, and all stock for this school can be properly cared for. The water supply for this school, spoken of in my former reports, has, I sincerely hope, been solved by your Department entering into contract for an artesian well. The location being in the artesian basin, I feel confident we shall soon be supplied with water for all purposes.

In the matter of allotments made to these Indians, in my opinion, a great injustice was done to more than three-fourths of the allottees—namely, in the alloting of timber, the timber being almost wholly along the Missouri River bottom, and some families being allowed to take all of their allotments from the same. I do not know of any way that this could be changed, other than those having no timber at all could in some manner purchase 5 or 10 acre lots from those having the timber. The whole reservation is sadly in need of resurvey.

Five houses, size 16 by 22, making 3 rooms, or 2 good rooms to each, have been erected during the year, the Indians themselves performing the labor; 53 houses have been furnished with roofs, flooring, windows, and doors, making the houses habitable and adding very much to the health and comfort of the Indians. The Indian houses generally are in a deplorable condition—namely, dirt roofs and floors, and in a great many instances no ventilation excepting by the one door.

Of the line fence spoken of last year, for which your office furnished us posts, we having the wire on hand, about 6 miles have been erected the past season, the Indians doing all of the labor without compensation, assisted only by the farmers in charge. More fence will be erected this fall, for which provision has been made by your office. This will fill an absolute necessity so far as this particular location is concerned. The erection of the fence has caused some friction by the white settlers objecting to its erection, one of the settlers having said to one of the employees erecting the fence that it would damage him $1,000, for the reason that it would prevent him from grazing on lands owned by the Indians, as his property joins the reservation.

Improvements on roads have been very much added to during the past year, the Indians being required to do the labor under the supervision of the farmer. Very much more, of necessity, must be done to put the roads in a passable condition.

Heretofore I have called the attention of your office to the necessity of the erection of new buildings for employees' quarters, also for new jail and police quarters. Both are very much needed.

REF0073971

Agriculture.—An earnest effort has been made during the past, and with absolutely poor results, the lack of rain and prevalence of hot winds making it almost an impossibility to raise crops.

What is called the Government farm could, in my opinion, be supplied with an abundance of water from the artesian well located at the Crow Creek Boarding School, and at a very small expense. The superintendent of the school tells me that he is very desirous of having the same in operation for next season's crop.

Indian offenses.—We have had one case before the Federal court and conviction made of one of our Indians for horse stealing. This being his first offense, he was given a sentence of six months in jail. I have one case under consideration before the United States court commissioner at the present time, wherein a white man is under bonds to appear before the United States court at its next term for selling liquor to Indians.

Our own Indian court consists of three Indian judges. They have heard and disposed of 18 cases during the past year. These Indian judges are selected each year from Indians that I consider to be among the best men of the tribe, and from different Christian denominations.

School work.—Reports of Superintendent Pigg, of the Crow Creek Industrial Boarding School, and of Superintendent Augusta S. Hultman, of the Grace Boarding School, and of Rev. Father Pius Boehm, of the Immaculate Conception School, are transmitted herewith relating to the affairs of their schools.

Missions.—The report of Rev. H. Burt, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is transmitted herewith.

The Presbyterian Church here is represented by Rev. Daniel Renville, who reports a membership in his church of 56 Indians; and the Rev. J. Carpenter, who reports a membership of 37 in his church. Both are native clergymen.

The Catholic Church is conducted by Rev. Pius Boehm, in conjunction with the Immaculate Conception Mission School. All of the missions on this reservation show improvement in their work during the past year.

Field service.—The supervision of the female industrial teacher has been a great benefit to the Indians, their improvement being very noticeable in point of general appearance and cleanliness and their houses and their own persons being very much improved.

Sanitary.—During the last fiscal year there have been 46 births—29 males and 17 females. There were 52 deaths—29 males and 23 females. An old white man who was enrolled as a member of the tribe also died during the year. Among adults tuberculosis in its various forms was as usual the most prolific cause of death. Improper food and care caused most of the deaths among the small children.

During the winter an outbreak of epidemic roseola visited all the schools and nearly all the children were sick. All made good recoveries. There were also a number of cases of pneumonia, all of which recovered. Otherwise the health of the schools was good.

Census.—The census of these Indians, as taken June 30, 1900, shows the population to be as follows:

Total Indian and mixed blood:	
Males	507
Females	540
Total population	1,047
School children between the ages of 6 and 18:	
Males	119
Females	120
Total children of school age	239

During the fiscal year 1900 these Indians have transported with their own teams 231,748 pounds of Indian freight, for which they received $579.37. For products of Indian labor sold to the Government they have received $3,055.55; for value of products sold otherwise, estimated at $1,000.

Statistics and census for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, are inclosed herewith.

I have the honor to be, very 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, S. Dak., August 10, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the above school for the year ending June 30, 1900:

I came to the school and entered upon duty March 9 last. At that time many of the pupils were either sick or had just recovered from a spell of measles, and some were down with pneumonia and other troubles, so that things were generally in bad condition.

The enrollment at the close of the year was 68 boys and 68 girls, making a total of 136 pupils, with an average attendance of 132 for the year.

The buildings here are all in fairly good condition, after being overhauled, cleaned, and repaired, except the girls' dormitory, which is by far the most important building on the place, as it contains the children's kitchen, dining room, serving room, and girls' bathroom, besides all the sleeping rooms for the girls and several employees. This old house is in bad condition, and will either have to be repaired at a cost of several thousand dollars or be replaced, as recommended in my answer to Department Circular No. 42. With this done and a sewerage system put in, water supply extended, etc., as recommended in the above answer, I think the school plant will be well equipped.

The schoolroom work, from what I could find during the three months I have been here, and considering the change of teachers, superintendent, industrial teacher, and boys' matron during the year, all of which interrupts the work more or less, has been fairly good.

The matron's department, including the sewing, cooking, laundry, and dairy work, seems to be in fairly good condition.

The school farm, consisting of about 100 acres of Missouri River bottom land, as fine as can be found, all under cultivation, produced very little during the season of 1899. On taking charge last spring I found the irrigating system had been neglected, and in fact was reported to me as a failure. However, we have repaired the ditches so as to run the water onto the cultivated fields, and the result is we have an excellent show for a crop this year. In fact, everything planted, including wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, and garden stuffs has grown finely, having been irrigated during the dry part of the season. Our oats, however, will not amount to much, as they were very heavy in straw when a July storm laid them so low that it was impossible to save them.

Stock raising is, as it should be, the great leading industry of this country. Our boys here have the care of a fine flock of sheep. A little over one year ago the agent purchased 35 ewes and 1 buck. The flock has now grown to almost one hundred head. We have also a herd of 70 head of cattle, and 40 head of hogs, with plenty of feed to take care of them during the winter, all grown on the farm this season. We have cut 25 acres of alfalfa twice and expect to cut it once more before frost, thereby saving 100 tons of fine feed.

Thanking you for being ever ready to lend your aid to the success of the school, I remain, yours, very truly.

H. L. PIGG, *Superintendent.*

JAMES H. STEPHENS,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GRACE SCHOOL.

GRACE SCHOOL, *Crow Creek, S. Dak., July 26, 1900.*

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report from Grace School for the year just closed:

Attendance.—The past year shows the largest enrollment and attendance in the history of the school. While the capacity of the school is 40, the roll contained 60 different names. The average attendance was 51. The overcrowding was relieved by transfer to the Agency School.

Health.—Except for an epidemic of roseola, followed by lung and ear troubles, during the month of March, the health has been good; 60 pupils and 3 employees were ill. Routine work was suspended while the well cared for the sick. Happily we were able to do this with no other outside assistance than a substitute for the industrial teacher who had pneumonia. There were no deaths and no one seems to be permanently weakened by the disease. The loyalty and devotion of the employees and the sympathetic support and assistance given by the agent, physician, and parents during this trouble are keenly appreciated by us all.

Schoolroom work. On the arrival of the matron in October the schoolroom work was divided between the principal and teacher. The principal took the three lower grades for one half of each session. The teacher was thus enabled to devote herself to the older pupils with gratifying results. A mixed school of six or seven grades is too much to leave to one teacher alone, as had been done during the past two years.

Industrial departments. In the sewing room work was hampered by having but one serviceable sewing machine, and at the beginning of the year by lack of clothing on hand and material to make up. We were forced to follow the motto, "quantity rather than quality." Gradually this changed, and with the promise of two new machines for next year the outlook is happier.

In kitchen, laundry, and general housework the girls show much skill and self reliance, occasionally doing the work without direction or supervision of the employee in charge. We aim at teaching self-reliance and executive ability, as well as thoroughness, in all industrial departments. The drudgery, scrubbing, lifting, etc., is too much for growing girls with such frail constitutions as these Crow Creeks all have. There should be two able bodied general assistants.

Last year there was under cultivation 11 acres of land. Owing to the drought, crops were almost a total failure. The prospect this year is scarcely better.

The dairy cattle are not what the school needs, being either too young or too old. As the children are fond of milk and butter, it is to be regretted that their taste can not be fostered.

Our cattle are good beef stock, healthy and of good appearance.

Our boys acquitted themselves well in their industrial work. A small school like this gives boys the training needed for the homes they are expected to make for themselves. Each boy of necessity becomes familiar with the care of stock, farm, and garden work, carpentry, glazing, and miscellaneous repairing.

Improvements.—About 3½ miles of fence have been built during the year. The old sod barn was removed and a substantial cow stable built in its place. The horse stable was moved back and joined to it, making stable work easier, and adding to the safety of the whole plant in case of fire. A storeroom was added to the main building. Many minor repairs and alterations have added, much to our comfort and convenience. Nearly all the buildings have been repainted.

REF00073972

We are glad of the promised artesian well. It offers a solution of the problems of water supply and drainage, both of which grow more serious each year. If we get good artesian water, an additional building containing laundry, bath, and some sleeping rooms will be desirable and will be cheaper than altering the main building to suit the new conditions.

Social life.—Harmony and good feeling among employees and pupils marked the year. The arrangement of the house furthers the likeness to home and family life, which has always been characteristic of this school. The children are in constant contact with some employee. They meet the guests of the school, thus acquiring a command of English and a self-possession of manner not obtainable in larger reservation schools.

In closing, let me express my gratitude and hearty appreciation of the faithfulness of the school force, the courtesy, help, and support received from the Indian Office, visiting officials, agent, and physician.

Very respectfully,

AUGUSTA S. HULTMAN, *Principal.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMACULATE CONCEPTION SCHOOL.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION MISSION SCHOOL,
Stephan, Hyde County, S. Dak., August 20, 1900.

DEAR SIR: Replying to your favor of yesterday, requesting a report on our school work during the fiscal year ending June 30, I wish merely to submit the following brief note:

The Immaculate Conception Indian Mission School had an enrollment of 59 pupils, with an average attendance of 56.11, their ages varying from 5 to 16 years. Five sisters, 2 priests, and 3 men devoted all their time to the wants of the children in the schoolroom, kitchen, laundry, and in the field.

There were 150 acres cultivated, besides a good-sized garden, with the assistance of the larger boys; but, owing to the absence of the spring rains, the yield was not as large as we had expected. Wheat and barley were a total failure. Also, 30 tons of hay were put up with the help of the boys.

The larger girls showed a special proficiency in needle and laundry work and music.

The department of both boys and girls left nothing to wish for, and the very fact that there were no runaways ought to demonstrate that all felt at home in their respective departments. English was especially insisted on this year, and the smallest tot made the words count.

A complete system of waterworks with gasoline engine was put in this year at a cost of $2,840, a new cottage for employees was erected costing $801, and the total expenditure for improvements and school amounted to $7,797.51. This money was contributed by friends and charitably disposed persons.

A new church was commenced in June, and is on its way to completion, costing $5,000, and this will relieve us of the crowded condition of our school buildings.

As a whole, this was a busy year for both pupils and teachers, and whatever success may have been achieved by the school and in the missionary line, may it prove a benefit to the children and the Indians generally, bringing them closer to the civilizing influence of their white brethren.

Respectfully submitted:

J. H. STEPHENS,
United States Indian Agent.

P. BOEHM,
Superintendent of School.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY CROW CREEK RESERVATION.

CROW CREEK AGENCY, S. DAK., *July 1, 1900.*

SIR: Complying with your request, I make my report of the Episcopal Mission under my charge for the past year:

There are 2 ordinary clergymen and 4 lay helpers connected with this mission. We have 5 churches, at all of which regular services have been held, with a good attendance at all of them.

The work of the women deserves notice. At each of the churches there are branches of the Woman's Auxiliary. They meet weekly, except during the summer months, and make garments, moccasins, etc., which are sold for the benefit of the work both at home and abroad. The result of their labors for the past year, in money earned and expended, amounts to $252.93.

Other statistics of this mission are: Baptisms, infants 39, adult 3; confirmations, 16; marriages, 5; burials, 24; contributions of the people not included in the above, $367.50; making a total of $620.93.

I am, very respectfully,

JAMES H. STEPHENS,
United States Indian Agent.

H. BUEL, *Missionary.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

LOWER BRULÉ INDIAN AGENCY,
Lower Brulé, S. Dak., August 24, 1900.

SIR: As directed in your circular letter bearing date July 11, 1900, I have the honor to submit my annual report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, together with statistics pertaining to agency and school and a census of Indians of the reservation.

Location.—The agency is beautifully located on the west side of the Missouri River, 30 miles from Chamberlain, S. Dak., which is the railroad and shipping point, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. The post-office is Lower Brulé, S. Dak., and the telegraphic address is Chamberlain, S. Dak.

Agency buildings.—The agency buildings were painted during the year and present a very neat and tidy appearance. They are in good repair and provide ample and comfortable quarters for the agency employees.

Census.—The census of the Indians, taken June 30, 1900, shows the population as follows:

Males over 18 years of age	127
Females over 14 years of age	156
Children between the ages of 6 and 16, attending school or not	102
Total number of Indians on the reservation	475

Agriculture.—As has been stated in previous reports, this reservation is not adapted to farming. An effort, however, has been displayed in this direction during the past year, with result that many have raised corn and vegetables.

I have encouraged stock raising among these people as the only sure way of obtaining an adequate return for their labor. I can think of no better way to self-support than for the Department to invest in a suitable number of good young range cows, to be issued to them individually. The farmer could see that the necessary provision is put up for the proper care of the stock in winter.

Allotments.—The work of reallotting these Indians has been completed during the past year by Special Agent J. H. Knight and his assistants.

Education.—There is one Government boarding school located at the agency, with a capacity of 140. But as the school population of the reserve is only 132, I have been unable to have the school run at its full capacity. However, I have had every child whose health would permit in the school.

Missionary.—The churches represented on the Lower Brulé Reserve are the Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic, and all the missionaries connected with these respective churches have labored zealously for the advancement of the Indians.

Police.—The police force consists of one officer and seven privates. They are alert, vigilant, and faithful in the discharge of their duties, and, as has been many times before stated, their compensation for the services rendered is very meager.

Indian offenses.—The court of Indian offenses consists of three representative Indian judges, who have given general satisfaction, although there has been comparatively little work for the court, except in connection with minor offenses.

Sanitary.—I am pleased to state that the health of the Indians the past year has been good. No epidemics of any kind have visited us. Though an epidemic of measles visited the Crow Creek Reservation just opposite us, a strict quarantine was maintained, preventing its spread on this side of the river. Many cases of the ever-prevailing diseases, consumption and scrofula, have been treated by the physician.

Beef hides.—Acting under instructions from your office, I have received and disbursed to these Indians $561.65, "proceeds of sale of beef hides" for the past year. When the order was first received requiring me to sell for cash the beef hides, instead of issuing them as formerly, there was some dissatisfaction manifested by the Indians, but after receiving the money for the sale of these hides they soon saw that there was no disposition of the Department to keep this money, but, on the other hand, this course was pursued that the Indians might get a better price for their hides.

During the past year the Indians in council asked the Department, through me, for permission to sell to the Government a part of the southwestern portion of the reservation now unallotted and unoccupied. A part of the proceeds they wanted used in inclosing the reservation with a substantial wire fence; the balance was to be used for purchasing good range cows, to be issued to them. Although recommended by the Department, Congress failed to pass the act granting permission to treat with the Indians for the cession of a portion of their reserve, consequently nothing was done in the matter. Had permission been granted them to sell to the Government this part of their reservation it would have been a great advantage to them.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of the uniform courtesy and support extended me by your office.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

B. C. ASH,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF0073973

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LOWER BRULÉ SCHOOL.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 1, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Lower Brulé Boarding School for the fiscal year 1900. Having been in charge of the school but a trifle over three months I feel that it becomes me to speak of the good work of others rather than of my own success. For more than half the year the school was under charge of Mr C. J. Crandall, now transferred to and in charge of Santa Fe school. Afterwards, and for quite a period, it was under temporary charge of Miss Gertrude Ferris, also Miss Clara D. True. During all the time of these changes the school was nicely managed.

Attendance was good, considering the population we have to draw from. The average attendance was 106.36. The children were healthy, and the older people satisfied and pleased with results. I think the same may be said as to condition of things for the balance of year.

Our buildings are in good repair, and no extensive alterations or changes are desired.

Our farm work, under charge of Louis De Witt, has been carried on with tact and good results, the boys seeming to take more interest in this kind of work than in things mechanical.

Our sewing room is entitled to mention as a place where much work is done, not only in the manufacture of new garments and other articles for use of school, but in making repairs to goods somewhat worn yet useful. In this way we teach the girls to save as well as to make. Below I give a list of articles made in this department during the year:

Aprons	318	Pants	121
Bags	68	Slips, pillow	62
Bonnets	53	Suits, union	252
Capes	28	Skirts	108
Curtains, pairs	63	Sheets	90
Dresses	190	Skirts, under	27
Dresses, slight	50	Screens	2
Drawers	39	Towels	151
Elastics, pairs	281	Table-cloths	65
Napkins	36	Waists	248
Neckties	50		
Nets, horse, pairs	5	Total	2,225

Our schoolroom work, under charge of Miss Clara D. True, was managed nicely. The children were studious, and good order was maintained. As a result, some of our older pupils feel the need of transfer to one of our more advanced schools.

We were fortunate in having no epidemics among the children during the year, although measles were prevalent near by at one time.

I wish to speak well of the school employees, singly and as a whole. To say they were able and willing is true, and all I need say. To our agent, Mr. R. C. Ash, I feel indebted for timely advice as to management of the school and a cordial cooperation in all things pertaining to its success. For all this I wish sincerely to thank him.

Respectfully,

HENRY BARNUM, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

(Owing to change of agents no report was rendered.)

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN FOR PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK., *September, 1900.*

SIR: The following statistics are given for the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, S. Dak., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900:

	Indians	Mixed blood	Whites	Total
Population:				
Male	4,589	751	235	5,575
Female	5,745	779	112	6,636
Total	5,334	1,530	368	7,232
Treated by agency physicians:				
Male	512	175	25	711
Female	594	205	58	857
Total	1,106	380	83	1,568
Births:				
Male	119	41	2	162
Female	107	40	1	148
Total	226	81	3	310
Deaths:				
Male	75	11	1	87
Female	99	26	0	125
Total	174	37	1	212

Some of the statistics worthy of note are:

Birth rate per 1,000:		Death rate per 1,000:	
Indians	42	Indians	33
Half-breeds	53	Half-breeds	18
Whites	9	Whites	3

Of the deaths there were:

	Indians	Mixed bloods	Whites
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Under 10 years of age	43	70	100
From 10 to 50 years of age	20	14	0
Over 50 years of age	37	16	0

The death rate among these Indians has been decreasing each year since 1895. This appears to be due to a better sanitary condition and to a better understanding of the proper care of children.

Tuberculosis is still increasing among this people, but the rate of increase appears to be diminishing, and many of them have some idea of the danger from the discharges from tuberculous persons and make some effort to prevent exposure to them. This is a decided advance over the indifference with which they formerly allowed the filth from scrofula and consumption to accumulate on their persons and in their dwellings, and it is observed that among those who make the best efforts to destroy this filth there is a smaller increase of these diseases. There is an increasing number of these Indians endeavoring to live more cleanly, and as by far the larger part of the diseases they suffer from are the results of exposure and filth this is a hopeful sign.

The number of cases treated by the Government physicians is less than in former years, but the amount of professional services is greater, and they have an increasing control over the protracted cases.

These Indians still call upon their "medicine men," and probably will continue to do so until the older generation passes away, for this is their inherited religion, and in this they are not blamable. On the contrary, they are to be commended for the fact that if the Government physicians appear during their most sacred ceremonies they suspend them and respectfully listen to the doctors, and, what is better, are willing to adopt their methods.

The statistics of this report, borne out by similar records kept for twenty years, show that the greater physical weakness of the Indian is inherent in his being, and that white men, or men with part white blood living under the same conditions as the Indians, have the greater vitality, resist disease better, and increase the more rapidly.

ALEX. B. TAUSCH, M. D., *Agency Physician.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Through JAMES E. JENKINS, United States Special Indian Agent.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR ROSEBUD AGENCY.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 25, 1900.*

SIR: In accordance with instructions of the Department I have the honor to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the past year.

Rosebud Agency is situated near the southwest corner of the reserve, about 35 miles northwest of Valentine, Nebr., which is on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad, and from which point most of the supplies are shipped to the agency and the issue stations. Stuart, Nebr., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad, is the shipping point for the Ponca Creek issue station of this reserve, which is nearly 100 miles from the agency and about 15 miles from Stuart, Nebr. Chamberlain, S. Dak., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, is the shipping point for the Big White River issue station, which station is about 85 miles from the agency.

The Rosebud Reserve contains about 3,250,000 acres of land, all of which is in the State of South Dakota, and is bounded on the north by the Big White River, on the south by the line separating the States of South Dakota and Nebraska, on the east by the Missouri River, and on the west by a line running due south from the mouth of Black Pipe Creek to the State line, this same line being the east boundary of the Pine Ridge Reserve.

No special effort has been made to induce these Indians to cultivate the soil, because it has not been found profitable in years past to do so. In some portions of the reserve where conditions are favorable the Indians do fairly well with their crops, but the reserve as a whole is far better adapted to stock raising than to agriculture. Our efforts are, therefore, directed to stock raising, in which several of the Indians are succeeding, but it is still very difficult to induce many of the older ones to take sufficient interest in the work to be successful.

Another drawback to the successful prosecution of the stock-raising industry is the large amount of cattle rustling going on, not only on the reserve but the borders thereof as well. A strong gang of organized cattle thieves has been

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infesting this section of the country for the past two years. It is greatly to be desired that the efforts put forth by all honest men to break up this gang will be successful.

For administrative purposes the Rosebud Reserve is divided into seven districts, with a farmer in charge of each, with Indian assistants under his direction. The farmer resides at what is known as the "issue station" of the district, and has in his immediate charge not only the Indians, but the rations and other supplies intended for the use of those living in his district. In both the Ponca Creek and Big White River districts the farmer in charge has to receive at the shipping point all of the subsistence supplies intended for his district and to store and properly issue the same. He also has to receive, weigh, inspect, and issue the beef cattle from time to time, for all of which the agent is held responsible under his bond. Mail communication between the agency and these issue stations is by a roundabout route occupying several days at best, and in severe storms of winter is liable to serious interruption, if not stoppage. In urgent cases letters are carried by the police.

The agent can only exercise a general supervision over these distant stations. On an average it is not possible for him to visit them more than twice a year. In the appointment of the farmers in charge of these stations and districts the agent is not supposed to have any voice, yet he is responsible for all their work. It is thought it would be best to have some more satisfactory way of administering the affairs of these remote districts. The pay of the farmers in charge is inadequate, and it is difficult to obtain and keep competent men in these places.

The Indians living on the Rosebud Reserve are known as the Brulé Sioux. A house-to-house census was taken during the month of June last by the special enumerators appointed for the work, with the following result, which is believed to be very accurate:

Males above 18 years of age	1,855
Females above 14 years of age	1,618
Males under 18 years of age	1,027
Females under 14 years of age	931
Total Indians on reserve	4,031
Children between 6 and 16 years of age	1,247

The increase in the number of Indians over last year's census is mainly due to the increased number of births over deaths the past year.

Schools.—There have been twenty-one Government day schools and one Government and two mission boarding schools in operation during the entire school year, and all have had a successful year. These schools have been visited by the school supervisor of the district, and frequently by the day-school inspector, and some of them by Indian Inspector McLaughlin. The agent visits schools as he can find time to do so. The reports of the day-school inspector and of the superintendents of the several boarding schools are herewith transmitted and furnish the detailed information required for each school.

During the year we have sent twenty-four children to nonreservation schools, but it is still very difficult to obtain the consent of parents to transfer their children to nonreservation schools; but little difficulty is experienced in getting children into the schools upon the reservation, especially the day schools.

Missionary.—As heretofore, the churches represented on the Rosebud Reserve are the Congregational, Roman Catholic, and Protestant Episcopal, and all the missionaries connected with these churches have worked earnestly in advancing the Indians. The reports of the missionaries are transmitted herewith and are referred to as giving a statement of the detailed work of each.

Sanitary.—Dr. L. M. Hardin, the agency physician, makes the following report:

Complying with your request, I herewith submit the following summary and report of the work done in the medical department of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900:

Number of cases treated: Male, 573; female, 483; total, 1,001. Number of births reported: Indians, males, 86; females, 102; total, 188. Whites, males, none; females, 5; total, 5. Number of deaths reported: Males, 62; females, 53; total, 115. One suicide occurred during the year, that of a young man 20 years old whose brother had reprimanded him for gambling and, feeling aggrieved thereby, ended his life by shooting himself.

A smallpox scare came during the winter and spring and some 300 whites and mixed-bloods were vaccinated as a precautionary measure against the disease, which did not materialize.

Epidemics of measles and whooping cough prevailed over the reservation during the year, the latter being prevalent at present time and having been brought here by visiting Indians from other reservations who attended our Fourth of July festivities. The former disease had fewer fatalities resulting therefrom than usual, owing more to the mild type of disease and moderate weather at the time than to any unusual care and attention given by parents and attendants.

Such gatherings of visitors from various agencies, as noted on celebrations and convocations, aside from their esthetic influences, are always disease breeders and hotbeds of other vices and indiscretions that sooner or later demand the attention of the physician, and as such should be discouraged.

As heretofore stated, the disease that finds the greatest number of victims among this people is tuberculosis in its various forms. Indiscretions in diet, unsanitary and unhygienic surroundings, parental neglect, and unnecessary exposure of body to the cold and dampness of winter and spring are all productive of many fatal terminations.

The needs of this agency for a hospital have been so frequently mentioned that to now fail to reiterate all former statements would seem superfluous on our part, so we again mention the fact that with the establishment of such an institution many would be benefited who now die from neglect. During the past year we have had to send a number of cases to hospitals in Omaha for treatment, and in some cases the patient could ill afford the expense incurred.

The demands of over 5,000 Indians and whites scattered over 5,000 square miles are necessarily very great for the two physicians allowed to do the work, and in many instances attendance is impossible. At least one physician for each farmer's district is needed if work is to be properly done, and the influences of the native "medicine men" are successfully combated. Either this or the establishment of a hospital is imperative if needs of people are properly met. Big White River and Ponca Creek districts, with a population of nearly 1,000 people, are practically without attendance.

The medicines allowed us last year were insufficient in quantity as well as in a number of instances inferior in quality. The transfer of 430 Lower Brulé Indians to this agency and no allowance made for their medical supplies and attendance has worked a hardship upon all concerned and necessitated an exigency purchase during the year.

The artificial limb furnished the Indian policeman who lost a leg last year has been fitted and is highly satisfactory.

I desire to invite attention to the report of Dr. Hardin, especially those parts of it bearing on the subject of a hospital for these Indians and the need of more physicians, in which I concur and strongly urge upon the Department their adoption.

Allotments.—Special Agent William A. Winder and his assistants have been engaged since my last report in allotting these Indians. On June 30, 1899, 2,856 allotments had been made, and on June 30, 1900, the number had been increased to 4,064, making 1,208 allotments made during the year.

Quite a number of the older and least progressive of these Indians have not taken their allotments and are strongly opposed to doing so. I have had several talks with them in regard to their action and have pointed out to the best of my ability the advantage of taking their allotments, but thus far have not succeeded in inducing them to do so.

Of the 1,208 allotments made during the year, 537 are divisions of former allotments between husband and wife, as provided for by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, these Indians having decided to have the divisions made in accordance with the act referred to, and present their claim later for the fulfillment by the Government of the promises made by Inspector McLaughlin, as referred to in my last annual report.

Police.—The Indian police during the year past have been faithful and efficient, with few exceptions. This body of men render more service for the pay received than any class of employees, and they merit and should receive a considerable increase in their pay.

Rations.—I would recommend that some just plan be adopted whereby the present ration system be gradually done away with. There can be no question about the best interests of these Indians requiring action on this matter, and the sooner done the better for all concerned. The present system is degrading and begets idleness to a considerable extent. Of course the entire subsistence of these Indians is not furnished by the Government, but a large proportion thereof is.

The Indians strongly protest against the reduction now being made year after year in their rations, and claim that such reduction is in violation of the 1876 agreement, as it was explained to them at the time. Some considerable opposition would be made by the older and nonprogressive Indians to any proposition having in view the gradual doing away with the rations, but I believe a fair proposition with such end in view would meet with the support of a majority of these people.

The aged and disabled among them will have to be supported by the Government for years to come, but I believe the time has fully arrived when steps should be taken to do away with the general issue of rations.

I desire to acknowledge my appreciation of the courtesies extended to me during the year by the Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. MCCHESNEY,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ROSEBUD SCHOOL.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., *July 1, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the Rosebud Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900. I assumed charge of this school January 9, 1900. The enrollment for the past year has been 221; there have been 6 transfers to nonreservation schools. Several

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others expressed a desire to go, but their parents would not give their consent. The average attendance for the first quarter was 161; second quarter, 187; third quarter, 191, and the fourth quarter, 191. The average for the year, 189.

Literary department.—For the first four months this department was under Lucy M. Cox, and the next five months under Mattie L. Adams, and the last month under C. F. Werner. Mattie L. Adams was obliged to go to the bedside of her dying sister. Not as much was accomplished in this department as would have been had it not been necessary to have these changes. The closing exercises were well rendered by pupils, consisting of songs, drills, recitations, etc., and enjoyed by both pupils and parents. The parents seemed to be especially pleased, with many a "how, how." The English language is required of all the pupils at all times. Very little trouble is now had with the boys on this account.

Industries: Shoe and harness shop.—The boys who have been in this department have made exceptional progress. Many of them can do work that would do credit to boys who had worked at it much longer. We were short of material in this department. I am very sorry to note that the Department, to cut expenses at this school, has seen fit to transfer our shoemaker and give us an Indian boy. This department was under David Hewey.

Woods work.—Boys in this department do fairly well, but their eye must be trained as well as their hand before they can accomplish much. This department is under James Williamson.

Ironwork.—Here we find the boys doing well. Thompson Warren has charge of this department.

Engine room.—In this department, I am pleased to say, we have three boys that have made grand progress, being able to run the steam pump and cars for the same. These boys should be transferred in time where they can have a thorough education in this line. Samuel E. Bixby has charge of this department.

Sewing room.—In this department I am well pleased. We have 20 girls that can fit dresses and undergarments; also cut and make pants, jackets, etc. Mrs. Mary Zielian has charge of this work.

Cook. The girls have done good work in this department, many of them learning how to cook meats, vegetables, etc., in a very appetizing manner. Mrs. Annie E. Osborne has charge of this department.

Bakery. The girls and boys who work here have done well, many having learned to make bread, pies, cakes, etc. Mrs. Ella Branchaud has charge of this department.

Laundry.—The laundry is in charge of Miss Rose Ray, who, with her corps of large girls, has done her work neatly and nicely.

Farm.—In this department I shall not agree with many. My nine years of experience has been that you can raise a garden in this locality with proper care and culture. I have had 50 acres broken in addition to the 6 acres that were already broken; 25 acres of these are in corn that is in milk at this writing; 10 acres just tasseling; 6 acres of sorghum that looks well; 4 acres in beans; 6 acres in potatoes that are getting ripe; 1 acre of squash, and the balance in small garden stuff. This all looks as good as I could ask for.

Dairy.—The school has 24 cows; a part are grade Jerseys and the balance registered stock. In the past year 500 pounds of butter were made by the cook with help from the pupils. The butter was used by pupils with an evident relish.

We have great need of more barn room. Out of 30 head of horned cattle, we have stable room for only 22. These Jerseys are by nature a thin-haired breed and can not stand rustling like cattle that are raised for beef. We can not expect good results from cows who stand out in this locality, mercury in the winter often reaching 30° below zero. I am in hopes before winter sets in of having the necessary shelter.

Poultry.—The past year we have added 72 hens to our stock.

Hogs.—We have more hogs than I think should be kept at this school. Only enough should be kept to eat the slops from the kitchen and what milk we have to spare. Both cattle and hogs look well. The farm is under the charge of Theodore Branchaud.

Buildings completed.—Slaughterhouse has been completed since I took charge of the school, and now we have one second to none. Our buildings are in good shape, but we are in need of more room for employees. This is caused by having to use rooms for the mess kitchen and dining room that belong to employees' quarters. This matter has been brought to the notice of the Department by our agent.

Girls' home.—The girls have been carefully cared for and taught how to care for a home and for their clothing as a mother teaches her girls. Lizzie M. Bassett has charge of this work.

Boys' home.—This has been under the care of Miss Jennie Little, whose work has been very satisfactory.

Industrial teacher.—The boys at this school have been very unfortunate. There have been two changes in this position in the past year. The last four months we had J. H. Tripp, jr., to fill the position temporarily. We need an experienced man in this place. I would especially invite the attention of the Department to this fact.

Health.—During the year we have had about 40 cases of measles in a mild form. On a whole we have enjoyed very good health. This department is under the charge of Miss Louise H. Klein, trained nurse.

Employees.—I am well pleased with the employees as a whole, and wish to thank them for their prompt fulfillment of their duties and courtesy to me; also to thank Dr. C. E. McChesney and the office employees for courtesies extended.

Very respectfully submitted.

JOHN B. TRIPP,
Superintendent of Rosebud Agency Boarding School.

Dr. CHARLES E. McCHESNEY,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF DAY SCHOOL INSPECTOR, ROSEBUD RESERVE.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 18, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report on the schools of this reserve for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

The number of pupils enrolled from this reserve for the year is as follows: Twenty-one day schools, 398; Rosebud Government Boarding School, 221; St. Francis Mission Boarding School, 222; St. Mary's Mission Boarding School, 51; nonreservation and private schools, 45; total enrollment of 1,150. The average attendance of the day schools was 327.4, being 86.74 per cent of their entire enrollment. This I consider a very good attendance, as many of the pupils go from 2 to 4 miles to school.

The parents have shown much interest and willingness in having their children attend these schools. Some whose allotments are far from school have built houses near the schools and live there a part of the year when the weather is bad; others take their children to school in the mornings and gather them in the evenings. I find that the taking of allotments has not seriously affected the attendance at these schools, except during the very cold and stormy weather, at which times the attendance is from 10 to 30 per cent less than it would be if the Indians were living in camps near the schools.

The work done in these schools has been very satisfactory. The opportunities are greater as the children become more familiar with the English language and the ways of civilization, and while I do not claim that greater effort has been made than in former years, I believe that the actual good results of the schools are greater each year. English speaking is now the rule at the schools, and while at some the children are not able to use the English fluently, at others the use of English is so common and free, and the conduct and behavior is such, that one hardly realizes that he is in an Indian school.

The industrial feature has received the usual attention, and is a very important part of the work. This has been a very favorable year for farming, and many of the schools have excellent gardens. The products of these will greatly aid in the noonday meal. The girls are taking more pride each year in dressing in the ways of civilization, and are becoming quite efficient in sewing and dressmaking.

There were 24 pupils transferred from this reserve to nonreservation schools as follows: Pipestone, 4; Genoa, 7; Chamberlain, 4; Flandreau, 8; Rapid City, 1. These transfers were made largely by the efforts of the school employees here. Several others desired to be transferred, but their parents refused to consent to have them leave the reservation. However, we are glad to note a much better sentiment on the part of the Indians toward the nonreservation schools, and perhaps in time the Indians of this reservation will more fully profit by the advantages offered by the nonreservation schools.

On the whole, I consider that the past year has been a very successful one, and feel that we can enter the new year with good prospects of still greater success.

I wish to thank you for your kindness and support shown me in this work.

Very respectfully,

J. FRANKLIN HOUSE,
Day School Inspector.

Dr. CHAS. E. McCHESNEY,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. FRANCIS MISSION SCHOOL

ROSEBUD, S. DAK., *August 3, 1900.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, I herewith submit my annual report of St. Francis Mission School for the year ending June 30, 1900.

The total enrollment was, like last year, 222—100 boys and 122 girls—the average for the ten months which school was in session being 198.50.

The health of the pupils in general was good, though the effects of the measles, which had afflicted about one-third of them last year, made themselves felt with some in the form of sore eyes and pulmonary diseases. Three girls died at their homes of scrofula, having settled on the lungs. We are indebted to the painstaking, faithful, and efficient services of Dr. Hardin throughout the year. Drills and calisthenics at stated times were enjoyed by all and proved beneficial to their health.

The schoolroom work has been carried on systematically with good results. Our insisting upon the exclusive use of English is backed now by the parents themselves, who take pride in using their children as interpreters.

Industrial work.—It was gratifying to notice a growing interest and skill with the boys in the different shops, in the garden, and on the farm. The father of one 18-year-old boy who had been in the carpenter shop for the past four years asked and obtained the permission that the boy should help in erecting a chapel. The contractor gave him credit for his ability and paid for his work accordingly.

The work of the girls in the domestic department has been very satisfactory to all in charge. Details were made every two weeks, so that each girl had an opportunity to learn not one but all branches of housework. That the pupils were interested in their work and did it gladly was manifest by their cheerfulness of manner and pleasant countenances, showing that they regarded the mission as their home and the work as their own, and not as a regular task which had to be performed. In cutting, fitting, plain sewing, and fancy work they have shown themselves exceptionally proficient. Many beautiful pieces of Battenberg work were made and were said to excel in neatness of finish; those offered for sale in the stores. Orders for fancy work have been received during the year from kind friends in New York and Philadelphia who had visited our school. Deprived of Government aid, this may in time develop into a source of help to maintain the school. Great interest was taken, too, by the girls in butter making. From 25 to 30 pounds were made each week.

Music.—The weekly singing lessons secured among other good results the distinct articulation in reading and speaking. Instrumental music, too, has been fostered. A well-drilled orchestra with piano and organ gave at several times during the year entertainments that were appreciated by all who honored them by their presence.

Buildings.—The cedar posts supporting the first building erected in 1885 have been replaced by rock foundations. All the buildings are receiving at present a new coat of paint.

Crops.—The 50 acres of millet and more than 70 acres of corn that had been given up at the end of June have, after the abundant rainfall in the beginning of July, recovered, and promise yet a good crop.

Employees.—The spirit of practical Christianity which governs all employed in the work, and which implies charity, cheerfulness, and activity, is unconsciously communicated to the pupils. The spirit of the latter, with a very few exceptions, for a time has been very good, as was spontaneously acknowledged by discerning visitors. Thus St. Francis Mission School has for the past fourteen years under the contract system done good work, as has been acknowledged by every agent, inspector, and supervisor visiting the school. The late Commissioner, at his visit here in 1891, said: "If we had more schools like this the Indian problem would soon be solved." By continuing our work we hope to prove his words true.

Missionary.—With regard to our missionary work: I have recorded 151 baptisms and 18 marriages. Two neat chapels have been built, and for a third one the land has been granted and the material bought, but unforeseen difficulties have till now prevented its erection. For the first two chapels the Catholic Indians of the respective districts, being anxious to get a church building, had promised to freight the material gratis to the site of building, and most of it they hauled,

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but not all. This seems to me the hardest point in Christianizing these Indians—to educate them to truthfulness. The contrary vice, as once a squaw woman who had lived forty years among them told me, formed part of their religion. An Indian will make any amount of promises, if by so doing he may hope to induce one to help him out of a scrape or lend him financial aid. On account of any arising difficulty, however, he will hold himself excused from keeping his promise.

Marriages.—In this connection I wish to make the following suggestion with regard to their legal marriages: If Congress ever should get ready to take this matter in hand, it would be, in my opinion, the only proper thing to make them understand that there is no divorce from the bond of a marriage once validly contracted for lifetime. There may arise grave reasons justifying a separation from bed and board, but there never can be a cause justifying the severing of the knot made for lifetime. Otherwise, the mutually given promise, "till death doth us part," has no more meaning than "till a quarrel does us part," or "as long as I like you," exactly the level on which we found the Indian before we tried to civilize him. Through the door of the divorce court he is led back to his old heathenish customs. To allow and even legalize unfaithfulness in this most sacred of all promises surely would not make them better than they have been. Let them learn to choose their consort for life more cautiously, consulting reason, and not blind passion alone.

Thanking you and your employees for the good will and interest manifested in behalf of our work, and trusting that these pleasant relations will continue, I am, dear sir,

Yours, very respectfully,

P. FLOR. DIOMANN.

Dr. CHAS. E. MCCHESNEY,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

ST. MARY'S MISSION SCHOOL, *Rosebud S. Dak., July 31, 1900.*

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of St. Mary's Mission Boarding School for Indian girls, conducted under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and under the immediate supervision of the Right Rev. W. H. Hare, missionary bishop of South Dakota.

School reopened September 1, 1899, and was full to overflowing the first week. Although the corps of teachers being entirely new we had a very successful year. The work progressed with little or no friction and the children made good progress, both in their studies and their industrial work, they taking part in all of the work connected with the carrying on of the school.

Plain sewing, dressmaking, cutting, and fitting was made a specialty. Cooking, dining-room work, dormitory work, and other industries about the house were performed well and cheerfully.

Two public exhibitions were given during the school year—one at Christmas and another just before school closed during the bishop's annual visitation.

The health of the pupils has been exceedingly good, having had little need of calling a doctor.

Our thanks are due to all of the Government officials and employees for their kind consideration and courteous treatment.

School closed June 26, 1900, with a good feeling existing from both the pupils and their parents.

St. Mary's cultivated 21 acres and had the promise of bountiful crops until a few days since, when a disastrous hailstorm destroyed all in a few moments.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. F. KINNEY, JR., *Principal.*

Dr. CHAS. E. MCCHESNEY,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY ROSEBUD RESERVATION.

DEAR SIR: The work of the American Missionary Association has been carried on under my charge during the past year. There has been no marked change in methods and no unusual progress.

I think that our church on Ponca Creek under the charge of Rev. Francis Frazier has influenced the community for temperance to a considerable extent. It is a hard fight, but the pastor and many members are doing the best to awaken temperance principles and practice.

There is a steady growth in membership. The contributions for the year have not been as large as the average.

The prodigal and wasteful use of money a year ago has been followed by extreme poverty. It is a great injury to the Indian to have a large amount of money at one time.

The tendency of the Indian to run to extremes and to make full test of every new vice and fault of human nature makes missionary work complex. Not only the old heathen habits are to be opposed, but as they come into contact with civilized life new vices are constantly opening before them. As they are coming to earn more money the demands of changing conditions makes them spend more than they earn, so that they are quite apt to spend most of their money before they get it, or to as large an extent as they can get credit. And while missionary work is not always hopeful and does not accomplish all that we would like to see it do, yet it is worth all the effort in changing old customs and in warning them of the danger of the new vices that are connected with their advancement and new conditions.

Very sincerely,

JAMES F. CROSS,
For American Missionary Association.

Dr. CHAS. E. MCCHESNEY,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR SISSETON AGENCY.

SISSETON AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 21, 1900.*

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, 1900, for the

Indians at this agency. As my work for the past year has been largely occupied in matters pertaining to the leasing of the allotted lands belonging to the Sisseton and Wahpeton Band of the Sioux tribe, my report will be, to some extent, upon this portion of the subject.

The reservation is in the northeastern part of South Dakota, occupying parts of Roberts, Day, Grant, Marshall, and Codington counties, and extending into Richland and Sargent counties of North Dakota. It is about 120 miles long and at the State line 42 miles wide, coming to a point near Watertown, S. Dak. The Coteau hills cut the Indian allotted land nearly in the middle. That east of the hills is fine farming land, while that to the west is better adapted to grazing, though there are some good farms.

The majority of the older Indians live on the land which was allotted them in 1888, consisting of 40 acres each, situated mostly in the coulees, on the eastern slope of the hills. This was once covered with timber and unfit for cultivation, excepting small garden spots. The rest of their land is in the valley, some miles away.

The distance from the place of living is not the only reason why the Indian does not cultivate his allotment. The lack of means to buy large horses, machinery, and grain to sow, are three good reasons. Seventy-five per cent of horses owned by them are the common Western horse of about 700 pounds weight, which is not heavy enough to plow the sod and reap the grain. It takes considerable capital to open up a prairie farm, even after it is broken up, which is being done now by white men, who are leasing the allotted lands. Large horses and machinery are what is needed by the Indian. But he is so heavily involved in debt that to possess a good horse and be seen in town with it would make him a shining mark for every collector in the neighborhood.

The Sisseton Indian will be forced to rent most of his land for some years to come, or until he can pay cash for what he buys and not be forced to run in debt. He does not need a house, as they have comfortable homes, nor his land fenced, as he has no stock but a pony, or three or four, as the case may be; but he does need money to get out of debt and to live. As the statistics which I forward with this report show, 50 per cent of the Indians live on what they receive from the Government as interest and what comes to them as rental of their allotments. This necessarily means that these Indians do not have very much to live on and pay debts contracted by them years ago.

To-day a great many of the older Indians are subsisting on corn and potatoes, with what berries can be found in the coulees.

The money deposited to the credit of these Indians should be given them to live on, as they did not have the advantages that the Government is giving the younger generation, and consequently can not earn their living so well.

The leasing of the allotments is very arduous, requiring many hours of work out of office in inspecting the lands rented and adjusting difficulties which are constantly arising. There are 1,970 pieces of land situated from one end of the reservation to the other, and the disputes which arise often necessitate the agent's presence on the ground.

The Sisseton Indian industrial boarding school had a very successful year. No sickness among the pupils. No trouble with them in running away, and the parents seemed very well satisfied with the condition of their children, and requests to take them home were not as frequent as in former years.

The buildings, though in good repair, are not up to date in convenience, hygiene, etc., and should be replaced by modern structures. The Indians are willing, and anxious to have a plant here second to none in the Indian school service. We have a never-failing spring of water which, with proper machinery, would furnish water for all purposes and power to run a dynamo of sufficient size to light the buildings with electricity, thus doing away with the old-time lamp, which endangers life and property at present writing.

The sanitary condition of the school is as good as it is possible to be with the buildings and drainage which we have to contend with.

The condition of the Indian on the reservation is far from good, and should smallpox be brought in among them, as now threatens us, the death list would be appalling. Vaccination of all Indians should be done at once, but would require force in many cases. The children of both the Government and mission schools were vaccinated last fall.

The police force has been most efficient and has rendered excellent service at all times. The salary is far too small for the amount of work done by the men, as they are often called on to go out on to the reservation to look after the illegal leasing of lands, thus neglecting their own farm operations.

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The liquor question is still being agitated, and requires a good deal of an agent's time. The prosecution and conviction of eleven "bootleggers" has been accomplished in the past year, and the men paid sentence in jail for three months and $100 fine.

The missionaries are a great help to the Indian in his advance toward civilization. There are times when it seems like "love's labor lost" through the hindrances which arise. Nevertheless there has been a marked advance morally and spiritually.

I inclose report of J. L. Baker, superintendent of the Government school, which will give an idea of the work done by his school. Superintendent Evans, of Good Will Mission, will report in season for publication, but is called away at present.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the office for all kindness received and attention given to matters pertaining to the affairs of this agency.

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., July 16, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office, I have the honor of submitting the following report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

The year has been one of unusual success in the progress made by the children. No runaways have occurred. There has been a general spirit of contentment and good feeling among the pupils. Their duties, both in the literary and industrial departments have been faithfully and cheerfully performed, and they have been very amenable to the school discipline.

At the close of school many of the parents came to the superintendent and to other employees and expressed satisfaction at the treatment of their children, and at the progress made by them. They were especially pleased at their fluency in using the English language.

The average attendance during the ten school months was 105.

The general health of the children has been good. No deaths have occurred. The usual cases of scrofula and sore eyes were held well in check.

Steady advancement has been the order in the literary department. The class-room work has been especially good in drill in correct English. Legal holidays have been observed with appropriate exercises. Frequent lessons, or talks, are given upon patriotism, current events, especially those of national import; stories told tending to develop love of country and flag and to inspire ideas of good citizenship.

Sunday school is held at the school and opportunity is given the children to attend church services at the Presbyterian and Episcopal mission churches. Religious services were held at the school on Sunday evenings, frequently conducted by one of the ministers of mission churches.

In the industrial department the girls are especially proficient; we have good housekeepers, cooks, seamstresses, and laundresses among them. The boys' progress has been hampered by lack of material to work with in carpenter's shop, and by lack of instruction for the greater part of the year in the shoe and harness shop, owing to vacancy in position of that department.

The conditions of the buildings has been somewhat improved during the year. New roofs have been made on several buildings; new floors laid in many rooms of boys' building and same in girls' building; plastering has been repaired, etc., so that all of the buildings are habitable, but, still, none are in good condition. The position of carpenter has been abolished. The insufficient amount of material furnished rendered his services of little value.

The number of acres of ground under cultivation is 115. On account of the long-continued drought we shall realize only about one-third of a crop this year, but we will raise sufficient hay and grain for use of school stock during the coming year. The estimated yield of the farm for this year is as follows:

Wheat	bushels..	350	Potatoes	bushels..	250
Oats	do....	1,000	Ruta-bagas	do....	100
Corn	do....	200	Hay	tons..	60

Also, a good supply of cabbages, turnips, onions, pumpkins, etc., will be raised.

An important need of the school is a new and complete water-supply system, and a sewerage system. The water is at present pumped to second story by hydraulic ram, which pumps 20 barrels per day, while the flow of the supply spring is about 400 barrels per day. The spring is located about 300 feet from main building, and the water is pumped to about 50 feet elevation to second story of main building. If this water could be pumped by steam power a sewerage system could be obtained. Instead of using open vaults for water-closets, as at present, an adequate supply of water could be used for carrying all refuse through a drainage system.

The necessary steam apparatus for this water-supply system could also be used for power in sawing wood for use of school and for furnishing steam heat to main building. At present two boilers are used for steam heating, and both together are insufficient for heating purposes. About 90 tons of coal are consumed each year by our present steam-heating system. Another need of the school is a new boys' building. The present is altogether too small for the number of boys crowded into it, and it needs much repairing for even a less number of boys. If a new building were erected a part of the old one could be used for hospital, employee's quarters, etc.

In conclusion, I desire to express my obligations to Supervisor Rakestraw and Special Agent Jenkins for valuable advice and kindly suggestions, and to extend my thanks to the Indian Office and to Agent Johnson for the courteous treatment I have always received.

I am, your obedient servant,

J. L. BAKER, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through NATHAN P. JOHNSON, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF AGENT FOR YANKTON AGENCY.

GREENWOOD, S. DAK., *August 31, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to present herein my third annual report, being for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Population.—The census of the tribe recently taken shows the whole number of the Yankton Sioux Indians to be 1,700, as follows: Males, 809; females, 891; total, 1,700. Number of children of school age, 416, as follows: Males, 198; females, 218; total, 416.

Health.—No epidemic has appeared among these people during the past year, although 5 cases of smallpox developed among whites living upon the reservation. These were thoroughly and effectually quarantined by the county authorities. The situation seemed to call for a thorough vaccination of all school children and of as many of the adult Indians as could be induced to submit to it, and this was done under instructions from your office. It may be proper to remark here that the vaccine virus first received was almost entirely inert, and did very little good. The last consignment was very good, and gave satisfactory results.

Farming.—Operations have been carried on by the Indians upon their allotments about as heretofore reported, except that in this season the crop consists for the most part of corn, owing to the lack of seed wheat this spring. I think that I shall not again ask your office for any seed wheat for issue to these Indians, for the reason that the raising of wheat on small fields, such as the Indians have, is not profitable. The cost of seed, cutting, and thrashing is nearly equal to the value of the crop, unless the grain is handled on a large scale and with very good management. The Indians have raised a very large crop of corn this year, and I think they will realize much more from the proceeds than if they had had more wheat. I shall continue to urge them to raise as much corn as possible. Wheat is a very good crop wherever sown. The usual crop of summer and winter vegetables has been grown from seed furnished by your office.

Leases.—A considerable source of income to these Indians, and one which will soon increase to large proportions, is from the leasing of their surplus lands to white people. Up to the present time these leases have mostly been for grazing purposes and the rent necessarily small, but a line of railroad is now being built through these lands, and 3 railroad towns are now being built up in the immediate vicinity of the best lands. This will undoubtedly cause a demand for these lands for agricultural purposes, and will cause the annual rentals to go much higher.

I am glad to note that it will be the policy of the Department to encourage the placing of permanent improvements on these lands by whites in lieu of cash rent. This will greatly increase the rental value of these lands. The annual income from leases, as made at present for grazing purposes, is about $5,000.

Houses.—The usual number, 25, of small frame houses have been built and issued to the most deserving of the Indians during the past year. We are building much better houses this year than heretofore, using plaster for the walls instead of ceiling. This makes a much warmer house and one that is more easily kept clear of vermin. It is believed that the Indians may be induced to live in such a house all winter. They seem very pleased to have this change made.

Intoxicating liquor.—I am glad to be able to report that there has been very little drinking among these people while on the reservation. However, it seems very easy for the Indians to get liquor when in the town of Armour, and it is represented to me that at several times during the year they have greatly disturbed the peace of the town; however, the local authorities do not show any disposition to aid me in the enforcement of the laws on this subject, and no prosecutions have been made. It is believed that a good deal of the temptation of this kind will be removed from Indians when the new towns on the reservation are developed. No liquor selling of any description is to be allowed in these towns under the treaty of 1894.

Cattle.—A year and a half ago 720 head of stock cattle were issued to the Indians, under rules which provide, among other things, that none of the original stock nor their increase may be sold for the period of four years. Very little loss has been had among the stock originally issued, and the increase, while not entirely satisfactory, has been very fair. This will be in part remedied by a better distribution of the bulls. The cattle are now in fine condition and most of the Indians have sufficient hay now put up to care for them properly during the coming winter. These people manifest great interest in their stock.

It is to be hoped that the next Congress will see its way clear to ratify the treaty for the cession of the Pipestone Reservation, as this will provide for the issue of $25,000 worth more of stock cattle to this tribe, thus not only adding to the pro-

REF0073978

ductive wealth of the people, but increasing the interest of each individual Indian in his little herd. There seems no reason why these Indians may not become successful stock raisers if held under proper restraint as to selling or butchering them.

Census.—During this year the Indians of this tribe have been enumerated by the regular enumerators of the Census Bureau, and showed great willingness and interest in having the work done properly, seeming to regard this as their first official enrollment among the citizens of the United States, although they have been voting for several years. They take more and more interest in the working of the machinery of local and national government. They do their part with their white neighbors in road building, pay their share of taxes quite as promptly as the whites, and are rapidly growing worthy of the ballot, which was given to them perhaps a little too soon.

Last survivor.—It seems proper to mention here that the last survivor of the signers of the treaty of 1858, the first treaty made by this tribe with the Government, aside from treaties of peace, died on July 22, 1900, at the advanced age of 76 years. He had been a man of great influence with the Indians. His name was Tatankainyanke, or Running Bull.

Office building.—Under favor of your office and to meet the urgent necessity of the case we have just completed a large new office building containing 6 rooms, modern in all its appointments and heated by furnace. It is more like what is expected that a United States Government office should be, and adds dignity to the administration of affairs here. Two rooms are occupied by the agent, 2 by the doctor, and the clerk and issue clerk have each a room.

Schools.—There are two schools at this agency—the Government boarding school and the St. Paul Mission Boarding School for Boys.

The attendance at the Government school was not satisfactory last year, owing to various causes, one of the greatest being the large number of children of school age who were unfit for school on account of having various scrofulous ailments, greatly aggravated by the measles and whooping cough which were epidemic during the latter part of the year before. Also many changes were made in the employee list during the year, and there were many times during the year when one or more of the positions was not filled. The best was done that could be done under the circumstances, but it is not claimed that the year was one of very great satisfaction to one who has the best interests of the school at heart.

The St. Paul Mission School has a capacity of about 50 boys and was well filled during the year. This school suffered an epidemic of the measles from which they had escaped the year before, resulting in one death. There is no question in my mind that this school has outlived the period of its usefulness. Without in the least trying to disparage the work which has been done by this school under more trying circumstances, when the Government had not yet provided the means by which every Indian child could be educated in the Government schools, I do feel sure that at the present time, with the ample facilities which the Government possesses for the education of Indians, Government aid should be withdrawn from the mission schools, thereby causing their discontinuance.

I base my opinion upon the following reasons: The school is not under Government control as to its time of beginning or ending in the school year, and for the purpose of attracting Indian children they commence later and close school earlier than the Government school, thus causing dissatisfaction with the Government school management; they make many promises and inducements to get the best and brightest of the Indian boys, thus lowering the average of scholarship in the Government school; their employees are apt to be critical of Government school methods and of Government employees, engendering the most bitter jealousies among employees and between the schools; last, but not least, it maintains at the agency a set of employees not in sympathy with Government methods or policies, and who, from long residence among these Indians, are able to wield some influence, and do at times exert their utmost efforts to embarrass and delay the carrying out of Department instructions.

As one having in view the best interests of this people, I am of the opinion that this school should not receive any further aid from the Government, but I do think that it would be a stroke of good business and for the best interest of the service for the Government to purchase the property of the school and conduct it as a part of the Government school and under the same management, which could very easily be done. It could be conducted as a higher grade or department of the Government school, and furnish a higher course of instruction to those who have completed the regular course in the old school.

Police.—The police have for the most part rendered faithful service, and are still recognized by the Indians as representing the authority of the Government.

Indian courts.—Very little litigation among Indians finds its way into the local courts, but the Indians are disposed to settle most of their small disputes and to submit to small punishments for their misdeeds through the medium of their own court. This court administers a great deal of rough justice, and its decisions are nearly always such as to commend them to the sense of fairness of almost anyone.

With sincere expression of my profound personal respect, I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN W. HARDING,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF YANKTON SCHOOL.

GREENWOOD, S. DAK., *August 31, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the usual annual report for the fiscal year 1900:

Enrollment, attendance, and health.—The enrollment for the year was 140. The average attendance for the year was 110. Such a poor showing of attendance is accounted for by the difficulty of getting children to attend early in the year, the average for the first two quarters having been only about 82.

This difficulty was occasioned by an epidemic of measles and whooping cough which prevailed in the school and on the reservation during the previous school year.

As a direct result of the epidemic, 21 of the school children died before the close of school and quite a large percentage were unfitted for enrollment when the term opened in September, 1899. Prejudice and fear kept many others out, so it was not till late in the second quarter that the school was comfortably filled. I am glad to state that the health of the school has been remarkably good for the past year. No deaths occurred at the school, and only three on the reservation among children enrolled during the year. These were directly resultant from the epidemic sickness of the previous year. We had a short run of measles during the third quarter of the current year, but no serious trouble resulted.

Building and improvements.—The ten buildings constituting the school plant are all frame. The girls' dormitory building and the dining hall are comparatively new buildings, and are in very good condition. The others are mostly old, but needed repairs have been allowed and will be made at once. The largest building, used for boys' dormitories and play rooms, schoolrooms, office, employees' bed rooms, etc., has been repaired, and its interior repainted throughout during the past two months by the regular employees of the school.

The necessary materials and labor have been allowed for repainting all the buildings outside and inside, so that the whole plant will shortly be put in good condition. A new coal house, new cattle shed, new cornerib, and wagon shed, and an addition to the cow barn have been authorized. These were all recommended by Inspector McLaughlin after a recent visit, as were also a new building to be used for school and industrial purposes, and two closets to be fitted with automatic flushing fixtures. The last named are expected to be allowed very shortly, and the school building is also very much hoped for and very much needed.

Industrial department.—Industrial training is provided for all children of proper age. The work in the sewing room, laundry, and kitchen has been fairly successful, and in housekeeping, passable.

On the farm something over 1,000 bushels of corn were harvested during the fall and about 300 bushels of potatoes. Unfavorable weather during the planting season and other circumstances will make the yield this year considerably less. Our live-stock herd has been sold off and in their stead cows have been purchased. We now have 33 cows and heifers besides the increase of the former for the current year. We have sold off $150 worth of hogs and have another bunch of equal value to turn off shortly.

Class-room work.—The work done in the various school rooms during the year was fairly satisfactory.

I beg to acknowledge and render thanks for your loyal support during the year.

Respectfully,

BION S. HUTCHINS, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through John W. Harding, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF AGENT FOR UINTA AND OURAY AGENCY.

UINTA AND OURAY AGENCY,
Whiterocks, Utah, August 28, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my second annual report of the affairs of this agency.

Location.—The Uinta Agency is located 110 miles from Price, Utah, the nearest railroad station, and it is 110 miles of about the worst road I ever saw. The Ouray subagency is 35 miles southeast of the Uinta Agency. That subagency is in charge of a civil-service clerk, and my bondsmen are responsible for all of his official acts, although I had never seen him until you sent him here to take charge of this subagency, and this I think is one of the injustices of the civil-service law.

REF0073979

Census.—The census taken June 30, 1900, shows:

Uinta Ute (Uinta Agency):		
Males over 18 years	160	
Females over 18 years	131	
Males 6 to 18 years	57	
Females 6 to 18 years	47	
Males under 6 years	39	
Females under 6 years	33	
		470
White River Ute (Uinta Agency):		
Males over 18 years	118	
Females over 18 years	93	
Males 6 to 18 years	58	
Females 6 to 18 years	58	
Males under 6 years	17	
Females under 6 years	20	
		364
Uncompahgre Ute (Ouray Agency):		
Males over 18 years	270	
Females over 18 years	291	
Males 6 to 18 years	99	
Females 6 to 18 years	86	
Males under 6 years	45	
Females under 6 years	46	
		846
White River Ute (Ouray Agency):		
Males over 18 years	8	
Females over 18 years	6	
Males 6 to 18 years	2	
Females 6 to 18 years	2	
Males under 6 years	0	
Females under 6 years	1	
		19
Total		1,699

I wish to call your attention to the fact that considering the number of children of school age on the reservation and the number that are in school, the latter seems entirely too small, but there must be considerable allowance made because these Indians marry very young. Boys from 14 to 16 years, and girls from 12 to 14 years marry, and many who are carried on the rolls as school children have been married for several years.

I have the three bands of Ute Indians under my charge, viz, Uinta, White River, and Uncompahgre. The two former bands own the Uinta Reservation. These Indians can all be classed as good Indians, with the exception of about thirty or forty of the White River Ute.

Farming.—The Indians have made a decided improvement in their farming since I took charge of this agency. A great many more Indians are farming than there were. I have not been able to lay out any more farms because I have no wire to fence the land with, but some Indians have more than they can farm, and I got them to let their friends farm some of it. A mistake was made when these farms were laid out by giving so much land to an Indian. At least 160 acres was put in each farm, when 40 acres is all one Indian can take care of. Several of these Indians have 160 acres of alfalfa, and will cut 600 tons of hay this year. It gives me considerable trouble to see that they put this hay up, and to make them pay the other Indians for their work, while the Indians who are farming from 20 to 40 acres make nearly as much money, and their crops are put up at the proper time and without bothering the agent.

These Indians will sell next month to the War Department at Fort Duchesne 900 tons of hay, for which they will receive $6,420, and they will still have several thousand tons left. They will raise more oats this year than last and about the same amount of wheat, but they never raise the latter for sale. I have asked at one time that you use $100,000 of the money that these Indians have on interest for making and improving the ditches for their farms.

Buildings.—The buildings at Uinta Agency and the Uinta and Ouray schools are in fairly good condition and repair. Some of the buildings at the Uinta Agency need painting badly. All of the buildings at the Ouray Subagency except three

are entirely worthless. New ones should be built or the agency moved to the Ouray school, which is 15 miles up the river and that much nearer the Uinta Agency, and I would certainly recommend the latter.

All of the buildings are constantly in danger of fire, and to protect ourselves against fire we should have waterworks at the Uinta Agency and the Ouray school. The fall of the water in the river is so great that the expense would not be very great.

Liquor traffic.—I have not seen a drunken Indian for a year, and have only heard of two being drunk. I believe I have succeeded in breaking up the liquor traffic among these Indians.

Schools.—There are two schools under my charge, the Uinta and the Ouray schools. These Indians as a rule are very much opposed to education, and I have a continual scrap with them from the time the schools open till they close in June in getting the children in school and keeping them there after they are in. My policemen do excellent work in everything except in bringing children to school. The attendance was about double last year what it was the year before, and I do not expect to be able this year to increase last year's attendance. I hope, however, to increase the attendance of the Uinta school. The drawback to this school is the White River Indians. If you will give me authority to stop their rations, and call on the soldiers to help me, I will put their children in school, but I do not believe I can do it with the Indian police, and without some of them getting killed, as the leaders of this band are a mean set of Indians.

Irrigation.—We have simply kept our irrigation ditches in good repair this year, and we have not made any new ones. Our ditches are in fairly good repair, and we need wire to fence in land more than we need ditches.

Recommendations.—I will renew my recommendation of last year, and that the Utes be authorized to employ an attorney to collect what the Government owes them for the land in Colorado that is now in the forest reserve. It is very evident that the Government does not intend to sell this land, and it is but fair that the Indians should have the money for it.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the officials of the Indian Office for the kind treatment I have received from them since I have been agent.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

H. P. MYTON,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OURAY SCHOOL.

LELAND, UTAH, *July 26, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the Ouray boarding school.

The attendance during the past year has been fairly satisfactory, the enrollment during the year being 60 with an average attendance of 44, as against an enrollment of 37 and an average attendance of 25 during the previous year.

The attendance by quarters was as follows: First quarter, 24; second quarter, 33; third quarter, 51; fourth quarter, 64.

The pupils have made good progress in their studies, notwithstanding the fact that new pupils were added almost every week during three or four months of the year. I hope to be able to fill the school to its full capacity of 80 during the ensuing year.

Two pupils were discharged on account of poor health, both of whom subsequently died. One boy was drowned by breaking through the ice into the Uinta River. With these exceptions the health of the pupils has been very good.

During the year we have been favored with visits from Supervisor A. O. Wright, Inspector C. F. Nesler, and Special Agent Reynolds. Their visits were pleasant and their advice helpful and encouraging.

Last year we raised about half enough potatoes for the pupils, besides a good supply of other vegetables, and plenty of hay to feed our herd of 25 cattle during the winter. The present season has been less favorable. I think, however, that we will have enough hay to feed our stock through the winter, but our garden will be almost a failure.

The buildings need many small repairs. The walls of the brick buildings have been badly damaged by the leakage from the eave troughs. Part of this damage has been repaired, but the remainder should be repaired very soon to prevent further damage. The roof of the boys' dormitory should be repaired by removing the eave troughs and leveling up and tinning the space which they now occupy. In both dormitories the floors and plastering need repairing and all the buildings need painting and kalsomining.

The greatest need of the school is a system of waterworks. At present the supply is obtained by hauling from the Uinta River, a distance of 300 yards or more. This requires the work of a team and two or three large boys half the time, and then the supply is inadequate and unsatisfactory. As we have but one team, it is easy to see how such a system hinders all other work. It is the most distasteful drudgery and does not teach the boys anything. I know from personal experience that when the mercury ranges from 10° to 20° below zero, and when the pails, barrels, and wagon become covered with ice from an inch to 4 inches in thickness, hauling water for all purposes in a school of 50 or 60 pupils, is a real hardship. I sincerely hope that this difficulty will be overcome in the near future.

In the industrial departments the girls have made good progress in their work in the kitchen, dining-room, and sewing-room. These girls are the best cooks of any Indian girls I have ever seen.

REF0073980

The industrial training of the boys has not been so satisfactory. From October 1 till January 24 no industrial teacher was allowed for the school, and since that time the position has been filled by four different men. With so many changes systematic training is impossible. It takes any employee several months to so learn the dispositions and capabilities of Indian children, that he may be able to instruct them in either literary or industrial pursuits. As all the positions are now filled by regular employees, I think more satisfactory results will follow. Since the prejudice against the school has been partially broken down, and the Indians appear to take a more rational view of education and of the white man's way of living, I hope to be able to make a more favorable report one year hence.

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., September 20, 1900.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular dated June 1, 1900, I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900:

Contrasting the present condition of the Indians connected with this agency with former years, I can state without the slightest hesitation that there has been a decided improvement in agriculture and all branches of industry in which they are engaged. The past year has been quite favorable in the region occupied by these Indians, which has added a stimulus to agriculture and stock raising. The past winter was an exceptionally mild one, and cattle and horses subsisted on the ranges without being fed or sheltered. Very few of them died, and a large amount of fodder has been carried over for another year. Large tracts of land on benches of higher elevation have been inclosed by the Indians during the year by substantial fences and sown in wheat and oats. From the lower lands they raise and cut an abundance of wild hay for feed during the winter months. A few of them grow a small amount of timothy, for which they find ready sale in the different mining camps throughout the reservation, and they are generally paid a better price for their produce than that obtainable in the more open market. These markets are a great benefit to the Indians and are a source of revenue throughout the year, and in finding ready sale for their produce has stimulated them to enlarge their areas of cultivation and pay more attention to the care of their farms and gardens.

During the past winter smallpox broke out among the Indians residing on the south half of the Colville Reservation. On November 25, 1899, the agency physician reported that the disease existed among the Columbia tribe, residing in the vicinity of Nespelim subagency. Upon a careful investigation it was found that the disease existed in a pronounced form and of a most virulent type. It was also learned that the disease had been contracted from Indians arriving on their annual pilgrimage from other reservations. Immediately steps were taken to confine the contagion within narrow limits, and stringent measures adopted to isolate the premises and if possible prevent its spread. On December 1, 1899, it was found that the disease existed in other sections, and a general epidemic was threatened. Owing to the general disregard paid by Indians to contagious diseases, many had been exposed before the gravity of the situation could be realized, and difficulty was experienced in determining to what extent the disease had been communicated to the Indians on other parts of the reservation.

In order to contend with so grave an emergency, it was considered advisable and essential to establish and maintain a general quarantine, which went into effect on December 5. Indians were forbidden to leave their homes and instructed to forego their journeys until some future time. Dancing and other sports and pleasures so common among Indians during the winter months were strictly prohibited, business of all kinds between them was suspended, and they were directed to remain within the limits of their own homes. All Government work was stopped, the traders' stores closed, and all issues to Indians, with the exception of subsistence, discontinued.

As soon as vaccine points could be procured the subject of vaccination was immediately taken up, and Indians who previously entertained superstitious prejudices against inoculation submitted to the operation without the slightest protest. In all about 300 Indians were vaccinated, and while the result in many cases was severe none resulted fatally.

The infected district comprised a territory about 15 miles long and about 6 miles wide, and covered a very rough and abrupt country. Much difficulty was experienced in supplying the Indians with food, owing to the inaccessibility of the country which they occupied, and partially to overcome this obstacle the employees

used their own horses as pack animals as a means of transportation. The old and indigent and those who were in want were supplied from the Government warehouse, and they experienced no hardships for lack of food. Owing to the density of population and the extent of territory difficulty was experienced in enforcing sanitary regulations and restricting the Indians from communicating with friends on other parts of the reservation. To overcome this, orders of a most vigorous nature were issued and enforced. Indians violating any instructions were threatened with imprisonment, which seemed to have the desired effect upon those who had become restless under their long restraint. Credit should be given many of the older and more conservative Indians whose advice and influence aided materially in suppressing any transgression or violation of the rules laid down by the agent. Much dissatisfaction and unrest were manifested by the younger Indians from their long incarceration, but kindly persuasion and stern advice appealed to their better judgment and overcame their strong desire to break away from the restrictions by which they were surrounded.

On March 20, 1900, all traces of the disease had been eradicated and the convalescence of all who were afflicted had been fully assured. In all, there were 57 cases with 6 fatalities. Those who succumbed to the disease were old people and had been stricken far away in the mountains, and before medical assistance reached them the disease had completed its deadly work. On the 22d day of March, under the personal supervision of the agency physician, assisted by the other employees, all the clothing and personal belongings in the infected district were destroyed. The Indians offered but little objection, and in fact seemed pleased to see their diseased clothing consumed by fire. Some of them went so far as to suggest that their dogs be cremated to prevent the possible reappearance of the dreaded disease. All Indian residences were thoroughly fumigated and a few dilapidated cabins burned. This having been accomplished, the Indians were supplied with new clothing and bedding from the Government supply, and in a few days were allowed to visit friends from whom they had been separated for a period of almost four months. The quarantine was raised on March 25 and all Government work resumed its normal condition, and all branches of business became active.

During the prevalence of the disease, and while the quarantine was in effect, communication with the outside world was practically suspended and the agency isolated. There are so many unpleasant features connected with situations of this kind that it would be impossible to go into details. While the lives and health of the employees were in jeopardy and the future filled with the gravest apprehension, not one shirked a duty nor neglected the slightest detail. Orders and instructions were executed with promptness and vigor, and their incessant watchfulness had much to do with the successful issue of the quarantine. To their faithful performance of duty is due the successful termination of what at one time threatened the Indians with entire decimation. They were obliged to cope with a situation extremely grave and dangerous through a period of almost four months, guarding with vigilance the welfare of those under their charge. With a willing, harmonious, and systematic tenacity they performed the arduous duties imposed upon them and never once faltered in their devotion to duty. Their conduct, actions, and behavior during the prevalence of smallpox is highly commendable, and they are deserving of the Government's wholesome gratitude.

Considerable reluctance exists on my part in making a report on the condition of Joseph's band of Nez Percé. There is always a certain pride and satisfaction in reporting the progress and advancement of any tribe under an agent's charge. Where the conditions warrant the arraignment and criticism of a certain class or tribe of Indians for their wanton and persistent lack of attention to all duties bearing on their progress and welfare, the task always becomes an unpleasant one. I have not the slightest hesitation in stating that Chief Joseph and his people are a nonprogressive and indolent set. They number about 127 souls altogether, and the census shows that among this number there are 17 small farms. During the past year not more than 50 per cent of those farms have been cultivated, and not an acre of new ground has been broken. This, in face of the fact that they all have abundance of farm implements and horses, is in itself discouraging. On those small farms the Government has erected comfortable and suitable houses for their occupancy, but not one of them is ever occupied. Chief Joseph himself does not occupy the house erected on his farm, and has not resided on his farm to my certain knowledge for the past seven years. He, with his handful of unworthy followers, prefers the traditional tepee, living on the generosity of the Government and passing away their time in a filthy and licentious way of living, neither trying or caring for a more elevated state of affairs.

The subject of Joseph's transfer to the Wallowa Valley in Oregon has been discussed at length among them during the year and has had a demoralizing effect upon them. Ostensibly for the purpose of agitating this matter Chief Joseph left

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his home at Nespelim in December, 1899, and did not return until May, 1900. During his absence much unrest was manifested among his people, and wild stories of fabulous wealth were indulged in by his people at home. Joseph's return added intensity to the situation as he related to his people the many hearty assurances of assistance he met with from the officials at Washington City. I wish to say with emphasis that trips and journeys of this kind are extremely detrimental to Joseph in many respects. Receiving more than ordinary kind treatment and courtesy from people of high rank, being dined and banqueted by officials of note, and told in glowing terms what an important personage he is, swells his pride, pampers his selfishness, and expands his ambition. Such treatment abroad fosters an injurious spirit at home. It has a tendency of making him and his people impudent and more arbitrary than they otherwise would be.

Chief Joseph lives in a beautiful country, with fertile valleys and extensive ranges, and water of the purest and most wholesome kind. Nature's blessings have been lavishly extended in the Nespelim Valley, and as for health and all the requirements necessary for the enjoyment of a peaceful and happy life it has few superiors. A liberal Government has treated him with a generosity scarcely having a parallel, and his entire lack of appreciation is clearly shown in his unblushing audacity in asking for more liberal assistance in being transferred to another territory. In my opinion this would be an undeserving and ill-appreciated act on the part of Joseph. He would simply consider that the Government was under obligations to him, and look upon the matter as satisfying one of his many whims. It is true that the Wallowa Valley is the birthplace of Joseph and that there lie the bones of his forefathers, and he no doubt entertains many kind and pleasant remembrances of his younger life. Boyhood with its sweet memories furnishes food for deep reflection, and he no doubt cherishes the thought of some day returning, but in my opinion by his actions in after years he has forfeited all his rights and privileges to enjoy the blessings of a peaceful and happy life in his old home.

History has been partial to Joseph in chronicling his atrocious acts, and traditions tell us that when a murderous and dangerous warrior is subdued he has earned the penalty of spending his remaining days in exile. To this Joseph is no exception. His reason for a transfer from his present home is purely sentimental, bolstered up by a personal ambition. His strategy has been revealed in undoubted clearness during his last visit to the city of Washington. In his interview with the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs he distorted and exaggerated his condition at home to advance his own personal aggrandizement and endeavored to cast unwarranted odium upon his superiors. His prevarications have been laid bare and his statements branded as unreliable and untrue. It is true Joseph fought with much gallantry, but when finally overcome he was tendered the generous hand of a beneficent Government. In my opinion any act its ultimate object being the removal of Joseph and his followers to either Idaho or Oregon would be an injudicious one. The horrors of long ago lie at his threshold and are pleading for justice. The appalling wrongs done by him are crying from the bloodstained soil of Idaho for restitution. Joseph's life would be jeopardized should he ever return for a permanent residence in a territory he previously occupied.

The population of the various tribes connected with this agency is shown in the following table, viz:

	Males.		Females.		Total.	Children of school age.		Total.
	Above 18 years.	Under 18 years.	Above 14 years.	Under 14 years.		Males.	Females.	
Lower Spokan	104	67	141	63	375	46	41	87
Upper and Middle Spokan, on Spokan Reservation	61	27	71	32	191	12	20	32
Okinagan	190	110	193	82	575	68	59	127
Columbia	96	40	110	40	292	30	33	63
Nez Percé-Joseph's Band	32	22	53	20	127	13	14	27
Cœur d'Alêne	134	87	153	76	450	44	45	89
Upper and Middle Spokan, on Cœur d'Alêne Reservation	28	19	35	17	99	9	11	20
Lake	102	63	99	47	311	42	42	84
Colville	101	82	101	44	268	32	35	67
Nespelim and Sanpoil (estimated)	120	70	140	70	400	45	30	75
Kalispel[1]	50	25	25	50	150	15	10	25
Total	1,018	582	1,127	541	3,268	356	340	696

[1] Estimated; not on any reservation.

Accompanying this report will be found complete census and statistics of all tribes connected with this agency, also report from the acting superintendent of the Fort Spokane boarding school.

It is a pleasant duty to acknowledge the hearty support and cooperation accorded me by your office in the discharge of my official duties.

Very respectfully

ALBERT M. ANDERSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT SPOKANE SCHOOL.

FORT SPOKANE BOARDING SCHOOL, *August 1, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with your request, to submit the first report of the Fort Spokane Boarding School.

The school is situated just across the Spokane River southeast of Colville Agency and Spokan Reservation, and comprises one square mile of territory.

School formally opened April 2, with an enrollment of 33 pupils. By the end of the month the enrollment was 75. School closed June 30 with an enrollment of 84 and an average attendance of 74. The average attendance is low, owing to the late enrollment of some of the pupils, one as late as June 9.

The health of the pupils has been good.

If the pupils enrolled were a fair sample of the others on the different reservations, they are far above the average Indian in intelligence and ability to speak English, and, above all, in their desire for an education. Since school closed there have been several applicants for admission to the school. One family hearing that pupils were in school during the summer brought three children a distance of 125 miles during the hottest day in July and are paying the board of one, a girl. In a family near the agency, that she may be on hand when school opens the 1st of September. There will be no difficulty in opening school with 200 children or more, if so many can be accommodated.

The work of the schoolroom was quite well done in spite of the many hindrances to good work. There were no blackboards, chalk, or pencils for some weeks after school opened, and no books to speak of until about three weeks before school closed. To the kindly interest of the agent we are indebted for most of the supplies we had, especially kindergarten supplies.

There has been much industrial work done in all departments. The outdoor work has not been of such a nature as to make a great showing, unless one could have seen the plant before any work was done at all. This, as the name indicates, was at one time a large fort, which had been abandoned for about two years past. The amount of débris, broken down fences, gates, and sidewalks, tumble-down outbuildings, etc., that had to be removed or repaired, can only be imagined. As Supervisor Conser remarked when here before school opened, "we had not much else to begin with but possibilities." There are many buildings, but not one but needs repairing or remodeling before it is in proper shape or condition for school purposes.

There is, perhaps, 3 acres of ground that has been cultivated, and this was planted in potatoes, early corn, and vegetables. There is at least 100 acres of bottom land of good soil that can probably be irrigated and which may in time make a farm.

There is a very complete water system, and all buildings in use are supplied with water. The sewerage is extensive, but in bad order, and will require much overhauling and many repairs.

A ring bath system has been allowed, but as it is not yet on the grounds will not likely be ready for use until after school opens.

The needs of the school are too numerous to mention in detail, and will doubtless be made the subject of special reports.

For your uniform kindness, courteous treatment, and support in all matters pertaining to this school we desire to express our sincere gratitude.

Very sincerely,

SARAH C. REAM
Acting Superintendent.

ALBERT M. ANDERSON,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR NEAH BAY AGENCY.

NEAH BAY AGENCY, WASH., *July 28, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of this agency for the year ending June 30, 1900.

Population.—The census taken June 30, 1900, shows the following Indians under this agency: Makah, 360; Ozett, 47; Quileute, 229; Hoh, 67; total, 703. Number of males above 18 years of age, 219; number of females above 14 years of age, 243; number of children between the ages of 6 and 16, 147.

Location.—The four reservations under my charge extend from the western end of the Straits of Juan de Fuca, including Cape Flattery, down the Pacific coast to and including Hoh Reservation, a distance of about 75 miles, not in one solid body, but in four small pieces separated by wide stretches of the public domain.

Climate.—The past year has not differed much from the preceding years. A great amount of rain and fog, but no snow or ice, an even temperature, all of which produces a perfect jungle of forest and underbrush.

General conditions.—There is not much change in the general condition of these Indians since my last annual report. They make their living by fishing. Their food is fish the year round, fresh and dried. Every summer they kill a few whales. A few have stock, from which they realize a little money. Some fish for the canneries; some fish and send their catch to Seattle by the local steamer. The women generally have baskets and curios for sale. This, in a general way, describes their

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means of making a living. If they were assured of a stable and fair market for their fish, they could no doubt make money at the business. The post trader last year paid them over $5,000 for fish, and they sold some to other parties.

Schools.—We have two schools. The Neah Bay day school was this year in charge of Prof. W. H. Winship, with Chestoqua Peterson as assistant. The school has had a good year, and Mr. Winship is a good man for the place. The Quileute day school is now and has been for many years under the management of Prof. A. W. Smith, and is well conducted.

I now renew my former recommendation that a day school should be established on the Hoh Reservation. There never has been any school there, and while the Makah and Quileute are learning to read and write the Hohs are just where they were. The census just taken shows that there are 25 children on the Hoh Reservation of school age.

Indian courts.—We have two Indian courts, composed of three Indian judges, at Neah Bay and two at Quileute. All offenses of a minor nature come before them. Their decisions in the main are just. They have considerable work before them, and therefore they relieve the agent of many trials of a trivial nature.

Indian police.—The police, consisting of five privates and one captain, have rendered efficient service during the past year.

Crimes.—During the past year I have caused the arrest and indictment of four parties for selling liquor to the Indians, three of whom were convicted and one acquitted. This action has had a most salutary effect.

Sanitary condition.—The health and sanitary condition of these Indians is not good. While there has not been any severe epidemic, there have been a number of deaths principally from consumption. Their mode of living and their constant exposure has a great tendency to produce lung troubles.

Field matron needed.—I respectfully renew my recommendation made in my last annual report for a field matron. There is no one thing that these Indians need so much as some one to teach the women and girls good wholesome housekeeping.

Visits of school supervisor.—We have had a visit from Mr. Conser, who is a most excellent gentleman, and we trust that his visit will be of benefit to the schools here.

Conclusion.—In conclusion, I thank the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Indian Office for the many courtesies shown me during the past year.

I am, very respectfully,

SAMUEL G. MORSE,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PUYALLUP AGENCY.

PUYALLUP CONSOLIDATED AGENCY,
Tacoma, Wash., August 21, 1900.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions I have the honor to submit the report for the agency, including all reservations and schools under this jurisdiction, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900. The statistics called for by your circular, also the annual census on separate forms, accompany this report. Attention is directed to former reports for much interesting data relating to the work here.

Location.—It seems necessary to emphasize the fact that the headquarters of this agency are located right at the suburbs of the city of Tacoma. The post-office, telegraphic, and express address of the agency is Tacoma. The school is connected with the telephone system of Tacoma, and through that system with all the more important towns in western Washington. The street-car line of Tacoma has been extended to within three-quarters of a mile of the school buildings. There is, however, at the school a flag station having a platform and side track. This station is called "Reservation." A few passenger trains stop on signal at this station, and all supplies purchased by the Department for this agency are billed to Reservation.

Jurisdiction.—Puyallup Consolidated Agency covers seven reservations and two villages, located as follows:

Puyallup Reservation, in the valley of Puyallup River, fronting on Commencement Bay of Puget Sound, adjoining the city of Tacoma on the east and the town of Puyallup on the west.

Nisqualli Reservation, on a river of the same name, southwest of Puyallup Agency, 20 miles.

Squaxon Island Reservation, in Puget Sound, 12 miles north of Olympia, and 48 miles west of this agency; post-office, Arcadia.

Skokomish Reservation, on river of same name, fronting on Annas Bay of Puget Sound, 70 miles northwest of the agency; post-office, Union.

Chehalis Reservation, on river of same name, about 60 miles southwest of the agency; post-office, Gate.

Quinaielt Reservation, on river of same name, and fronting the Pacific Ocean. It is 135 miles from this agency; post-office, Granville.

Shoalwater (Georgetown) Reservation, on the north side of the entrance to Shoalwater Bay, and fronting the ocean. It is 125 miles from Puyallup Agency; post-office, Tokeland.

"Boston" village, across the little bay from the Puget Mills at Port Gamble, and near the mouth of Hood's Canal, 70 miles from the agency; post-office, Port Gamble.

Jamestown village, on the south shore of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, 90 miles from the agency; post-office, Dungeness.

The population by tribes is as follows:

Tribes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Puyallup	268	288	556
Nisqualli	54	53	107
Squaxon	61	55	116
Skokomish	73	98	171
Clallam	160	171	331
Chehalis	85	74	161
Quinaielt, etc	173	142	315
Grand total	876	881	1,757

To these are to be added Indians who are scattered about the country, and hence almost impossible to enumerate, yet who are under the jurisdiction of the agent, more or less, enough to swell the number to fully 2,500.

As previously stated in these reports, the majority of these Indians live upon the reservations, most of which have been allotted. Some have homes which they have purchased of the whites or acquired under the Indian homestead act, while the remainder are entirely without homes, present or prospective, in a land which their sires had owned for untold ages.

It has been observed in all places and in all ages that when savage tribes come in contact with a civilized race, the savage acquires the vices more quickly than the virtues of the civilized. This is true also of the Indians; and it is painful to notice their tendency to adopt the practices of drunkenness, gambling, and mercenary prostitution so prevalent among the worst elements of whites. Our task is to save them from joining the criminal classes of the country, and make of them intelligent and valuable citizens. It can be truthfully said that these Indians are making progress in that direction. The work of the schools and the missionaries, and the examples of honorable and thrifty citizens are having their effect. The Indians are adopting the ways of the whites more and more from year to year, and the number of intelligent, industrious, law-abiding citizen Indians constantly increases.

While the Indians are not cultivating their lands as extensively as could be desired, it is pleasing to note that all of them show a disposition to do something in that direction. Puyallup Reservation contains 18,000 acres, subdivided into about 250 tracts, covered by 220 patents. These lands lease for from $5 to $25 per acre, per annum, yet there are at this writing only 21 leases in force. On the other reservations there is practically no leasing.

The schools.—There are one large industrial training school and five day schools under my charge, as follows:

Puyallup Indian Industrial Training School, on the Puyallup Reservation at Tacoma. This school increases and develops from year to year. The enrollment this year was 309, the highest average attendance 249; average for the year, 242; as against enrollment 210, and average attendance 210, for the year 1899; and enrollment 243, and average 180½ for the year 1898. It has had a fairly prosperous year, and graduated three students in the course prescribed by your Department for Indian schools. The last months of the school year were especially successful, for idle, incompetent, and disturbing elements had in one way or another separated themselves from the school, in consequence of which the harmony and efficiency of the school reached a higher plane than ever before attained. I regard the condition of the school at present as excellent. An entire week was devoted to closing exercises of various kinds, in all of which those participating acquitted them-

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selves with much credit. I would take pleasure in mentioning and describing each department of the school, but space, I presume, will not admit of it. I will say in a general way, however, that for the most part the employees have made the best of the means at hand and have done their work well. They can not be too highly commended for this. They have my sincere thanks for original and well-directed efforts, as well as for prompt and cheerful compliance with orders from my office.

Puyallup school has had a hard struggle. It was started years ago as a reservation boarding school and has been regarded in that light ever since. While it occupies the same site to-day it did then, the number and personnel of its students have so advanced that it is now to all practical purposes a nonreservation school, with industrial departments not yet fully developed. The school is badly crowded; many of its buildings are old, antiquated, dilapidated, and should be replaced with good, substantial, commodious, modern buildings. However, there is progress in that direction also. Three years ago I adopted definite plans for the arrangement of grounds, buildings, etc., which have since been closely followed, and with good results. The fund of $20,000 appropriated by Congress, during my former administration, for improvements at this school has been judiciously expended in providing complete water and sewerage systems and erecting two new and much-needed buildings. Our new dining hall is the only building in the plant that measures up to the possibilities of this school. It has a seating capacity for 400 students, and all future improvements here should be made with the view to increasing the capacity to that number. It is expected that other improvements will follow until Puyallup is provided with a first-class plant. This institution will then take rank with the best schools of the service.

Skokomish Day School, on the reservation of that name. This school has been a success in that the pupils who attended were well cared for and have made progress in their studies. Our employees there have done the best they could under the circumstances. But the school has been a failure in that the attendance has been small. This is due to the fact that the school is on one side of the reservation, at such a distance from the homes of many of the children as to render attendance all but impossible. Added to this the ground at the school is low, is sometimes entirely inundated, and the roads are nearly always bad. In another communication which I have recently forwarded to your office I have recommended that a new and central site be acquired for the school and suitable buildings erected thereon; this done, I am sure satisfactory results will be obtained.

Chehalis Day School, on the Chehalis Reservation. Many of the remarks relating to the Skokomish Reservation school apply to Chehalis. I see no other way than to continue the school at its present location. The attendance probably will never be very large. Chehalis, however, has an importance aside from its school. The land belonging to the school consists of 471 acres, some of which is under cultivation and yields some of the finest pastures and meadows in the world. This will become in time a very important adjunct to the Puyallup school farm and should be held for that purpose. As we have very little meadow and pasture land at Puyallup, I send our calves and dry cows to pasture at Chehalis. Formerly it was the practice to kill or give away all calves born at Puyallup. I have stopped that practice, and when the calves are old enough to wean I have them taken to Chehalis, where they soon, and at practically no expense to us, develop into valuable animals. Seven steers saved in this way during my former administration are now as fine animals as ever grew. They will be 4 years old next spring, ready for the June market, and will bring at least $250.

Quinaielt Day School is located in the little village of Granville. There is quite a satisfactory attendance of those children whose homes are in the village. Those outside the village are too far away to attend the school.

Port Gamble Day School is in the little village known locally as "Boston," situated on a sand spit across the little bay from Port Gamble. The school has been quite satisfactory, the average attendance coming up close to the school population. The pupils have done well in their studies.

Jamestown Day School is in the Clallam village of that name, near Dungeness. The remarks concerning Port Gamble apply here also. I venture there are few better Indian day schools than the one at Jamestown.

I should not neglect to mention the St. George's Mission School (Catholic), which is located just off Puyallup Reservation. They have cared for a number of Indian youth during the past year, entirely without expense to the Government. They have a nice plant, pleasantly situated, and provide a splendid school home for those who avail themselves of the opportunity.

The school population is shown in this table:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Puyallup	98	114	212
Clallam	42	46	88
Skokomish	23	26	49
Chehalis	26	17	43
Squaxon	17	10	27
Nisqually	14	21	35
Quinaielt, etc	45	37	82
Unclassified (estimated)	110	90	200
Grand total	375	361	736

The reports show the following number of children enrolled at the schools during the year:

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average.
Puyallup Boarding School	175	134	309	249
Skokomish Day School	14	17	31	13
Chehalis Day School	13	7	20	12
Quinaielt Day School	11	10	21	14
Port Gamble Day School	11	9	20	12
Jamestown Day School	21	9	30	21
St. George's Mission	35	35	70	53
Grand total	280	221	501	374

Gratefully acknowledging courteous treatment by my superior officers, I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK TERRY,
Superintendent, etc.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR TULALIP AGENCY.

TULALIP AGENCY,
Tulalip, Wash., August 21, 1900.

SIR: I beg to submit this my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

The agency embraces five Indian reservations, all bordering on Puget Sound, except one, which is a few miles inland.

The total area is 53,198 acres, as follows, viz:

	Acres.
Tulalip Reservation, Snohomish County	23,040
Lummi Reservation, Whatcom County	12,312
Swinomish Reservation, Skagit County	7,195
Port Madison Reservation, Kitsap County	7,284
Muckleshoot Reservation, King County	3,367
Total	53,198

The census of the Indians, by reservations, is as follows:

Tribe.	Males.		Females.		Total.	Children 6 to 16 years.
	Over 18 years.	Under 18 years.	Over 14 years.	Under 14 years.		
Tulalip	165	72	147	104	488	107
Lummi	100	66	95	61	322	73
Swinomish	95	67	99	53	313	90
Port Madison	46	20	48	32	156	36
Muckleshoot	44	31	37	33	145	30
Total	450	306	426	282	1,424	318

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Education.—There are four schools in this agency—the Tulalip Industrial Boarding School, conducted by Rev. Father Le Roux, superintendent, and the Sisters of the Roman Catholic Church; the Tulalip Day School, Flora M. Harris, teacher; the Swinomish Day School, on the Swinomish Reservation, Eliza S. Whittaker, teacher; and the Lummi Day School, on the Lummi Reservation, George A. Bremner, teacher. These schools are conducted in buildings specially provided for the purpose, except the Tulalip Day School, for which the Indian court-house is being used.

It is expected that, beginning October 1 of this fiscal year, a day school will be opened at the Port Madison Reservation, thus leaving but one reservation of this agency without a day school—the Muckleshoot.

The attendance at these schools is quite satisfactory, except at the Lummi Day School, where, owing to poor conditions, the average is very low. At the Swinomish and Tulalip day schools the average attendance is particularly good.

Roads.—A large amount of road work was done during the fiscal year: 165 Indians on the different reservations responded and worked an average of nearly four days each.

Liquor traffic.—Three arrests of white men for selling liquor to Indians were made, but a conviction was not obtained in either case.

Land.—A decided improvement is noted in the desire to take up and improve land on the part of the Indians of this agency. This is due partly to the increasing value of timber land, and partly to the fact that they are not permitted to hold unpatented land without going upon it and making their settlement by clearing a portion for agricultural purposes and otherwise improving the same.

Crime.—I regret that I am unable to report the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who so foully murdered David Tense, farmer for the Tulalip Reservation, on the 4th of January last. In past years many murders have been committed within the jurisdiction of this reservation (Tulalip), but not one, to the best of my knowledge and belief, has been followed by the proper punishment of the murderer, and I am informed that in no case has the Government taken the matter up.

It would seem that a reservation is a sort of "no-man's land," in legal matters; it is Federal territory, practically yielding no taxes and no revenue to neighboring municipal and county governments. It appears that the action of such local authorities is more in the nature of a courtesy than a duty.

I deem it quite necessary to offer a reward in such cases to stimulate the Indians in discovering evidence that would lead to conviction. Indians flock to the support of the one accused. They believe in saving the living; the moral side does not affect them, and they can not understand that a murderer should be hung as a matter of protection to the tribe. The greater the guilt of the suspected man, the greater the obligation on the part of relatives and friends to stand by him. That is the Indian idea. A substantial reward offered to the Indians themselves would, in my opinion, materially aid in securing evidence to convict. I have not given up by any means, and hope sooner or later, even without a reward, to secure evidence sufficient to convict.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD MILLS,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR YAKIMA AGENCY.

YAKIMA AGENCY, *September 1, 1900.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of this agency and school:

The general health of the Indians has been fairly good. There were a few camps a few miles from the agency afflicted with smallpox; they were quarantined at their camps, and the disease did not spread. About 30 Indians had smallpox and 2 died. It seems to be the prevailing opinion that smallpox is more fatal among the Indians than it is with white people, but I am of the opinion that such is not the case, and that it was the Indians' remedy that in former years proved fatal. They used the hot steam bath and immediately after plunged into ice-cold water, and would die in a few hours after. Most of the Indians in this section have been educated that this form of treatment will not do, and they were disposed to follow the advice of the agent in the matter of quarantine and treatment, and the disease was kept confined to the camps where first discovered.

Lands and conditions.—This reservation contains about 800,000 acres, about two-thirds being a dry sage-brush desert, with no possible chance to obtain water to irrigate. All the lands that it was considered there was any possible chance to get water on have been allotted to the Indians, and quite a number have allotments that are worthless, as there is no chance for them to secure water. The question may be asked why were they allotted worthless land? The answer is, they wanted allotments, and they were allotted the best there was for them. Many other Indians have allotments that are now worthless, but there is a chance by expending $75,000 or $100,000 in constructing a canal from Yakima River, many of these allotments could be irrigated. Congress has extended the term of leases on this class of land to ten years, but it can not be leased on any terms without water.

The schedule of allotments shows 2,483 allotted Indians. Of this number there are about 700 who have land bordering on creeks, where water can be obtained, so they can and are farming, raising stock, and making comfortable homes. This leaves 1,783 who have lands allotted them on sagebrush desert, where water can not be obtained without a great outlay of money. The Government says to these people: "You now have 80 acres of land each; go on to your land and go to work; and make your living; you are citizens; you have land of your own; stop hunting, stop digging roots and picking berries; stay on your 80 acres of sagebrush and rocks and live the same as your white brother."

The Indians who are located on lands where they can obtain water are doing remarkably well; they are accumulating cattle, raising hay, wheat, some oats, barley, and have good gardens. Under the direction of a competent engineer and surveyor they have constructed a great many small ditches and are utilizing all the water they can get.

Stock.—Indian ponies have been the great stock in trade, but the past few years there has been no market for them. In the past year they have sold 3,000 head to the cannery at $2.50 per head. They are improving their stock, and they have many good horses, and are selling their very small ponies at any price they can get. I am doing all I can to encourage them in raising cattle and putting up sufficient hay to feed during the winter.

Government property and industries.—The Government has at this agency one small gristmill, two new sawmills, shingle mill, and planer, recently purchased, one steam thrasher, one horsepower thrashing machine, blacksmith shop, wagon and repair shop, well equipped with tools. These shops have been of great benefit to the Indians, where their machines, wagons, tools, and implement scould be repaired.

I regret to have to state these were all closed 1st of July. The mills are standing idle, although new and all the machinery not yet in position or covered, with no prospect of doing anything with them, on account of failure of Congress to make the usual appropriation. The position of blacksmith, carpenter, engineer and machinist, and harness maker were abolished on the 1st of July. The agency is located over 30 miles from town, and the closing of the shops works a great hardship. I have found it very difficult to get the Indians' grain thrashed, as I had no one to put in charge of the machines. I am held responsible for a large amount of property and not permitted to have employees to take care of it. I am at a loss to know if the Government contemplates abandoning the work here or whether the failure to make the usual appropriation was an oversight.

Disputed boundary line.—Mr. Barnard, of the Geological Survey, who was ordered here to investigate this matter, made a thorough examination and has reported favorably to the Indians' claim, and as I understand the matter the Department at Washington now acknowledges there was, by reason of error in survey of the western boundary line in 1893, 293,837 acres wrongfully taken from the Indians.

Mr. McNeely and Mr. McIntire, of the Flathead Commission, were here in August of this year, and had a talk with some of the leading Indians about the relinquishment of their claim to this tract, offering $75,000, or 25¼ cents per acre, for the lands, which they said was admitted to have been wrongfully taken from them. The Indians refused the offer and think it is worth more. I am not aware that any person or persons have examined these lands, with a view to ascertaining their value. From my knowledge of it I consider that it contains the best pine timber in the State, although at present inaccessible and expensive to get the timber to market. It is practically free from undergrowth and when not overrun with sheep is excellent summer pasture. It is well watered with hundreds of springs, and many small creeks and one good-sized river runs through it. I am of the opinion that the matter of valuation of this tract should be carefully examined into by some competent person or persons. The Indians are disposed to relinquish their claim to this tract at what they believe to be a fair price. I am of

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the opinion that the entire tract is timber land, although at present it is valuable for grazing lands.

There are about 25 settlers on this tract who claim they have patents from the Government. There are two sawmills now in operation on this land and thousands of sheep. Sheep camps are found on every creek, and the whole tract is being used as a pasture by white people. The Indians have lost the use of this land, or the benefits they might have had from it, in the way of leasing for grazing purposes for many years, and it seems this should be considered in the adjustment of their claim. These Indians might have had many thousand dollars now to their credit if the agent could have leased this land for their benefit as they have done on other reservations.

Who are Indians?—There seems to be a conflict of opinion in reference to this matter. Mixed bloods have been allotted lands on the reservation as Indians. They are being educated in Indian schools at Government expense; they are employed in the Indian service as Indians, and the Department seems to treat them in every way as Indians; and yet when one is arrested or in any way gets into trouble, he sets up a claim he is not an Indian but is a white man and a citizen, and if his father was a white man and legally married the judge of the Federal court of this State holds he is not an Indian, and holds that the Federal court has jurisdiction over Indians for crimes committed on the reservation, but not over white people. As the mixed bloods are fast increasing, and some of the best lands on the reservation have been allotted to them, and they are being educated at Government expense as Indians, it is to be hoped their status will in some way soon be definitely settled, and the agent may know "where he is at" in dealing with them. It seems now I must deal with them as Indians so far as Department is concerned and deal with them as white men when it is necessary to have them in court.

Census.—There are no annuity payments or issues to the Indians on this reservation, and Indians are not interested, and there is no object in reporting deaths and births, and it seems impossible to obtain reliable information. The agency doctor is seldom called in cases of confinement, and has no means of getting information of births, and many die that are not reported. There are so many not living on their allotments, and have no permanent place of abode, and while there is nothing allowed to pay anyone for taking the census, it is very difficult to obtain a correct report.

I submit census under separate cover, showing total population of 2,309; males over 18 years old, 643; females over 14 years old, 891; between the ages of 6 and 16, 419.

School.—The reservation boarding school has in my opinion been a success. The health of the children has been good and employees efficient. Average attendance for the year, 113.

Fourteen of the large pupils were transferred to Chemawa during the early part of the term. This left the school with many small children who were not old enough to be detailed to industrial work. A great deal of work that is supposed to be done by the pupils had to be done by employees, and under present rules, viz, everything allowed for school is based upon the average attendance regardless of the age of the pupils, the transferring of the larger pupils without getting any additional help in the way of employees cripples the school, and I do not think any more will be transferred from this school with my consent. There are other reasons why I have arrived at this conclusion. The transferring of pupils cuts down the attendance at this school very much. As a result, the school was not only crippled last year but will be this year. Allowance for this year is based upon average attendance for last year, and the enforcement of the rules will in my opinion place every Indian agent in position where he must rustle for his own school and let others do the same. Unless he does he must expect to be cut down, either in salary paid or by abolishing positions.

Improvements.—Contract was let in June for water and sewer system and addition to dormitory. This work is now well under way, and will be completed by October 1. This will be a great benefit, as more room was needed and it will greatly improve the sanitary condition.

Very respectfully,

JAY LYNCH,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF YAKIMA SCHOOL.

FORT SIMCOE, WASH., *August 23, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Yakima Agency Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

As these Indians are usually in the hop fields in the month of September, this school as a rule does not open up until the 1st of October, and this year it was thought best to continue school through the month of July.

School was in session nine months, and while the attendance was small during the first quarter, the average attendance for the ten months was 113. There were 142 enrolled during the year, 72 boys and 70 girls. Twelve of the larger pupils were transferred to the Chemawa training school.

The health of the pupils was excellent during the year. Not a death in the school. One little girl who put a glass bead into her ear, died from the effects at her home.

It is fair to suppose that the sanitation of the school will be much improved, as the Department has let the contract to put in a complete water and sewer system, also a small addition to the boys' building, and an addition to the girls' building, 30 by 40 feet, putting water-closets, baths, and wash rooms into both buildings. The addition to the girls' building will accommodate about 25 more girls. A two-story addition was built to the schoolhouse, 25 by 30 feet, giving two more good schoolrooms.

The farming and gardening has been carefully and successfully done, producing oats, hay, and all kinds of garden vegetables. About 700 bushels of oats, and 10 tons of alfalfa, and 50 tons of blue grass and timothy hay were put up, at the same time giving the boys a practical lesson in tending these crops.

The school has a fairly good herd of cows and heifers and calves, 3 horses, and 16 good thrifty hogs.

I consider the work done by the literary teachers in the schoolrooms was excellent, and the advancement of the pupils was certainly satisfactory.

The school has a carpenter and blacksmith shop, but owing to the lack of material the carpenter was unable to give very much instruction in the shops to the boys.

Under the management of the matron the girls received careful and practical training in cooking, sewing, laundering, and general housework. The kitchen, sewing room, and laundry have been well and very satisfactorily conducted by efficient employees.

I feel that the school year at this place was a very profitable one to the young and old of this reservation. Thanking you for the many acts of kindness, I remain,

Very respectfully,

G. W. MYERS, *Superintendent.*

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 INDIAN AGENCY,
Keshena, Wis., August 28, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to present this my third annual report showing the condition of affairs at this agency.

The Green Bay Agency is located at the village of Keshena, on the Menominee Reservation, 8 miles from Shawano, the nearest railroad and telegraph station. Until the 30th of June last the Menominee, Stockbridge, and Oneida reservations were included in this agency, at which time the Oneida Reservation was placed under the charge of Superintendent Hart, of the Oneida school, and the Green Bay Agency ceased to have jurisdiction over the same.

The census taken June 30, 1900, shows a population of 1,923, divided as follows:

Tribe.	Males of all ages.	Females of all ages.	Total.	Males above 18.	Females above 14.
Menominee	711	685	1,396	435	431
Stockbridge and Munsee	274	253	527	137	145

Children of school age, 6 to 16 years, are as follows: Menominee, male, 170; female, 168; total 338. Stockbridge and Munsee, male, 79; female, 77; total, 156.

Menominee.—The Menominee Reservation contains ten Government townships of land, or about 230,400 acres, of which amount 161,280 acres are located in Shawano County, and 69,120 acres in Oconto County. A large portion of the reservation is covered with valuable timber, consisting of pine, hemlock, oak, elm, basswood, birch, maple, and tamarack.

Logging.—Under the act of Congress passed June 12, 1890, allowing the Menominee to enter into contracts with the Government to bank pine timber from their reservation, there has been banked and marked during the past ten years 174,099,560 feet of pine timber, for which the sum of $2,015,029.76 has been realized by the tribe. Of this amount 15,000,000 feet was banked during the past winter. The price paid for banking averaged about $4.65 per thousand feet. The logs banked last winter were duly advertised, and on March 15, 1900, sold to the highest bidder, sealed bids being received for the same. The highest bid—being received from

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S. W. Hollister, of Oshkosh, Wis., to whom the logs were awarded—was $10.25 per thousand feet, and aggregated $243,750 for the winter's cut of 15,000,000 feet. After deducting $70,251, paid the Indians for banking, there remained the sum of $173,499, giving a stumpage value of about $11.60 per thousand feet for the timber cut and sold.

During the past season the Menominee Indians, under authority from the Indian Office, banked 1,761,400 feet of timber from section 16, township 30, range 16, for Hollister, Amos & Co., of Oshkosh, Wis., for which they received $5.50 per thousand feet, making a total of $9,687.70 received for this work.

Industries.—The principal industries of the Indians at this agency are farming for the Stockbridge, and farming and lumbering for the Menominee.

Farming.—Owing to the season being very dry the crops will be light. Especially is this true of hay, which will not yield more than two-thirds of the usual amount. The estimated harvest of the crops grown by the Menominee and Stockbridge this season is as follows:

Menominee:			Stockbridge and Munsee:		
Wheat	bushels	1,500	Wheat	bushels	980
Oats	do	16,056	Oats	do	2,960
Rye	do	850	Rye	do	100
Potatoes	do	6,480	Potatoes	do	2,600
Beans	do	1,225	Beans	do	50
Onions	do	750	Onions	do	38
Corn	do	5,580	Corn	do	6,600
Hay	tons	1,250	Hay	tons	150
Turnips	bushels	1,800	Turnips	bushels	160
Other	do	750	Other	do	40

Stockbridge Reservation.—This reservation is situated in Shawano County and consists of 11,520 acres of land, a small portion of which is covered with merchantable timber. Nearly all of the land is good farming soil and, when properly cultivated, good crops can be raised. The large majority of the Stockbridge people are engaged in farming and each year add a little to their clearings.

Education.—There are two boarding schools located on the Menominee Reservation—the Menominee Boarding School, a Government school in charge of Superintendent Wicks, with a capacity of 140 pupils, and the St. Joseph's Industrial School, in charge of Rev. Blase Krake, with a capacity of 170 pupils.

Sickness has interfered greatly during the past year with the attendance at the Menominee school. An epidemic of diphtheria broke out in the school last fall, necessitating its closure for one month, during which time the children were returned to their homes. On the return of the scholars and the reopening of the school several cases of diphtheria developed, causing the Indians to be very reluctant about returning their children to school. For more minute details I would respectfully refer you to the reports of the superintendents of these schools.

Water and sewer systems.—A water and sewer system was constructed at the Menominee school last year, but has been a failure as a water supply; the supply furnished by the well being wholly inadequate for the requirements of the school. In other respects the plant gives good satisfaction.

Police.—Six policemen are employed on the Menominee Reservation, who are fairly efficient and faithful in the discharge of their duties.

Temperance.—The greatest drawback to the improvement and prosperity of the Indians at this agency is the use of intoxicating liquor, and under the present conditions with saloons adjacent to and on all sides of the reservation it is impossible to prevent them from obtaining it. If an Indian has money, he can readily obtain liquor.

Religion.—The Menominee Indians are generally Catholics. There are three large Catholic churches on the Menominee Reservation where services are held. The Stockbridge, with the exception of a few families, are Protestants. The Lutheran Church society has built a parsonage on the reservation and contemplate building a church in the near future.

Day school.—One day school is located on the Stockbridge Reservation and is in charge of Charles H. Koonz, teacher, assisted by his wife as housekeeper. Noonday lunches are furnished the scholars and the school has greatly improved under Mr. Koonz's management during the past three years.

Sanitary conditions.—At the present time the sanitary conditions at this agency are good, but there was considerable sickness during the past year among the Indians. Quite a number of cases of diphtheria developed at the Menominee Boarding School, but none were fatal. There were also two cases of meningitis at the said school, both of which proved fatal after an illness of from five to ten hours.

The hospital at this agency has been a great benefit to the Indians. It is fairly well equipped. It is under the charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, and they are faithful in the discharge of their duties. There have been treated in the hospital 100 males and 110 females with a total of 3,078 days of treatment. Outside of the hospital 530 males and 475 females have received medical attention.

Conclusion.—Thanking the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the many courtesies extended to me in the conduct of the affairs at this agency during the past year, I am,

Very respectfully,

D. H. GEORGE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MENOMINEE SCHOOL.

KESHENA, WIS., *August 1, 1900.*

SIR: I hereby respectfully submit my annual report for Menominee Boarding School for the year 1900.

The plant.—On taking charge of this school September 1, 1899, I found it occupying a very picturesque location overlooking the Wolf River Valley. The school grounds comprise 320 acres of land, nicely diversified by woods and clearings and well adapted to farming and stock growing.

The school is housed in two large frame buildings with accessory buildings. All these structures were erected of poorly seasoned lumber and are difficult to heat in this severe climate. The main buildings have settled considerably, and, notably, in the boys' building the floors are not level.

The most important objections to the present buildings, however, are their poor internal arrangement and insufficient size. For instance, there is no way to pass from the girls' dressing room to their bathroom except by going out of doors, even in bitterest weather. And as to the capacity of the buildings, I would say that they are crowded in some respects with 120 pupils present, especially the dormitories and sitting rooms. The girls' sitting room is 16 by 22 feet, just about large enough for a family of seven or eight persons. The boys have had no sitting room worthy of the name. Indeed their only room, aside from the dormitories, has been the lavatory, a large basement room with stone walls on three sides, six half windows, and hung on all sides with individual towels.

The dormitory space is so inadequate that each single bed must accommodate two pupils as a rule. This is an undoubted evil, physically and morally. Neither boys nor girls have a reading room. In fact I have been strongly impressed with the evident fact that the school has grown much more rapidly in numbers than in accommodations. The school is poorly housed.

The lighting of the school by gas made from gasoline is, I am glad to report, very good.

Water.—Our water system, put in last year, has been largely a failure, owing to the insufficient supply. Bathrooms and closets have been locked up the whole year, except that we were able to use the boys' bathroom once a week. In very dry, cold weather eight hours pumping would barely fill the water mains while water was being used in the kitchen and laundry. It was necessary to reduce the water supply in the lavatories also to a minimum and resort to wash basins to prevent waste.

Our sewers have, as a rule, worked well and with a larger supply of water will no doubt prove entirely satisfactory.

Heating.—I have already adverted to the heating of the school in connection with the buildings. Each of the main buildings is heated by two boilers. Those in the girls' building are located in the south end and the steam must be forced the whole length of the building against the wind in coldest weather. We had a large radiator placed in the girls' bathroom during the winter to keep water pipes from freezing. Most of the time only about half the radiator was warm. There is no room for a stove in the bathroom. At times the sewing room was so cold work could not be carried on in it. Some of the employees' rooms also are difficult to heat.

In the boys' building, which is more compact, we have less trouble about the heating. The northeast dormitory, however, is seldom comfortably warm, owing to the fact that a single coil runs through a number of rooms and is called upon for more heat than it can possibly carry. In severe weather we experienced difficulty in heating the primary schoolroom. The cause of this I have not yet discovered. With plenty of dry fuel I think the heating plant in the boys' building adequate after a few changes in the coils. That in the girls' building I believe entirely inadequate in its present location.

Attendance.—During the school year we enrolled boys 102, girls 91, total 193. Our average attendance was about 127. On investigating the matter I find that this irregularity of attendance has characterized the school for some years, if not from its beginning. My only means of investigation was in inquiries addressed to employees who have been connected with the school for some years. I have found no records of attendance in the school office nor are they to be found in the agency office. It has been a constant and very disagreeable struggle during the whole year "to retain pupils in continuous attendance at the school," as the regulations require. One Indian, the father of two of our pupils and of one employee, told me that there was a superintendent here once who tried to keep the children from going home when the parents wanted them, and he didn't stay here very long. (I am beginning to think he was quite wise in not remaining.) I frequently reported absences to the agent. Some pupils were returned and some were not. In several instances Stockbridge Indians came and took their children against my orders and even against the agent's orders. When reported to him, Mr. George said he had no authority to arrest them when off this reservation and return them to this school. Some children were so taken when the school was quarantined on account of diphtheria.

Literary work.—The most satisfactory feature of the school to my mind has been this. In the first place, our school rooms are large, excepting the kindergarten. They are also well lighted and all well heated, except the primary, which, on very cold days, was occasionally uncomfortable. Our teachers are well trained, and, as the supervisor expressed it, "as a whole are about the average."

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Industrial work.—The boys, as age and strength permitted, have been regularly detailed to work on the farm, in raising and caring for produce and for stock, in the carpenter shop and in the shoe shop. Our chief crops during the year were oats and potatoes. Of the former we raised over 1,000 bushels; of the latter, 600 bushels. The whitewashing and painting have been done mainly by the boys. They also did much of the work of repairing various buildings and of constructing a woodhouse and root house.

The girls have been regularly detailed to various branches of domestic work. Owing to the fact that heretofore the older girls have been transferred to other schools before finishing the course at this school, we have had but very few who could render assistance to the employees in the more advanced steps of industrial work. For instance, there was not a girl who could take an apron after the seamstress had cut it out, and make it up without further assistance. Not a girl could make a loaf of bread. In fact the average age of our girls was but 14 years, and we had but one girl as old as 16 years and she was in school but a few days.

Incidentally I would respectfully call attention to the fact that it is impossible to carry on a school of pupils averaging 10 years of age with the same outlay for employees as might be sufficient where the average age of pupils is from 12 to 15 years. In strict compliance with instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs I recommended the dropping of certain employees of this school for the coming year. It adds a great deal to the burden of those who remain, and I may find from experience that it is practically impossible to carry on the school to advantage with our diminished force with the average age of pupils so low.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been fair, with two important exceptions. We had an epidemic of diphtheria of a mild form in the fall, and by the advice of the agency physician school was closed for three weeks. After the disease appeared again, but the patients were quickly removed to the hospital and the school continued its work. We were quarantined until the 23d of January. There were no fatalities from the disease.

On March 10 one of our older girls was taken with symptoms which gave no alarm to the physician. She died very suddenly during the night. March 14 at 1 a. m. one of our youngest boys was taken suddenly ill and died at 9:30 the same morning. Drs. Carter and Cantwell diagnosed these two cases as cerebro-spinal meningitis. No other cases appeared.

Every effort has been made during the year by cleansing and disinfection to keep the premises as wholesome as possible.

A very distressing accident occurred on June 15. Contrary to the express order of the superintendent, a number of boys were allowed to go swimming without an employee to look after them, and one was drowned.

Transfers.—Two of our oldest boys were transferred to the Tomah school shortly after our school year closed. It is probable that seven or eight more will be transferred later to that school and to Haskell.

Supplement.—Since the above report was written, the school has met with a sad loss in the death of Mrs. Margaret Powless Mossman, who died suddenly on the morning of August 20 at the home of her parents at Oneida, Wis., where she was spending her vacation.

Mrs. Mossman was a member of the Oneida tribe. She graduated at Hampton Institute in 1890 and studied the kindergarten system at the normal school, Salem, Mass. For the past three years she has been kindergartner at this school, where she has given great satisfaction by her excellent work, and has won the respect and love of all by her womanly character.

With thanks for many favors from your office, I am,

Very respectfully,

WALTER J. WICKS, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL.

KESHENA, WIS., *August 3, 1900.*

SIR: Complying with your request I submit this my third annual report of our school, covering the school year 1899-1900.

The enrollment shows an increase of 16 pupils over that of last year, raising the number to 148, with an average attendance of 116½ against 105 last year. This increase is mainly due to an unusual number of pupils from outside the reservation who applied for admission in the course of the year. Among them were a few children of whites whose names were not given in the quarterly reports, since that would have clashed with conditions of the contract given by the Department, allowing compensation for the education of only 21 pupils during the past year.

This pittance is now abrogated, and we are thrown entirely on other resources for the maintenance of our school which, for the welfare of the children intrusted to our care, will be carried on as heretofore so long as means can be obtained to enable us to do so. As to this we have already the assurance of efficient aid from the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions at Washington, and our efforts must seek to supply in otherwise any even important in means in case the attendance should exceed the capacity of funds placed at our disposal.

The sanitary condition of the pupils has been generally good. One boy died in consequence of kidney troubles, despite the earnest efforts of the agency physician, Dr. Carter, to save the life of the sufferer.

The system of class instruction is that of the common schools, and while on the whole the labor expended in this line has been attended with general satisfaction, I would call especial attention to an unusual degree of proficiency attained by a number of the more advanced pupils in penmanship, drawing, and arithmetic. Even Supervisor Rakestraw, visiting the classes and examining the work of the pupils, could not help expressing his surprise and admiration.

The industrial pursuits followed by the pupils the past year do not differ from those enumerated in my former reports, and the time set for manual labor has been well employed.

The limited farming carried on by the school gives very satisfactory results, under the circumstances. The section of produce is as follows: Corn, 200 bushels; potatoes, 250 bushels; turnips, 30 bushels; squashes, 40 bushels; various other vegetables, 75 bushels; hay, 18 tons.

The school owns in stock, 2 horses, 4 cows, 30 hogs, and over 100 domestic fowls.

Our large garden is in a condition to be justly proud of, and well repays the care and labor bestowed upon it. Adjoining the garden is a piece of land grown with evergreen trees. This has, during the present warm season, been converted into a neat little park. A large depression in the center, formerly a wild mud hole, contains now flower beds in full bloom. The spacious walks encircling and intersecting the park are likewise lined with flower beds. Besides these nearly 200 young pine trees have been planted along the walks.

The school carpenter with his six apprentices has made a good amount of repairs and improvements, besides erecting a new barn of respectable size and constructing a porch on the north side of the girls' quarters.

The shoemaker employed four boys. Their main work has been, as usual, repairing torn foot wear.

Two boys have steadily assisted in the bakery.

In the girls' quarters, too, the time was well taxed by the general duties of housekeeping, in which the girls take their turns, so as to acquire the necessary proficiency in the various employments which their vocation in after life may demand.

Thanking you for your continued kindness and many favors, I am,

Very respectfully,

BLASE KRAKE, *Superintendent.*

D. H. GEORGE, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF AGENT FOR LA POINTE AGENCY.

LA POINTE INDIAN AGENCY,
Ashland, Wis., August 25, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report of this agency, together with the usual data and statistics required by the Department.

Connected with the La Pointe Agency are seven reservations, as follows:

	Acres.
Red Cliff, Bayfield County, Wis	14,103
Bad River, Ashland County, Wis	124,333
Lac Courte Oreille, Sawyer County, Wis	66,136
Lac du Flambeau, Vilas County, Wis	69,824
Fond du Lac, Carlton County, Minn	92,316
Vermilion Lake (Nett Lake), St. Louis and Itasca counties, Minn	131,629
Grand Portage, Cook County, Minn	51,840
Total	550,210

Census.—The actual Indian population as ascertained by the census taken June 30, 1900, is 5,051, apportioned among the reservations as follows:

Red Cliff	220
Bad River	714
Lac Courte Oreille	1,154
Lac du Flambeau	795
Fond du Lac	813
Vermilion Lake	808
Grand Portage	337
Rice Lake	204
Total	5,051

I have this year, for the first time, included the Rice Lake Chippewa in the official census, as they are nominally under the care and protection of the La Pointe Agency. They have no reservation or school of their own, but rove over the southern portion of Wisconsin, hunting and fishing; for the greater part of the year making their home in Forest County. I visited these Indians twice during the past year under the instructions of the Indian Office, issued subsistence supplies for the relief of the destitute, and have recently entered into negotiations for the setting apart of certain lands as a reservation for the band, and otherwise hope to improve their present deplorable condition. A separate report concerning these Rice Lake Indians, with my recommendations, has recently been forwarded to your office.

A classification of the Indians, compiled from the last census, is contained in the following table:

Name of band.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	School children between 6 and 16 years.
Red Cliff	67	73	49
Bad River	270	251	123
Lac Courte Oreille	424	481	231
Lac du Flambeau	276	343	169
Fond du Lac	213	276	224
Vermilion Lake	247	231	190
Grand Portage	81	112	90
Rice Lake	49	59	60
Total	1,617	1,825	1,124

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Schools.—There are at present seven day and three boarding schools connected with the agency. All of these are supported by the Government with the exception of the St. Mary's and Bayfield boarding schools, which this year receive no assistance. Data concerning these schools is contained in the following table:

Name of school.	Reservation where situated.	Average attendance.	Name of teacher.	Salary per annum.
DAY SCHOOLS.				
Normantown	Fond du Lac	14	Josephine B. Von Felden	$720
Fond du Lac	do	18	A. F. Geraghty	600
Red Cliff	Red Cliff	28	Sister Seraphica Reineck	600
			Sister Victoria Stedl	300
Grand Portage	Grand Portage	19	Walter B. Phillips	600
			Hannah M. Phillips	300
Lac Courte Oreille No. 3	Lac Courte Oreille	32	Sister Hugolina Fischeidch	600
			Sister Florentia Pehura	420
Pahquahwong	do	17	Charles K. Dunster	600
			Janett Dunster	300
Odanah	Bad River	55	Sister Macaria Murphy	600
			Sister Clarissima Walsh	480
BOARDING SCHOOLS.				
St. Mary's	Bad River	75	Sister Venantia	(a)
			Sister Euphemia	(a)
			Sister Beata	(a)
Lac du Flambeau	Lac du Flambeau	152	Reuben Perry	1,200
			Ada Zimmerman	600
			Celia J. Durfee	600
			Mary E. Perry	540
Bayfield	Bayfield, Wis	31	Sister Anna Miller	(a)
			Sister Callista	(a)
			Sister Aurelia	(a)

a Not Government employees.

On March 31, 1900, the Department discontinued day school No. 1 at the Lac Courte Oreille Reservation, and on June 30, 1900, discontinued No. 2 day school at the same place, the employees being transferred to other fields of labor. There are, therefore, at this reservation but two day schools at the present time for a school population of 231 children. Ample educational facilities will, however, be provided for the Lac Courte Oreille Indians when the boarding school at Hayward, Wis., at present under process of construction, is completed.

The St. Mary's and Bayfield boarding schools, located, respectively, at Odanah and Bayfield, Wis., and which formerly contracted for the education of a certain number of pupils, will receive no Government aid during the fiscal year of 1901, but I have no doubt will still continue to receive Indian children as formerly to the extent of their means and capacity.

The buildings and equipment at the Red Cliff, Odanah, and Lac Courte Oreille No. 3 day schools are the property of the Roman Catholics, and are leased by the Government for $100 per annum in each case. At these schools the Franciscan Sisters are employed as teachers.

There is submitted herewith the annual report of Reuben Perry, superintendent of the Lac du Flambeau Boarding School, in which are embodied matters of general interest in connection with the said school in such detail that it is unnecessary for me to add anything further to the same.

Work is rapidly advancing on the new plant of the Hayward Boarding School, and the buildings, it is expected, will in a short time be ready for the reception of pupils.

I have nothing of especial interest to report relative to the day schools at this agency. The teachers are faithful and energetic, but meet with much discouragement in the matter of irregular attendance and lack of interest on the part of both pupils and parents. Wherever it is practicable, the day schools should be abolished and boarding schools substituted.

Missionary work.—The Roman Catholics now have practically the field to themselves as regards religious work among the Lake Superior Chippewa, the Methodists and Presbyterians, who at one time labored among them, having abandoned their missions. The priests and sisters are to be commended for their earnest efforts to further the morality of the Indians.

Courts and police.—There are no courts of Indian offenses on the reservations, but the Government farmers in charge, assisted by 17 Indian policemen, are able for the most part to maintain peace and order. Ordinary offenses are punished by

confinement in the local guardhouses. Crimes of a more serious nature receive attention at the hands of the United States marshals and attorneys.

Roads.—Road building and street improvements have continued on the Bad River Reservation during the past year with satisfactory results. A part of the tribal timber money due these Indians has been expended in building bridges and sidewalks, sinking wells, and opening roads to enable the Indians to market their hay, produce, wood, berries, etc. More than 200 Indians have been employed in making the above-named improvements, and in all the sum of $10,000 has been expended in the work. The highways on the other reservations are kept passable with little or no outlay on the part of the Government, and by Indian labor.

Allotments.—During the past fiscal year 135 patents for Bad River Indians, 152 patents in favor of Lac du Flambeau Indians, and 1 patent in favor of a Red Cliff Indian have been received at this agency, all covering allotments of land taken on the reservation to which the patentee belongs. These patents were for allotments contained on schedules forwarded for Department approval more than two years ago.

No new lists of allotments have been proposed during the past year. A bill looking for the allotting of land to married women and minor children of the Bad River Reservation is before Congress at the present time, and it is expected that favorable action will be taken in the matter, thus enabling these Indians to acquire much-needed land and dispose of the timber thereon to their advantage.

The following table gives detailed information concerning allotments already made at this agency:

Reservation	Number of allotments.	Males.	Females.	Number of acres allotted.
Lac Courte Oreille	702	443	259	54,562.13
Bad River	632	400	232	51,894.62
Fond du Lac	450	258	192	30,290.73
Lac du Flambeau	458	247	211	30,634.32
Red Cliff	205	108	97	14,196.01
Grand Portage	301	147	157	24,191.31
Total	2,734	1,603	1,158	212,084.62

Agriculture.—Farming is still conducted in the same spasmodic way by the majority of the Indians. Most of the Wisconsin Chippewa receive a steady income from the sale of their timber, and while the same continues it is impossible to make them realize that any effort or work on their part is necessary. There is no good reason why the Indians should not derive the greater part of their subsistence from their land, which in most cases could be easily adapted to agriculture. During the past winter I issued about $2,000 worth of subsistence supplies to destitute Indians, and it is probable that they will expect the Department to continue this gratuity indefinitely.

The following table gives the amount of crops raised by the Indians during the past year, which is not entirely satisfactory, as there should be more of an increase over the crops for previous years:

Reservation.	Oats.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Onions.	Beans.	Other vegetables.	Pumpkins.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Number.*
Grand Portage	.....	.....	1,200	250	50	25	300	.....
Vermilion Lake	.....	100	1,200	500	.....	100	150	50
Bad River	1,000	200	3,000	1,000	100	.....	100	.....
Lac du Flambeau	.....	500	6,000	3,000	100	50	350	.....
Red Cliff	2,000	300	4,000	1,100	100	150	1,500	4,000
Lac Courte Oreille	1,500	600	1,700	300	200	150	450	6,000
Fond du Lac	.....	500	1,900	200	100	.....	800	.....
Total	4,500	2,200	18,500	6,350	750	475	3,650	10,050

The Indians also own 694 horses, 500 cattle, 466 swine, and 6,000 domestic fowls. They have cut 1,702 tons of hay, 5,485 cords of wood, and made 3,005 pounds of butter.

Sanitary condition.—Dr. George S. Davidson relieved Dr. James H. Spencer as agency physician on February 16, 1900. Dr. Davidson is very efficient and much interested in his work, and the change in employees has been greatly to the bene-

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fit of the service. From the time of assuming charge of his duties up to June 30 last, the agency physician visited at their homes on the various reservations and prescribed for 241 Indians, 122 males and 119 females. Of this number 13 patients died, 3 of tuberculosis pulmonary, 3 of pneumonia, 3 of convulsions infantile, 1 of spinal meningitis, 1 of apoplexy, and 1 of difficult dentition.

During the month of April smallpox broke out within the limits of the Fond du Lac Reservation, Minn., and the Government farmer requested that the Indians residing in that vicinity be vaccinated. The agency physician on arriving at the reservation found that the local board of health had already established a quarantine. He, however, vaccinated 227 of the Fond du Lac Indians. Cases of smallpox were also reported last spring in close proximity to the Grand Portage, Nett Lake, and Lac Courte Oreille reservations, and 1,000 vaccine points were asked for and obtained from the Department. Six hundred Indians were vaccinated at Lac Courte Oreille and Fond du Lac reservations, and the remaining points were used among the Grand Portage and Nett Lake Indians. Nearly all of the vaccinations were successful.

Together with Dr. Davidson I have visited the different reservations and made a house-to-house inspection, and where garbage, etc., was improperly disposed of the inmates of each house were required to renovate their premises thoroughly. In only a few instances was trouble experienced, the majority of the Indians readily agreeing to keep their houses and grounds in good hygienic condition. As a result of such visits of inspection, I am told by the Indians, and the Government farmers report, that there has been less sickness this summer than usual. This is especially true at Bad River Reservation, where heretofore typhoid and malarial fevers have prevailed to an alarming extent. The agency physician reports no cases of typhoid fever and only three cases of malaria, and also states that while the sanitary condition of the agency is not entirely what it should be it is much superior to the majority of agencies with which he has been connected.

Medical attendance and the sanitary work at the Lac du Flambeau boarding school was furnished during the fiscal year by Dr. B. F. Harris, under Government contract, for $400. This method having proved satisfactory, Dr. Harris's contract has been ordered renewed for the fiscal year of 1901.

Timber industries.—Logging operations and the manufacture of timber on the Wisconsin reservations have been prosecuted on the same lines originally laid down by the Department, and which have been successfully in force at this agency during the past ten years.

Justus S. Stearns, J. H. Cushway & Co., and Frederick L. Gilbert are the authorized timber contractors at the Bad River, Lac du Flambeau, and Red Cliff reservations respectively, and own and operate extensive logging and sawmill plants to the mutual advantage of themselves and the Indian owners of the timber. No serious difficulties have ever arisen between the contractors and the allottees, and the Indians have been provided with employment, both in the woods and at the mills, whenever and wherever it was practicable to do so.

During the month of December, 1899, Joseph R. Farr was appointed inspector of logging operations for the State of Wisconsin. The methods heretofore pursued by this agency in connection with the timber industries being so generally known, and as Superintendent Farr will probably submit in detail a separate report relative to the same, it is not considered necessary at the present time to extend my report in this direction.

There has been little dead and down timber cut on the tribal lands of the various reservations as compared with the amount reported during former years.

The negotiations entered into during the spring of 1899 for the sale of the hardwood timber on the Lac Courte Oreille Reservation were unsuccessful, the Department rejecting as unsatisfactory all proposals received at that time. I have, however, again obtained authority to advertise the sale of this timber, and accordingly, under date of July 5 last, I called for bids on the same to be received at this agency not later than September 5, 1900. I have had printed and distributed more than 1,000 circulars and advertisements to parties interested who reside in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, and adjacent States, and have also published the advertisement as directed by the Department. Many inquiries have already been received concerning the foregoing, and I am confident that the matter is well understood by lumbermen and others interested in the buying and selling of timber who live in this section of the Northwest.

Careful estimates of the timber on the Lac Courte Oreille Reservation, which is for sale, have been made, and the total for all classes is found to aggregate about 50,000,000 feet. This includes only the pine and hardwood on the allotted lands, as it is not contemplated to dispose of the tribal timber at the present time. A sawmill will be erected by the successful bidder and the timber manufactured on the reservation as far as practicable with Indian labor.

I am very hopeful that the Department will act promptly in the matter in order that timber operations may commence at the earliest date possible during the coming logging season. The Lac Courte Oreille Indians are at present in a very destitute condition, and have had to be supported during the last two winters by frequent issues of subsistence supplies. It is expected that the sale of their timber will provide a way for their relief and enable them to become self-supporting for the next few years.

No action has as yet been taken by the Government relative to cutting timber on the Minnesota reservations of this agency. Frequent applications are received by me from the Minnesota Chippewa asking permission to cut and dispose of the small timber on their allotments, which, under present rules and regulations, I am obliged to refuse, notwithstanding that in a majority of cases it would seem desirable to grant these requests.

I include herewith the usual detailed statement as taken from the records of the agency, evidencing the amount of timber cut on the various reservations since my last report, and also the amount of money received and disbursed on account of the same:

Bad River Reservation:		
Balance on hand July 1, 1899, and due from contractors	$51,666.15	
Amount received from sale of timber from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900	90,168.07	
Amount received from advance on contracts	30,667.39	
		$172,501.61
Amount paid to Indians on timber accounts	81,453.62	
Amount paid to contractors on account of advance	11,156.49	
Amount paid for scaling and other expenses	2,247.47	
Balance on hand June 30, 1900, and due from contractors	77,645.03	
		172,501.61
Lac du Flambeau Reservation:		
Balance on hand July 1, 1899, and due from contractors	28,629.05	
Amount received from sale of timber from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900	28,385.91	
Amount received from advance on contracts	3,150.00	
		60,164.96
Amount paid to Indians on timber accounts	17,701.23	
Amount paid to contractors on account of advance	3,313.47	
Amount paid for scaling and other expenses	1,459.83	
Balance on hand June 30, 1900, and due from contractors	37,690.43	
		60,164.96
Red Cliff Reservation:		
Balance on hand July 1, 1899, and due from contractors	67,931.17	
Amount received from sale of timber from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900	40,473.75	
Amount received from advance on contracts	3,969.51	
		112,374.43
Amount paid to Indians on timber accounts	22,017.53	
Amount paid to contractors on account of advance	4,112.20	
Amount paid for scaling and other expenses	855.14	
Balance on hand June 30, 1900, and due from contractors	85,389.56	
		112,374.43
Lac Courte Oreille Reservation:		
Balance on hand July 1, 1899		1,334.52
Amount paid to Indians on timber accounts	465.78	
Balance on hand June 30, 1900	868.74	
		1,334.52
Summary of timber operations:		
Balance on hand July 1, 1899	140,560.89	
Amount received from sale of timber	159,027.73	
Amount received from advance on contracts	37,786.90	
		340,375.52
Amount paid on timber accounts to Indians	121,037.16	
Amount paid contractors, account of advance	18,582.16	
Amount paid for scaling and other expenses	4,562.44	
Balance on hand June 30, 1900	201,593.76	
		340,375.52

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TIMBER CUT.

Bad River Reservation:			
White pine	feet	17,615,540	
Norway pine	do	8,567,850	
Dead and down	do	405,470	
Shingle timber	do	927,020	
Hemlock	do	155,860	
Birch	do	3,470	
Elm	do	317,080	
Maple	do	420	
Basswood	do	61,390	
Ash	do	10,560	
Cedar	do	46,380	
			28,142,540
Lac du Flambeau Reservation:			
White pine	do	4,414,200	
Norway pine	do	4,078,740	
Dead and down	do	670,070	
Shingle timber	do	438,280	
Hemlock	do	1,827,580	
Birch	do	000	
Basswood	do	9,100	
			11,445,920
Red Cliff Reservation:			
White pine	do	7,005,140	
Norway pine	do	1,270,150	
Hemlock	do	217,090	
Birch	do	4,080	
Spruce	do	55,170	
Ash	do	1,080	
Cedar	do	6,440	
			8,629,650
Summary:			
White pine	do	29,124,070	
Norway pine	do	13,925,740	
Dead and down	do	1,082,440	
Shingle timber	do	1,365,900	
Hemlock	do	2,201,130	
Birch	do	8,510	
Spruce	do	55,170	
Elm	do	317,080	
Maple	do	420	
Basswood	do	70,490	
Ash	do	12,510	
Cedar	do	52,820	
			48,218,110

In conclusion.—I desire to express my gratitude for the courtesy and consideration which has been extended to me by the Department, and also to note my appreciation of the support and ready cooperation on the part of my office and reservation force of employees which has been received by me since assuming charge 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 8, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my fifth annual report of the Lac du Flambeau boarding school.

The school plant, consisting of 22 frame buildings, is beautifully located on a small peninsula 3 miles west of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway station. The grounds are now covered by a healthy growth of grass and are well shaded by tall pine and smaller birch and maple trees, making a very attractive and pleasant site for a school.

The year has been both a pleasant and a profitable one. The attendance, by quarters, was as follows: First, 146½; second, 154½; third, 153½; fourth, 152½. All children of a school age and physically able from this reservation and 18 from the Bad River Reservation have been accommodated.

Literary department.—The work in this department has progressed splendidly under the supervision of the same teachers who have efficiently labored here for a number of years. The course of study has been carefully followed with good results. The evening hour has been occupied by the reading of good books in the reading room, by talks on current topics by superintendent and teachers, and by singing and oral exercises.

Seven of the advanced pupils have been recommended for transfer to Haskell Institute, and the transfer will be effected soon.

The kindergarten work has been successfully conducted by Miss Flora L. Whitmore. A number of new pupils entered this department early in September, making it necessary to promote a number of last year's kindergartners to make room for them. In a few weeks the new beginners seemed happy and contented and began the use of English. They soon entered earnestly into the games and songs and the work with the gifts and other material, and in this way their characteristic reserve and shyness were soon to a great extent overcome. Nature study has composed a large part of the kindergarten work. Early in the spring a small plat of land near the school was fenced and used for a kindergarten garden, where each child had a small garden bed and planted and raised flowers and vegetables. The little ones obtained a great deal of pleasure and profit from this work and from the use of sand boxes which were added to the kindergarten equipment during the year. Free cutting, painting, clay modeling, sewing, and weaving have also furnished beneficial employment for the kindergartners.

Social and ethical.—A short programme was rendered the evening before Christmas, after which the presents from a beautifully decorated tree were distributed among the pupils. With the allowance of $25 by the Department to buy extras, the Christmas dinner was entirely satisfactory to the pupils. The year's work closed with an entertainment that did credit to teachers and pupils. These exercises were attended by a great many invited guests from the village and surrounding towns.

A Sunday school conducted during the year and a singing exercise on Sunday evenings, supplemented by the recitation of Bible texts, composed the Sunday exercises at the school. The pupils were encouraged to attend services at the churches in the village.

In January a band of 14 pieces was organized under the leadership of William Mattison, industrial teacher; the boys have made commendable progress, and now their music is a credit to themselves and the school.

Industrial work.—The carpenter and his four apprentices have kept the plant in repair, done a great deal of painting, and made a number of tables, picture frames, and other articles of furniture. The three apprentices in the blacksmith shop have gained a wide experience from doing the school blacksmithing and all kinds of jobs brought in by the Indians of the reservation. This work is done under the supervision of the school blacksmith.

The boys, under the school farmer's supervision, have sown 15 acres to grass, 4 acres to rye, planted and cultivated 7 acres in potatoes and 7 acres in corn, berries, and garden crops, and have broken 21 acres of newly cleared land. The rye has been harvested and was a reasonably good yield for the light, sandy land on which it was grown. At present the potato crop looks well, and it is believed enough for school use will be raised. The berries and hay, on account of the dry weather in June, will not be large crops. The following is a table showing the garden produce raised last year:

Sweet corn	bushels	25
Berries	do	10
Potatoes	do	500
Turnips	do	80
Other vegetables	do	100

The farm boys have had useful training in taking care of school cattle, hogs, horses, and chickens and doing the milking and other chores that have to be done on farms. They have prepared the fuel, taken care of the grounds, and put up 150 tons of ice.

The girls have received instruction in laundry work, housework, cooking for school and family cooking, sewing, and dressmaking. They have improved in all departments. The following is a table showing the articles manufactured during the year in the sewing room:

Tablecloths	number	40	Pillowcases	number	9
Aprons, assorted	do	100	Window curtains	pairs	20
Capes	do	30	Dresses	number	295
Pants	pairs	45	Nightdresses	do	170
Napkins	number	200	Sheets, bed	do	55
Shirt waists	do	29	Towels	do	354
Waists, assorted	do	152			

The kitchen force has made 1,165 pounds of butter.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been reasonably good. However, a number are troubled with pulmonary tuberculosis and will have to be left out of school this year. Two boys and one girl died during the year from pulmonary trouble.

Needs of the school.—A heating plant is greatly needed. Plans and specifications for same have just been forwarded for the approval of the Department, and it is hoped that a plant will be installed before cold weather. A complete sewer system, ring baths, a steam pump, a steam laundry, and an addition to the hospital are greatly needed by the school. A request for authority for some of these improvements, with an estimate of the cost of same, will soon be submitted for your consideration.

In conclusion I desire to thank my assistants for their efficient work; the Indian Office, agent, and agency clerks for their kind treatment and support.

Very respectfully submitted.

REUBEN PERRY, *Superintendent.*

S. W. CAMPBELL, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT CONCERNING INDIANS IN WYOMING.

REPORT OF AGENT FOR SHOSHONI AGENCY.

SHOSHONI AGENCY, WYO., *August 28, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my third annual report of the affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

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Buildings.—The buildings at this agency and the Arapaho subagency on this reservation, 22 miles distant, though old, are in fair condition, and with some repairs, such as patching and painting roofs, will suffice for the present. I am now securing saw logs from the Indians to saw into lumber to build sheds at this agency and the subagency, under which to shelter machinery, wagons, and tools, which have always heretofore stood in the open.

Agriculture.—The Indians on this reservation, realizing that their future prosperity depends largely upon agricultural pursuits, manifest a commendable interest in land and farming, and so many are engaged in cutting hay, harvesting, and thrashing grain that they are required to manage the machinery themselves, under the general direction of the agency employees, who can not give them the requisite attention, having so many other duties to perform at the agency. The Indians break up and destroy much machinery, but are learning its use and benefit and are improving in management.

Allotments.—No allotments are now being made, and there have been but few suitable allotments made for three years (see my report for 1898). No allotment on this reservation has been approved, and none should be approved and patent issued therefor until inspected and reported suitable for agricultural purposes, as most of them are totally unfit for farming, as desired, and these people should not be tied down to a worthless piece of land when there is on this reservation an abundance of the best of land for all the Indians.

Education.—There are on this reservation one Government boarding school, two mission schools, and, during the winter months, two day schools.

The boarding school, with a capacity of 200, had an enrollment of 151 and an average attendance of 125. There are many things, seemingly unavoidable, that combine to prevent attendance and impair the general efficiency of this school. The Indians have a deep-rooted prejudice against sending their children to school, hence a continued struggle becomes necessary to place the children in school and keep them there, while their people are all around them seeking to coax or steal them away. The school being 150 miles from the railroad makes this an expensive place for employees to live in. The male school employees have families here, and to-day there are 13 small white children crowded into the school buildings, as there are no employees' quarters. Four superintendents in two years are not conducive to continued success and school efficiency. A 600-acre school farm, all fenced and partially cultivated, can not be successfully managed by one employee; but the list is too long for this report. For description and detailed statements, see Superintendent Chalcraft's report, herewith appended.

The St. Stephen's Mission School, on Big Wind River, 4 miles below the subagency, is conducted by Rev. B. Feusi, S. J., superintendent, assisted by Reverend Sansone, S. J., and seven sisters. The capacity of this school is 125, the total enrollment last year was 66, and the average attendance was 63. This school, formerly a contract school, is now without governmental aid, and is supported by the Catholic Church charity and the products of the school farm. The educational, industrial, and moral training of pupils at this school is noteworthy and commendable, and much good is being accomplished.

The Episcopal Mission School, 14 miles west of this agency, is conducted by Rev. John Roberts and several lady assistants. Its capacity is 20; enrollment last year was 18; average attendance was 17. This school, formerly a contract school, is now without governmental aid, is supported by the Protestant Episcopal Church, by charitable contributions, and the products of the school farm. Only girls are taught at this school, receiving an educational, industrial, and moral training that must redound to their welfare and advancement if conscientious and painstaking labor can aid them.

There are two private day schools, taught during the winter and spring months, one on lower Big Wind River, 16 miles from the agency, where about fifteen boys and girls, mostly half Indian and half Mexican, are taught. The other on upper Big Wind River, 30 miles from the agency, where about fifteen boys and girls are taught. Most of these are half white and half Indian, and are taught by competent white or half-breed teachers, who are paid by the parents of the children taught. As yet they have received no Government aid, the parents preferring to pay a private teacher to sending their children away to a public school.

Missionary work.—Rev. John Roberts, Rev. Sherman Coolidge, Rev. B. Feusi, and Rev. F. P. Sansone each exerts a Christianizing and moralizing influence upon the Indians of this reservation, and devote as much time as they can spare from other duties to religious teaching and training of both old and young, but with poor success, as the effect is scarcely perceptible.

Indian courts and police.—There are but two judges, one for each tribe, but as these Indians are peaceable and well disposed there is but little business for the Indian court, and petty differences are usually settled by kindly advice rather than by trial.

The police are efficient and have much to do. I find it hard to keep good men on the force, the pay is so small. The police put trespassing persons and stock off the reservation, prevent the carrying of firearms by white persons or Indians, prevent white persons gambling with Indians, put children in school and return runaways, and do general police duty.

Leases.—During the year there has been leased for the period of five years 788,000 acres of the tribal grazing lands, at a rate of 1 cent per acre, and while this seems a low rate, it is all the land would bring, having been offered for the last year at a rate of 2 cents per acre with no takers. Much of this land is barren and without water.

Roads, bridges, and ditches.—During the year the Indians have built many miles of roads and ditches, and several bridges have been constructed by them under the supervision of agency employees.

Sanitary conditions.—The sanitary conditions are unsatisfactory, there being an excess of deaths over births of 18. This should not be the case under normal conditions. The deaths in adults result almost entirely from consumption and scrofula. The greatest mortality is among the very young, owing to want of maternal care. This, I feel confident, could be avoided in a great measure if a suitable field matron could be provided for each tribe.

Census.—The census taken in July, 1900, shows the Indian population on this reservation to be as follows:

Shoshoni (males 432, females 409)	841
Arapaho (males 398, females 403)	801
Total	1,642
School children between the ages of 6 and 16	353
Shoshoni	197
Arapaho	156
Number of males over 18 years of age	479
Shoshoni	245
Arapaho	234
Number of females over 14 years of age	502
Shoshoni	255
Arapaho	247
Number of births	77
Shoshoni	28
Arapaho	49
Number of deaths	95
Shoshoni	42
Arapaho	53

Statistical report called for by you on June 1, 1900, herewith appended. Thanking the Department for kindly assistance and courtesies extended,

I am, sir, very respectfully,

H. G. NICKERSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WIND RIVER SCHOOL.

SHOSHONI AGENCY, WYO., *August 1, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of Wind River school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

The school is situated in the Little Wind River Valley, 14 miles northeast of Shoshoni Agency and about the same distance east of Fort Washakie. The absence of trees and shrubbery and being inclosed with very old barbed-wire fencing gives the school site a barren, unin iting appearance. A small expenditure for suitable trees and material would make it attractive.

The three principal buildings erected in 1892 are well planned for school purposes, but are very poorly constructed of soft brick and are now in an unsatisfactory condition. Especially is this true of the boys' building, the walls of which are parting in places. The laundry and shops built last year are one-story stone buildings and are well constructed.

During the year 154 pupils were enrolled, with an average attendance of 125. The classification at the end of the school year was as follows:

	Grade.				
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	Total.
Male	19	15	28	7	69
Female	11	15	21	11	61

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There are 600 acres in the school farm, including the pasturage land. The principal crops raised are alfalfa, oats, and wheat. Vegetables are raised for table use.

The boys are detailed to assist in the general work about the school. Particular attention is paid to farming and stock raising, which should be their principal vocation in life.

The girls are taught the usual domestic duties, including cooking, making clothing, and repairing.

During my short incumbency, dating from May 18, I have had occasion to note the interest of my associate employees and the faithful discharge of their duties, including the acceptance of longer hours of work which I found necessary to assign them. With this unity of purpose, I have no doubt we shall be able to extend the usefulness of the school during the coming year.

Thanking my superior officers for courtesies extended to me, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN L. CHALCRAFT, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through B. G. Nickerson, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
OF INDIAN SCHOOLS,
Washington, D. C., August 20, 1900.

SIR: The eighteenth annual report of the superintendent of Indian schools is herewith submitted, together with the proceedings of the sessions of the Department of Indian Education, held at Charleston, S. C., in connection with the National Educational Association, the summer schools held at Salem, Oreg., Puyallup, Wash., and Pine Ridge, S. Dak., and extracts from a number of papers presented at these gatherings.

As the report of the honorable Commissioner will contain the statistics relating to the Indian schools, only such matters as have come under my personal observation while in the field will be noted in this report.

Since my appointment twenty-six months ago I have been in the field seventeen months acquainting myself, by personal observation, with the needs of the Indian and the Indian school service. During that time I have inspected 49 schools (some of them several times) in Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Iowa, Kansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Nevada, California, Oregon, and Washington. I have traveled 41,138 miles, of which 2,087 miles were covered by wagon, pack horse, and on foot, over lofty mountains, through dense forests, on remote frontiers, and over rugged trails between precipitous cliffs. During the past nine months in the field the following schools have been visited and inspected:

Carlisle, Pa.; Eastern Cherokee, North Carolina; Sauk and Fox, Iowa; Quapaw school and Wyandot or Seneca school, two schools at Vinita, Female Seminary and Male Academy at Tahlequah, two schools at Fort Gibson, two mission and two public schools in the Creek Nation, and one college at Muscogee, Ind. T.; Phoenix, Pima Agency, Gila Crossing day school, Kingman day school, Supai Canyon Day School, and Fort Mojave, Arizona; Albuquerque and Santa Fe, N. Mex.; Fort Lewis and Grand Junction, Colo.; and Hampton Institute, Virginia. Haskell Institute, Kansas; Chilocco, Okla.; Nambe and Tsciuque Pueblos, N. Mex.; Perris, Cal.; Carson, Nev.; and Klamath Agency, Yainax, Chemawa, Siletz, and Warm Springs, Oregon; and Puyallup and St. George's Mission, near Tacoma, Wash., were visited shortly after I assumed the duties of the office.

SCHOOLS VISITED.

Carlisle school, Pennsylvania.—This is the largest Indian school in the United States, and has steadily grown from 147 students, with which it opened November 1, 1879, until now over 1,000 pupils are

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enrolled. Excellent training is given in the literary and industrial branches. The boys are taught the several trades, and they work on the farm and in the dairy and bakery. The farm and dairy are conducted with the idea of production for the school needs and for instruction; but instruction is also obtained by means of the "outing" system, the Indians hiring to the farmers in eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, where dairying and truck and general farming are in their highest development. The "outing" system, the practical education for the Indian boy and girl, originated with Major Pratt, of the Carlisle School, and its operation has been so successful that a number of other schools have introduced it into their localities. It is to be hoped that the growth of this system will continue until every school in the service has become awakened to the great advantages to be derived from the placing of Indian children in good Christian homes, where they will receive the individual training which only a good home life can give.

Eastern Cherokee, North Carolina.—These Indians own land between the Blue Ridge and Smoky Mountains of North Carolina, and their territory, situated more than 2,000 feet above the sea level, has an invigorating climate, fine forests, and is well watered. Farming is carried on to some extent, and crops of corn, grain, and garden vegetables are raised, and apples and peaches are plentiful. The necessity for rotation of crops and fertilizing is felt here, and there is much land that should be under cultivation.

These Indians receive no annuities either in rations or clothing, and are entirely self-supporting. The Cherokee have a written language, their alphabet containing many characters borrowed from our own. They are industrious and are skillful with their hands, making baskets and pottery and doing wood carving. If a factory for the manufacture of wooden articles could be established here, much good would result, as the country has an abundance of water and material. Encouragement should be given to the making of native pottery; the weaving of willow baskets and the manufacture of cane-seated chairs could also be made a source of profit.

The school building is well filled with bright children, but there is a lack of facilities for the teaching of industrial work, especially the trades. The need of another day school is greatly felt, in order that the small children may be fitted each year for attendance at a boarding school, where more advanced training can be given them.

This Indian school has made an excellent display of such work as is done by the pupils, the needlework by the girls being exceptionally good.

A compulsory education law is greatly needed here.

Sauk and Fox school, Iowa.—This school is situated 1 mile from Toledo, Iowa. Although in the midst of civilization for many years, these Indians have made little use of their opportunities and are in almost as primitive a state as were their forefathers, to whose traditions and superstitions they cling with tenacity. This is one of the hardest tribes to civilize. The majority of the people are opposed to education, and it is with difficulty that the attendance of the children is obtained for the excellent school building which the Government has erected for them. Several industrial trades are taught, and the school farm of 70 acres has been well cultivated.

There is no agency in the United States where the crying need of a

compulsory school law is felt more keenly than at this place. These Indians have withstood the teaching of conscientious missionaries and earnest workers under the Government, and are in nearly as barbarous a condition as they were a century ago. Many heads of families refuse to draw their annuities, erroneously thinking that by this course they will avoid having to send their children to school, thus working a great hardship to others in the family who really need the money to keep them from suffering.

These Indians are surrounded by an excellent class of white settlers, who have used their utmost endeavors for many years to better the condition of the tribe, but apparently to no purpose. The missionaries who have labored many years among them are discouraged, and I am convinced that only a law compelling attendance at the school which the Government has recently established will have any effect upon them. These Indians will be referred to again in connection with the subject of compulsory education.

Quapaw Agency, Ind. T.—This agency has under its supervision eight tribes, each occupying a separate reservation. These Indians are practically white, they being citizens of the United States and under the jurisdiction of the United States courts. All own fine tracts of land, well adapted to agriculture.

A great deal of earnest work is being done by the missionaries at this agency, and with considerable success. Fifteen places of worship, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal, Episcopal, Baptist, and Roman Catholic churches, and the Society of Friends, are located here.

The buildings of the Seneca or Wyandot school, this agency, are beautifully situated and in good repair. The literary work of the school is satisfactory, and the school farm, while not very good land, furnishes grain and vegetables.

At the Quapaw school, which has been discontinued, I found the buildings old and needing repairs. The water supply was not of the best, and there was no fire protection except fire buckets. The school farm consisted of about 400 acres of good land, and produced a variety of vegetables, besides several hundred bushels of corn.

More attention should be paid to the teaching of farming, as a majority of the children in this section of the country will in all probability make their living in this manner, as they have allotments of excellent land, which in this part of the country is very productive. The Indians on this reserve are not fond of labor and would rather rent their land for a small sum of money than to till the soil for many times the amount. If they could have the love and dignity of labor instilled into them and be induced to till their fine tracts of land, instead of renting their farms at low rentals to their more industrious white neighbors, a much better civilization would be engrafted upon them.

Phœnix school, Arizona.—The buildings at this school are in good condition and well cared for. There should be a hospital here large enough not only to care for the sick, but to give an opportunity as well for the training of large girls for nursing, as the Indian girls take readily to this occupation and become excellent nurses.

The school has an enrollment of about 700, but the capacity of the buildings should be increased to at least 1,000, as owing to the density of the Indian population in the Southwest, and the increasing eagerness of the Indian youth to attend school, it would be an easy matter to maintain a school of this size at Phœnix.

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The school is doing much toward breaking down the old prejudices that have existed against Indian education and Indian labor and proving the fallacy of the statement that education for Indians is valueless. A large number of boys and girls obtain excellent practical training by means of the "outing" system during the summer, and the civilizing influences received by contact with the home life of the good white families of Phoenix can not be overestimated.

The large pupils of the various schools scattered throughout Arizona can receive at Phoenix advanced training, both literary and industrial, as this school is magnificently equipped, being one of the finest schools in the service.

Pima Agency, Ariz.—About 8,000 Indians occupy this reservation—the Pima, Papago, and Maricopa—and there is enough land to allow each Indian at least 25 acres for cultivation. The Pima are self-supporting by means of agriculture. They live in one and two room adobe houses and have some stock, and, I believe, until recently have never received any appropriation.

A new brick school building has been erected and the water and sewer system completed. An addition to the girls' dormitory and a laundry will be constructed this summer. The present water supply will make it possible to beautify the school grounds and to irrigate a small vegetable garden. The capacity of the Pima school is 225, and the children are well fed, well clothed, and comfortably quartered.

On the Gila Bend Reservation, in Arizona, are 680 Papago Indians. The Gila Crossing day school is in operation here, and there is also a day school on the Salt River Reservation.

Hackberry day school, Arizona.—This is one of the best day schools I have visited. It contains two rooms and has an attendance of about 65 Hualapai children. The literary work is good, but there are few facilities for teaching industries. The present day-school building is poor, but the new boarding-school building, for which $60,000 has been appropriated, will remedy this defect.

The Hualapai children are bright and intelligent and seem very fond of their school work. They are remarkably well advanced in the command of the English language and have a fair knowledge of accounts. Most of the children live within a short distance of the school, and those residing at a distance board with their relatives, who live in little shanties constructed of lumber, in most instances given them by the agent. I visited many of these houses, which were very poor indeed. Nearly all have stoves, but the Indians persist in cooking in a primitive manner and sleeping in blankets on the ground. The women carry their children in the old-fashioned way, strapped to a board and hung over the back, and they dress in Indian fashion, wearing an old blanket or a wrap of red or blue calico cloth.

The domestic work of the school was carried on in a satisfactory manner, and as the old Indians live near the school building they are constantly brought in touch with the white man's way of living, and I noticed some crude attempts among them to better their condition.

Old Tokespeta, the chief, is very much opposed to allowing any of the children to go away to school, but after remaining at the school for some time I was enabled to have a talk with five or six of the leaders of the tribe, who, I believe, will consent to allow the agent to take a number of the larger children to the Phoenix school. They seem better satisfied to have their children attend this school than any other, as the climate is similar and they feel they can more easily visit their children. The old chiefs also agreed that as soon as the new building is erected all children of school age shall be promptly enrolled.

The Hualapai Reservation is supposed to extend over an area about 50 by 75 miles, but, unfortunately, has never been surveyed. Most of this is grazing land and is occupied by stockmen, who are trespassing, and as there is no definite boundary line, no revenue can be derived from the leasing of this land. As soon as the survey is completed this land can, no doubt, be leased for a considerable sum, and the amount accruing in this way would make the 500 Hualapais comfortable.

Kingman day school, Arizona.—I consider this, also, one of the best day schools. There were in attendance 45 of as bright children as I have met, their association with the white people of the town having much to do with their advanced condition. Many of the women do work for the town residents, and the men do considerable gardening. The portion of the Hualapai tribe near Kingman is making decided progress. The work carried on here is of a very practical nature, and I venture to say that the children who attend this school any length of time will become useful citizens.

Havasupai day school.—These Indians, about 250 in number, are located in an almost inaccessible canyon, to reach which requires most arduous and difficult climbing. I reached Supai, after traveling 76 miles by wagon and another 8 miles on horseback, on a burro, and on foot, it being impossible to ride over a portion of the trail.

The Havasupai live along a stream called Blue Water, and have about 350 acres of land, a very small portion of which is under cultivation. I saw about twenty gardens, all in poor condition, as the Indians have no idea of irrigation. They plant their wheat in handfuls in little holes and their corn in the same way. These Indians farm as they did hundreds of years ago and live in as primitive a condition as then. Their houses are built of willows, and many superstitions still remain, such as refusing to cultivate the land of deceased Indians for three years.

The land in this canyon is quite fertile and can easily be watered from the streams. The Indians now have many fruit trees loaded with fruit, but as the trees have not been pruned the fruit is small and of poor quality. A considerable quantity of wheat can be raised if the Indians are made to irrigate at the proper time. Old Manakaga, chief of the Hava Supais, stated to me that he would try to cultivate a better crop next year, and specially requested that plowshares be allowed them.

The Government school building is good, and about 65 children were attending this day school, which has been in session several years. Literary training in an almost inaccessible canyon, where the children do not come in contact with white people, and who, after leaving the schoolroom, have no further occasion to speak the English language, is of little value. The Havasupais, who are cousins to the Hualapais and speak their language, frequently visit them at Hackberry. The agent, who has lived among them many years and has their confidence, can, I believe, induce the parents of these children to allow them to be placed in the Hackberry school and board among their cousins, and I recommend that he be instructed to bring as many of the children as can be accommodated this year from Supai Canyon and place them in the Hackberry school when completed.

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Fort Mohave school, Arizona.—The schoolroom work here is satisfactory, but on account of the climatic conditions very slow progress can be made in educational work. The larger pupils at Mohave should be sent to the Phoenix Indian school, which is magnificently equipped for the teaching of industries, and the conditions are favorable to better work of all kinds, the outing system being especially valuable in the training of these Indians.

The enrollment for the year was 165 and the average attendance between 150 and 160. A compulsory education law would be of great benefit here.

The Mohaves are good workers, all of the work of the deck hands on the boat which carried me to Fort Mohave being performed by them. A large number were also engaged in cutting wood, which they sell to the mine owners, and a considerable sum of money is realized in this way.

The nonprogressive Mohaves are quiet, peaceable, and thoroughly honest, but are loth to give up their old superstitions. The progressive Mohaves have comfortable homes, wear civilized dress, and many have short hair. They cremate their dead, and have discarded their "medicine man," the latter being quite a step in the way of civilization. Several Indians have stores on the reserve.

Fort Lewis school, Colorado.—The location of this school is excellent, and the altitude, though high, is well adapted to the Indians of this locality. The principal occupation of the Indians surrounding this school is agriculture and stock raising. Cattle raising is a good industry to teach here, as the Indian boys are good cattlemen and readily find employment on the stock ranches in the vicinity of the school. The literary instruction is extremely good, and all of the industrial departments are doing excellent work. The best and most varied instruction in ironwork I have seen was given at this school under the direction of the blacksmith, and the work in the shoe shop was all that could be desired. I can not too strongly urge the necessity of teaching the Indian boy how to shoe his horse and mend his wagon, especially in this Western country, where the majority of the homes are so many miles from a town. I found this practical instruction receiving careful attention at this school.

The exhibit of literary and industrial work prepared by this school was most creditable and was favorably commented upon. The general condition of the Fort Lewis school is excellent, and the children are well clothed and happy.

Grand Junction school, Colorado.—This school is situated in western Colorado, in the midst of a good class of citizens, who are very much interested in the advancement of the school. This is one of the best points at which the "outing" system can be put into effect with advantage to the Indian children. The boys earn good wages, and there is a steady demand for their services. The girls are also well paid, and the home life and training which they receive in the family is of many times more benefit to them than could be derived from a number of years spent at a school, which can not give individual training in household economics. The literary branch of the work is excellent, but the facilities for industrial instruction are limited.

Dairying and stock raising are taught, and the school has a herd of superior Holstein cattle, which supplies the children with an abundance of milk and butter. Cheese making can be carried on with profit.

There are about 130 acres of land, which, while not of good quality, containing alkali, can be cultivated to advantage, and I respectfully recommend that a number of fruit trees be purchased from a nursery in the vicinity, as considerable small fruit can be raised.

Hampton Institute, Virginia.—This institution had during the past year 136 Indian pupils—58 girls and 78 boys. Hampton is an excellent school in every respect and is magnificently equipped to give practical instruction in industrial and literary work. "Learning by doing" is the keynote of this school, and every principle learned in the class room is practically applied. Each girl in the academic department is instructed in agriculture, woodwork, sewing, cooking, and dressmaking, and no girl is allowed to graduate who can not do plain cooking, laundry work, and make her clothes. The work in domestic economy is especially fine at this school.

A course in agriculture, and work in wood, iron, and tin is required to be taken by the boys before graduation. All useful trades are taught. Agriculture, including dairying, is made a special feature, thus fitting the pupil for making productive the land which the Government has so generously given the Indian. Hampton graduates are scattered through the land, demonstrating in various ways what a practical education like that received at this school will do for the Indian.

Albuquerque school, New Mexico.—This school is in a generally satisfactory condition. A number of small repairs are needed on the buildings, but these are being looked after by the superintendent. The school buildings are well fitted for the purpose for which they are used, and a commodious cottage was under process of construction. The superintendent's cottage was in fairly good repair and would be improved by an addition. The children are well clothed, and there were no sick in the hospital. I believe there has been very little sickness there during the year.

The Albuquerque school is situated in a temperate climate, has good water, and is surrounded by a good class of intelligent citizens. For those desiring higher education the city of Albuquerque offers exceptional advantages. This school shows a decided improvement over its condition when visited last year. The farm, though poor, was in a much better state of cultivation than I found the previous year, and the stock appeared to be in good condition. The literary work is carried on in a satisfactory manner. There are a large number of day schools tributary to Albuquerque, and a class of children should be systematically graduated from the day schools to this school each year.

I would like to see better facilities for the teaching of blacksmithing and ironwork at this school. The harness and shoe shops were doing satisfactory work, and the sewing department was unusually good. I found in this department three or four times as many girls learning practical work in mending and sewing as is the case in many other schools.

Santa Fe school, New Mexico.—A decided improvement is noticeable in the industrial features of this school over those of last year. The carpenter shop has been enlarged, and a larger detail of boys is receiving instruction in this branch of training. The blacksmith shop is doing good work, as are also the shoemaking, harness, and tailor shops. Practical instruction is also given by the farmer, and if a sufficient supply of water could be had at this school considerable

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work could be done along agricultural lines. The teaching of irrigation is very important in this section, as in order to raise anything in the pueblos in the vicinity the land must be irrigated.

I found the general condition of the school to be satisfactory, and the children well clothed, bright, and happy.

The number of day schools that are now placed in charge of the superintendent of this school make it possible for the Indian school at Santa Fe to receive each year a large number of students who are advanced beyond the primary grade.

Haskell Institute, Kansas.—Haskell Institute, located 2 miles south of Lawrence, Kans., is attended by nearly 600 pupils. The buildings are excellent and the climate healthful. The farm, consisting of 650 acres, a part of which is productive, is under the care of a practical farmer. Instruction is given in the literary branches, farming, domestic science, and manual training. This excellent school has a normal department, and a commercial department where stenography and typewriting are taught.

Chilocco school, Oklahoma.—This school is situated 6 miles from Arkansas City, Kans., is favorably located, and has a capacity of about 400. The pupils are instructed in literary and industrial work. Chilocco school owns a farm consisting of 8,640 acres, which is the most extensive and valuable tract of land in the service. This could easily be made the greatest agricultural school in the service, as the climate is favorable to the raising of cereals and all kinds of fruits and vegetables.

Nambe and Tsciuque pueblos, New Mexico.—Two good day schools are located at these pueblos, which are 18 miles from Santa Fe, N. Mex.

Perris school, California.—The general condition of this school, so far as buildings, management, and supervision are concerned, is all that could be desired. The literary work is good, and the children are surrounded by an unusually pleasant and homelike atmosphere. Instruction is given in industrial work, but the facilities are limited. On account of the lack of water, farming and gardening can be carried on only to a small extent. The Indian appropriation contains the following:

> For the establishment, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, of an Indian school at or near Riverside, California: *Provided*, That a suitable site can be obtained there for a reasonable sum, to be selected by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for the purchase of land, the erection of buildings, and for other purposes necessary to establish a complete school plant upon the new site.

Carson school, Nevada.—This school is situated on an excellent site amid healthful surroundings. The school buildings are fairly good, but there is a lack of buildings for the teaching of industrial trades. Besides the literary course, general housekeeping, sewing, laundry work, and cooking are practically taught. The farm, consisting of 270 acres, of which 80 are tillable, is sandy and poor, requiring frequent fertilization, and the lack of water seriously interferes with the teaching of farming and gardening.

Klamath Agency, Oreg.—This agency, 85 miles from the railroad, contains two boarding schools, the Klamath school being at the agency, and the Yainax school 40 miles distant. Both of these schools are reached by wagon after an arduous drive over the mountains. At each school is a force of faithful Christian teachers.

Salem school, Oregon.—This is one of the largest and best equipped schools in the West. The natural surroundings, together with the many fine buildings, make this one of the most beautifully located 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. Wagon making, blacksmithing, painting, harness and shoe making, carpentering, engineering, gardening, stock raising, and farming are taught in a practical manner. This school has one of the finest hospitals in the service.

Siletz school, Oregon.—The Siletz school is situated 9 miles from the railroad. 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 facilities for teaching the trades are very limited indeed. Farming and gardening are extensively carried on, as the soil is productive.

Warm Springs Agency, Oreg.—This agency is reached after traveling 75 miles by wagon. The climate is temperate and healthful, and the land along the water courses fertile and well adapted to stock raising and farming. The Indians on this reservation are industrious and anxious to secure good homes, but are lacking in economy and the proper care of their households. A number of churches have been established here, and the teachings of the missionaries have been most valuable in maintaining order and morality and in encouraging industry.

Puyallup school, Washington.—These Indians are fairly well civilized and own excellent tracts of land. The literary work was unusually good, but the facilities for industrial teaching were poor. Several churches have been erected near the school and are doing good work.

At all of the schools visited the morals of the children are carefully looked after, and a happy Christian influence pervades the atmosphere.

Statements in detail concerning the condition, requirements, and defects of the various schools visited have been placed in the hands of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

As heretofore advocated, a general compulsory law for the Indian schools should be enacted at once and stringently enforced. The number of Indian children of school age in the United States is between 35,000 and 40,000, the average attendance being 21,558. But it is not obligatory upon the father or mother of the child to send the little one to school, and if the parents so will, the child need never attend. Of the thousands of Indian children of school age, many will not attend, and many more are not required to do so, and it is to overcome these difficulties that the proposed measure is urged.

Civilization only comes to a people by the slow process of education, and unless we educate and civilize the majority of the children the downpull of the ignorant will be greater than the uplift of the educated. The Government is endeavoring to educate the Indian for independence and citizenship, and to confer this boon upon a people without first requiring their education is the greatest unwisdom. It is necessary for the protection of the state and of the nation that the youth of the country—white, red, and black—be educated, for upon

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the virtue and intelligence of the people depends the stability of the Government.

With education will come morality, cleanliness, self-respect, industry, and, above all, a Christianized humanity, the foundation stone of the world's progress and well being.

If we would be successful in our work, the Indian child must be placed in school before the habits of barbarous life have become fixed, and there he must be kept until contact with our life has taught him to abandon his savage ways and walk in the path of Christian civilization.

Instead of roaming with parents, riding wild ponies, sitting by railroad stations—favorite places of amusements—learning the white man's vices around saloons, etc., the children, if in school, would have the example of right living in present and past history daily set before them, and would be taught to look upward for their ideals, to have a right appreciation of life, and respect and obedience for constitutional authority.

When superintendents of public schools feel that "in order to raise the literate, social, and moral standing of our community, children should be placed under such control and have their time so thoroughly occupied with the acquiring of an honest trade or industry that a radical change may be effected in their natures, and that they may reenter the community with a wholesome respect for the rights of others, with a due regard for law and order, and equipped to be self-respecting, honest, law-abiding men and women, instead of incorrigibles consigned to an inglorious end," how much more necessary is it that a compulsory law should be enacted for the Indian.

No stronger argument in favor of compulsory education for the Indian need be advanced than the conditions existing at the Sauk and Fox Agency in Iowa. Five miles from the reservation proper the Government has erected an excellent building, well equipped for between 75 and 100 pupils. Last year the average attendance was only 30. Although in the heart of civilization for many years, these Indians have made little use of their opportunities and are in almost as primitive a state as were their forefathers, to whose traditions and superstitions they cling with tenacity. The majority of the Indians of this reservation have been and still are bitterly opposed to the education and civilization of their children. Notwithstanding the fact that the agent and superintendent have made vigorous efforts for the last year and a half to overcome this prejudice against the school, but few pupils have been enrolled, and owing to a recent decision that parental permission is necessary in order to place children in school, a condition of affairs exists here that is startling. United States Indian Inspector McLaughlin, whose experience among the tribes is well known, states that these Indians are in a most deplorable state of barbarism, and that nothing but force will induce them to permit their children to be educated and adopt the ways of civilization.

When I visited this agency in March last I spent considerable time in the camps in company with the agent and superintendent, who were endeavoring to persuade the parents by every known means to allow their children to return to school. A number of the Indians stubbornly refused to allow this, while some insisted that if they did permit their children to be put in school they should be sent home to their parents every Saturday and allowed to remain until Sunday night. The weather at this time was extremely cold, several inches of snow covering the ground. This returning to the camp over Saturday and Sunday would result in a great deal of sickness, as the children, after sleeping in the steam-heated school building, would, upon their return, be compelled to lie like animals in a pen called a wickiup, which was the most disgustingly filthy place I ever saw.

After long discussions, sitting on the ground in a dirty hut where the smoke was blinding, with Chief Pushetonequa and six of the council, all old men and by far the best type in the village, I am convinced that force is the only method to be pursued in order to uplift these people. The superintendent, who has had a great deal of experience with Indians, states that he never saw a more degraded set than these Sauk and Fox.

After close inspection of the primitive customs of the Sauk and Fox tribe, I am glad to say that the conditions existing on this reservation are not approached at any other in the United States, and nowhere else have the efforts of the Indian Office been met with such utter repulse and absolute barrenness of results, so far as education and civilization are concerned.

At a number of other reservations conditions similar, though not quite so degrading, obtain, emphasizing the fact that, if the Indian will not accept the opportunities for elevation and civilization so generously offered him, the strong hand of the law should be evoked and the pupil forced to receive an education whether his parents will it or not.

If compulsory education is deemed necessary for the white child, with thousands of years of civilization behind him, all the more should it be for the Indian, who, as a civilized being, is just in his infancy.

THE INDIAN WHO HAS ATTENDED SCHOOL.

Another year has passed and what has been said heretofore concerning "returned students" is still applicable, viz, that while a few may fall by the wayside, as is the case with the white race, the majority, upon leaving school, adapt themselves to circumstances and become self-supporting men and women. As was shown by the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in 1898, 76 per cent of the pupils who attend school were classed as excellent, poor, or medium, and but 24 per cent as bad or worthless. This speaks volumes for a system of education which can, in so short a time, develop from an uncivilized race 76 per cent of men and women capable of taking their places in the body politic of this Republic.

It has been stated that material progress can not go beyond certain limits in one generation, and when we remember that the work of educating the Indian has extended barely through one generation, the good that has resulted can hardly be stated. Many returned students have comfortable two-room houses, a few head of cattle, and are becoming thrifty settlers. From the ranks of those who have taken advantage of the opportunities offered have come successful business men and women and skilled mechanics, all exerting a far-reaching influence in the reservation, camps, and pueblo homes, or wherever they have taken up their abode, and demonstrating to the world what a practical Christian education, such as is received at the Indian schools, will do toward uplifting a race.

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Superintendent Peairs, of Haskell Institute, Kansas, who recently visited the Pueblo Indians of Laguna, N. Mex., has the following to say of returned students in this section of the country:

The Pueblo Indians are an exceedingly interesting people, and had I time it would be interesting to tell about their pueblos or villages, customs, etc. While I can not do that, I must speak of our visit to Laguna, N. Mex.

This is one of the principal pueblos. At the home of the governor we found here a great many returned students, most of whom had been at Carlisle. One of these is lieutenant-governor.

Another young man married a returned student, also from Carlisle, and the two, by working hard for a good many years, have built the best home in Laguna. The husband has a store (which, I am told, he will not under any circumstances open on Sunday) and the wife has a house of which any lady might well be proud, at least so far as the manner in which it is kept is concerned.

We went into the house, as we did into many others, and the contrast between the returned student's home and the uneducated woman's house was very marked. The door and window frames of the student's home were painted, while the others were not. In this particular house there were board floors, well carpeted with Brussels in one room. There were white bedsteads with clean white bedspreads on them; in fact everything was in perfect order, and these full-blooded Pueblo Indians living right in the midst of the conservative uneducated old Pueblos.

Another returned student had for six years been employed by the Santa Fe and Pacific Railroad to take charge of the coal chutes at Laguna. He did his work so well that just a few days before we visited the village the railroad company had contracted with the young man to take charge of all coal chutes between Albuquerque, N. Mex., and Winslow, Ariz. He had hired other Pueblo boys, and is now doing the work satisfactorily and making from $80 to $100 per month clear.

There are many other examples of returned students doing well for themselves and for their people, even under such adverse conditions as exist in New Mexico. These are just a few observed and remembered from one day's visit among the Pueblos. How much better might these young people do under favorable conditions?

From the Southern Workman, Hampton, Va., March, 1900, the following clippings, under the heading, "Farmers among returned Indians," are taken:

Frank Bazhaw (Potawatomi), a graduate of 1893, has a farm of 70 acres of good land under cultivation at Ecentuchka, Okla. Last fall, after storing his harvest, he occupied himself in purchasing corn for neighboring cattlemen. In November and December he bought and weighed 180,000 bushels.

Our first Indian graduates were of the class of 1882. Among them was John Downing, from Indian Territory. His home is on the Wichita River, in Oklahoma, where he has an excellent farm, with fruit trees and well-tilled fields, some promising horses, and 400 cattle.

George Ramsey came to Hampton without previous education in 1834. Four years later he returned to the Omaha Reservation. In a recent letter he says: When I was at Hampton I did not learn some things, but now I know how hard it is not to know. The white people push us hard, and now I wish I knew the things I didn't know in those days. I am farming. We try to keep stock like the white men; we try to keep them in barns, and we try to live the white man's ways.

Examples similar to the above could be multiplied, but these sufficiently show what is becoming of the majority of the Indians who have attended school.

Further, concerning the question of returned students, I quote from the annual report of Dr. H. B. Frissell, principal Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Virginia:

There have been many cheering items of news from returned students. A significant incident of the exercises of Indian citizenship day was the response made by the Indian boys and girls to a request that all should stand who before entering Hampton had been taught by former students, or who had come directly through their influence. More than half of the girls and a large number of the boys rose to their feet. Gratifying testimony was thus borne to the fact that our returned students are putting their influence on the side of education and that they retain their love and loyalty to Hampton.

During the past twenty-two years 774 Indians have returned to their homes from Hampton. Seventy of these have been graduates; 572 of them are living, and those who have been at home over a year are graded as follows:

Excellent	130
Good	280
Fair	99
Poor	28
Bad	8
	545

In consideration of the temptations of reservation life and the lack of early opportunities these young people have had, we can not but feel that this record is a hopeful one.

TRANSFER OF PUPILS.

I can not too strongly urge the necessity for a more rational and systematic method of transferring pupils. Every day-school teacher should be required each year to make a list of those children who have completed the day-school course, and strong efforts should be put forth to induce the parents to allow the transfer of these selected children to the most convenient reservation boarding school. After spending three or four years at the reservation school and having derived all the benefits there to be obtained, the superintendent should prepare a list of those pupils whose condition and capacity in his judgment seem to warrant further training, and these children should be promoted to a nonreservation school. The nonreservation school selected should be one in a location where the climate is reasonably similar to that which the transferred pupils are leaving, or, at least, one that will not be detrimental to them.

The custom heretofore practiced by the nonreservation schools of sending, during the summer term, agents to the various reservations for the sake of securing pupils has many obvious evils and demoralizing tendencies, and should not be tolerated a moment longer than is absolutely necessary. In the eagerness of the various superintendents to make a good showing, the fitness of the pupil for the work before him is often entirely overlooked. In consequence, at many schools the pupils at the beginning of the term present a motley collection, varying from the kindergarten to the highest grades and utterly without classification. This should not be. Nonreservation schools are not intended to give instruction in the kindergarten and lower grades. Children in such grades should be kept in the day schools, or at least in the reservation schools, until they are of an age to partake of the advantages of a nonreservation school. In this way much of the educating power of the nonreservation schools is used in doing the work which properly belongs to and should be done by the schools of lower grade.

Another evil growing out of this practice is the taking to nonreservation schools of young men and women who have already been to another school of similar character and who are well able to support themselves and to help their less fortunate kinsmen.

By following the system suggested these evils will be removed and organization will take the place of confusion. The reservation and nonreservation schools will be filled automatically by pupils advanced from the day schools, just as our high schools are filled with recruits from the grammar grades, and a large amount of rivalry and unnecessary effort and expense will be avoided. Moreover, it will enable each

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school superintendent to make, before the expiration of each year, an estimate of the number and character of the students to be enrolled for the coming year. Through it, also, the children can be more carefully and exactly graded, and each class will be enabled to work more as a unit and in consequence make more steady and rapid progress at a much less expense of time, labor, and money.

THE OUTING SYSTEM.

I respectfully recommend that an attempt be made to put into effect in every nonreservation school in the United States the Carlisle outing system, as introduced and successfully carried on by Major Pratt. Following the maxim that "contact with civilization civilizes," Indian boys and girls hire out to good white families during a portion of the school year. Besides acquiring a command of the English language, a knowledge of business, and seeing the practical application of every principle learned in the class room, they are brought under intelligent Christian influence, where daily they come in contact with high ideals and examples of right living. Though but a small number be put out as a beginning, their going will open the way for the placing of others, and this contact with good white civilization will be of inestimable value to them.

Mr. A. J. Standing, assistant superintendent of the Carlisle Indian School, Pennsylvania, says that Indians are appealing to us to lend a helping hand to lift them from their low estate to a higher plane of living and intelligence.

To this appeal our Government has responded in a liberal manner, prompted by the dictates of humanity and self-protection, realizing that a dependent population must ever be a burden, and that to educate to self-support and citizenship the dependent Indian is not only justice but good policy to the State. With this end in view there have been put in operation agencies, many and various, for the accomplishment of the desired object, among them that system of training which now stands at the front known as the "Carlisle outing system," than which there exists, in my judgment, no other civilizing agency so potent in its results and possibilities. By this system is meant that policy of the Carlisle school which requires that its students shall spend a period of one or more years of their school life away from the school in selected white families, under the supervision of the school, receiving current wages for their services, and attending a public school four months or more during the winter, thus gaining experience in practical self-support and an induction into civilized family life not otherwise attainable.

What does this do for the Indian boy or girl? It gives a command of the English language, a knowledge of family life, of business methods, of farming, machinery, and stock, and above all the consciousness of ability to make a living in any civilized community; of not being a dependent, but a valued member of society, and a factor in the labor market. In short, it gives the three essentials of the education needed—the knowledge of the language, the skill to labor, and the "courage of civilization."

CHARACTER BUILDING.

The problem of Indian civilization moves toward solution. Most transformations are gradual, and the 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 upon 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 must bear a part.

Our moral work within the educational is one of tremendous import. Our hope is in education based on character and carried 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 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-support.

The Indians themselves are now helping us. They are coming from our schools to give us in refined language in our teacher's institutes suggestions of what will best subserve the welfare of their people. The educational elements of their schools have so entered the fiber of their being that they naturally take their place beside us and say, "We are a unit 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 so much 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.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION, OR LEARNING HOW TO LIVE.

The overshadowing importance of industrial training in our work of Indian education becomes more clearly recognized as time passes. The theory of cramming the Indian child with mere book knowledge has been and for generations will be a failure, and that fact is being brought home every day to the workers in the cause of Indian regeneration. It is necessary for the child to read and write, since, in these days, no life can be intelligently lived without these rudiments. A practical knowledge of numbers as they relate to his daily work will be most helpful; but it is not wise to spend years over subjects for which he will have no use in later life and for which he has but little taste now, when the time could be more wisely employed in acquiring skill in the industrial arts, which will also train the judgment, will power, and all that combines to make up strength of character.

The Indian must be brought to a point where he will feel the work

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spirit and become self-supporting, where he will have the ambition to support his family and not look to the Government for help. This point will be reached only through patient application and faithful work along industrial lines.

A civilization without the elements of labor in it rests on a foundation of sand. Labor is the basis of all lasting civilization and the most potent influence for good in the world. Whenever any race, of its own volition, begins to labor its future is assured. Even under a system of slavery labor has been a mighty factor in the elevation of barbarous races. Hence, when once we have succeeded in training the Indian to the point where he will earn his own living by daily toil in civilized pursuits, the battle for Indian civilization will have been won. Then, and not till then, will we be able to see the successful conclusion of our work. The best and, in fact, the only rational education for the country's aborigines is that which inspires them to become producers instead of remaining consumers. Herein lies the secret to success. The problem now before us is the selection of the best method for transforming the Indian from an idler into a worker; from a consumer into a producer. One of the means to be employed is industrial training in our Government schools. Among others, the "outing" system, on which I have already touched, and the colonizing plan of Mr. J. H. Seger, stand out prominently.

All industrial education for boys may be placed under two heads, agriculture and the trades. The industrial teacher at every Indian school should be a man who will study the peculiarities, agricultural and climatic, of the reservation on 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. To make the boy a successful farmer, we must teach him not alone the cultivation of crops, but also the care of stock, the raising of fruit, dairying, the elements of carpentry and blacksmithing, and labor of a general character. The successful managing and conducting of a farm for a few years will do more to civilize the Indian than all the other influences that might under any circumstances be brought to bear upon him.

Mrs. Lida W. Quimby, field matron in the State of Washington, says:

> 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 school. 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? Then let every friend of Indian education urge, in season and out of season, that industrial training be forced to the front rank.

The best and most practical trades for the Indian youth are blacksmithing, carpentry, and work in leather. These should be taught at all nonreservation schools, and such of them at the reservation and day schools as may be suited to the particular locality, at least to such an extent that the Indian boy may be enabled to mend his wagon, shoe his horse, build his house, etc.

For the girls the main branches to be taught are cooking, sewing, and general housekeeping, including laundry work and nursing.

I wish to emphasize the vital importance of teaching these branches to every Indian girl. If anything, it is of more importance than industrial education for the boys. Through the girls in the schools is almost our only way of reaching the home, and as they are to be the future wives and mothers, the fate of coming generations will be, in a large measure, in their keeping. Therefore, the opportunity of training them in the duties of their future state—in the art of making home a home in fact—is one not to be neglected. Educate and civilize the future Indian father in as thorough a manner as you please, but neglect the future Indian mother, and your work will be fruitless. If it be true in the case of the Caucasian race that its destiny is in the keeping of its mothers, no less so is it true of the Indian race.

I am pleased to state that the past year has witnessed a great improvement in this direction, but many schools still remain with inadequate facilities for industrial instruction, and I would recommend that a considerable appropriation be made for supplying this deficiency.

The majority of Indian educators are united in the opinion that literary instruction should be of secondary, and industrial training of primary, importance in the system of Indian education. As stated by an eminent divine recently:

> On an industrial foundation will grow habits of thrift, love of work, economy, ownership of property, and a bank account, and then naturally will follow wealth and the highest educational opportunity for the future generations.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study in preparation will contain suggestions not only for giving a thorough training in the fundamental English branches, but also for instruction in sewing, cooking, laundry, and general housework, the useful trades, nature study, and agriculture.

The Secretary of Agriculture says, in his annual report, "Half of the people of the United States are occupied in producing from the soil directly." In view of the importance of agriculture, the public schools of some of the leading States have made the study of this branch compulsory. As most of the Indians, like white people, must depend on the cultivation of the soil for a livelihood, it is essential that they be taught to farm in a scientific and systematic manner, in order that the vast tracts of land which they possess may be made productive.

The literary and industrial work in the course of study will correlate, thus enabling the instructors to do better work in their respective departments. For example, the work in nature study will so merge into the agricultural that the farmer will be able to accomplish much in the field that could not be attempted were it not for the instruction given the child in the class room, and the same will be true in the other departments, from the kindergarten to the highest grades.

It will be my endeavor to have the old Indians do more basket making, rug and blanket weaving, etc., while the youth of the race are educated in the new methods of industrial training.

The industrial and literary departments will be interdependent, and the teachers will realize that until the work of the class room and each department correlate the child has not been given the best training in each branch and occupation that the school provides.

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VENTILATION AND SANITATION.

The subjects of ventilation and sanitation are receiving due consideration in the schools. In the old buildings needed changes concerning these matters are being made, and special attention is given them in the erection of new buildings. The substitution of new appliances for heating and lighting, improvement in the water and sewer systems, and the furnishing of better bathing facilities all have their good effect upon the health of the Indian. Attention has been directed to the proper airing of the rooms and dormitories each morning, and to seeing that during the day the windows are lowered from the top and raised from the bottom, thus keeping the rooms filled with fresh air.

SUMMER SCHOOLS.

There have been four gatherings of Indian educators this summer: One at Salem, Oreg.; one at Puyallup, Wash., near Tacoma; one at Pine Ridge, S. Dak., and one general meeting in connection with the National Educational Association at Charleston, S. C. At this latter meeting it was the privilege of those attending to listen to practical addresses and wise suggestions relating to Indian education by Dr. H. B. Frissell, principal of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Virginia; Hon. W. M. Beardshear, member of the board of Indian commissioners; Hon. J. M. Green, president of the National Educational Association; Prof. O. H. Bakeless, Carlisle Indian School, Pennsylvania; Prof. Charles Bartlett Dyke, Hampton Institute, Virginia; Dr. J. G. Bulloch, Cheyenne Agency, S. Dak., and many others.

The Indian summer schools at Salem, Oreg., Puyallup, Wash., and Pine Ridge, S. Dak., were also well attended, and interesting and instructive sessions were held.

Besides attending these Indian summer schools, a large number of the teachers in Indian schools availed themselves of the opportunities offered and took special courses at the various summer normal schools, receiving instruction in educational methods which will redound to the good of the Indian service.

An admirable collection of literary and industrial work prepared by the pupils of the various Indian schools in the United States was exhibited at Charleston, S. C., during the sessions of the National Educational Association, and later at Washington, D. C. The display consisted of regular schoolroom work, drawings, paintings, fancy work of all kinds, plain sewing, mending, and work in wood and iron, illustrating the character of the instruction given at these institutions. The class-room work was excellent, and the industrial work, especially that in iron, showed the thorough and practical training these Indian youth are receiving. A large number of people viewed the exhibit, which was a credit to teachers and pupils.

GROWTH OF INDIAN SCHOOL WORK.

Appreciating the fact that education is the foundation upon which the future of the Indian is to be built, the Government has been most liberal in appropriations for this purpose. Beginning in 1819, when the sum of $10,000 was appropriated to employ capable persons to instruct the Indians in reading, writing, arithmetic, and agriculture, the amount has steadily increased, and last year $2,936,080 was expended for school support and 26,445 pupils were enrolled.

GENERAL REMARKS.

One of the greatest obstacles to be found in the elevation of the Indian race is the difficulty of overcoming the prejudices of the mothers of the tribe. The men, from constant contact with the white people, have their ideas broadened and absorb many of the ways of civilization, but the women, remaining in the camps, cling with tenacity to their old-time superstitions. The homes of the camp Indians are to be reached mostly through our school girls, who are to be the future wives and mothers of the race, and on their advancement will depend largely the future condition of the Indian. All history has proven that as the mother is so is the home, and that a race will not rise above the home standard.

Recognizing this truism, more systematic training in the art of living is being given the Indian girls. At Fort Apache school, Arizona, the laundress was so enthusiastic in her desire to have her pupils acquire the best methods of washing and ironing that she, with the assistance of the superintendent, secured the services of an expert laundryman to instruct herself and pupils in the art of starching, dry finishing, etc. The result of this teaching is far reaching. Others seeing their superior work will emulate it, and better work will follow.

During my visits in the field I have frequently been the guest at meals prepared by Indian girls, and the cooking was as appetizing and wholesome as one could wish. The service and table manners of the children were excellent, showing careful home training. Thorough training is given the girls in all the branches of general housekeeping and the art of homemaking.

After the past nine months in the field studying existing conditions it gives me pleasure to report gratifying improvements over those of the previous year. The enrollment has increased 1,026. Better accommodations are noticeable in the shape of new buildings erected and additions to old ones. Many modern improvements have been made, such as steam heating, electric lighting, bathing facilities, sewerage, and increased and improved hospital appliances.

The teachers are studying the problem more closely each year and becoming better acquainted with the needs of the Indians. More scientific methods in farming have been introduced with good results. Facilities for industrial training have been increased, those in whose charge is the molding of the Indian's character realizing that this branch of the work is the surest road to independence and self-support. Gradually are the youth of the race being taught to have a respect for the dignity of labor, and stronger efforts are being made to prepare the child to meet the necessities of life along the lines which he will in all probability follow.

Not only are the boys and girls taking kindly to manual labor, but the men, following the example of their children, are realizing the necessity of working and the good to be obtained from the possession of money and property. This is noticeable in all sections of the country, the latest gratifying news of this kind being that the Crow Indians have been assigned an important share in the construction of

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110 miles of railroad in Montana and Wyoming. The grading and laying of ties and rails for a distance of 30 miles will be accomplished by these Indians.

This year has been marked by the introduction of new and better methods and general improvement in the schools, and with the great love and devotion characteristic of the majority of the teachers, we may predict that 1901 will be the banner year in Indian education.

In conclusion, I can not sufficiently express to you my gratitude for the unvarying kindness, ever-ready sympathy, and strong support you have so freely given me in my work.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ESTELLE REEL,
Superintendent of Indian Schools.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

APPENDIX.

PROGRAMMES.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN EDUCATION, CHARLESTON, S. C., JULY 5 TO 15, 1900.

Thursday, July 5—10 a. m.

Prayer.
Vocal solo.
Addresses of welcome:
Hon. Henry P. Archer, superintendent of city schools, Charleston, S. C.
Hon. W. K. Tate, principal Charleston Normal School.
Responses:
Rev. H. B. Frissell, principal Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Virginia.
Prof. O. H. Bakeless, Carlisle Indian School, Pennsylvania.
Miss Estelle Reel, superintendent of Indian schools, Washington, D. C.

Friday, July 6—10 a. m.

Prayer.
Piano solo.
Address: What is the relation of the Indian of the present decade to the Indian of the future? Rev. H. B. Frissell, Hampton, Va.
Discussion: Mr. C. D. Rakestraw, supervisor of Indian schools, and Mr. F. F. Avery, superintendent, Fort Spokane, Wash.
Paper: Sanitary conditions. Dr. J. G. Bulloch, Cheyenne Agency, S. Dak.

Monday, July 9—10 a. m.

Prayer.
Piano solo.
Address: The training of teachers for Indian schools, Mr. Charles Bartlett Dyke, Hampton, Va.
Paper: The proper relation between literary and industrial education in Indian schools, Mr. A. J. Standing, assistant superintendent, Carlisle, Pa.
Paper: The health of the Indian, Dr. C. C. Wainwright, San Jacinto, Cal.
Paper: The teaching of trades to the Indian, Mr. F. K. Rogers, Hampton, Va.
Paper: The training of the Indian girl as the uplifter of the home, Miss Josephine E. Richards, Hampton, Va.

2 p. m.

Address: Col. Francis W. Parker, Chicago Normal School, Illinois.
Paper: Kindergarten, Miss Mary Griffith Richards, Haskell Institute, Kansas.
Paper: More systematic training along industrial lines, Miss Kate E. Hunt, Haskell Institute, Kansas.
Paper: Kindergarten Methods, Miss Blanche Finley, Hampton, Va.

Tuesday, July 10—10 a. m.

Prayer.
Piano solo.
Address: The Indian Problem, Rev. H. B. Frissell, Hampton Va.
Address: Hon. J. M. Green, Trenton, N. J.
Address: Hon. W. M. Beardshear, president Ames College, Iowa.
Paper: Rapid progress of Indian children in literary work, who have had industrial training, Prof. O. H. Bakeless, Carlisle, Pa.
Paper: Practical methods in Indian education, Mr. John H. Seger, Seger Colony, Oklahoma.

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Wednesday, July 11—10 a. m.

Paper: More systematic training along industrial lines, Mrs. Cora M. Dunn, superintendent Rainy Mountain School, Oklahoma.
Paper: The teaching of English in the Indian schools, Miss M. J. Sherman, Hampton, Va.
Paper: The outlook for the new Indian, Mrs. Jessie W. Cook, Carlisle, Pa.

Thursday, July 12—10 a. m.

Paper: The field matron's work, Mrs. Lida W. Quimby, Tacoma, Wash.
Paper: Domestic science, Mrs. Lillie McCoy, Washington, D. C.
Paper: Dry-weather farming, Mr. John Seger, superintendent, Seger Colony, Oklahoma.
Closing address: Miss Estelle Reel, superintendent of Indian schools, Washington, D. C.

SUMMER SCHOOL AT CHEMAWA, OREG., AUGUST 14 TO 17, 1900.

Tuesday, August 14.

Address of welcome: Mr. Thomas W. Potter, superintendent of Salem School, Oregon.
Response: Mr. T. J. Buford, United States Indian agent, Siletz, Oreg.
Address: White man *v.* Indian, Prof. J. B. Horner, Corvallis, Oreg.
Address: Mr. J. H. Ackerman, State superintendent, Salem, Oreg.

Wednesday, August 15.

Would the establishment of a reform school be a benefit to the Indian service? Asst. Supt. W. P. Campbell, Chemawa, Oreg.
General discussion.
The best medicine and treatment for runaway pupils, Supt. H. B. Freer, Hoopa Valley, Cal.
General discussion.
How can employees' clubs be best managed in the Indian service in order to give satisfaction and justice to all? Supt. Knott C. Egbert, Yainax, Oreg.
General discussion.
Should precedence be given industrial work in our schools? Supt. Frank Terry, Tacoma, Wash.
General discussion.
Should the Indian child be taught solely with a view as to his possible environment, regardless of mental tendencies and talents? Miss M. V. Gaither, superintendent, Umatilla, Oreg.
General discussion.
The rate of mortality can be much reduced and the health of pupils greatly improved by stricter attention to food supplies and sanitary conditions. Dr. E. S. Clark, Chemawa, Oreg.
General discussion.
Address: Duty of the State to the Indian child, Nellie E. Thomas, Oakland, Oreg.
Address: President Frank Strong, Eugene, Oreg.
Address: Governor T. T. Geer, Salem, Oreg.

Thursday August 16.

Is the employing of Indian teachers as assistants conducive to the best interests of the school and the body of the pupils? Supt. S. M. McCowan, Phoenix, Ariz.; Ex-Special Agent George Litchfield, Salem, Oreg.
General discussion.
How can we make Christian men and women of our girls and boys? Miss Frances A. Bowman, Chemawa, Oreg.
General discussion.
The teaching of hygiene and physiology with the means supplied by the Government. Dr. Andrew Kershaw, superintendent, Grande Ronde, Oreg.
General discussion.
Do our Indian normal schools give satisfaction and the requisite training for successful teaching? Miss Alice Reason, Chemawa, Oreg.
General discussion.

The Indian as a self-supporting citizen and producer. T. J. Buford, United States Indian agent, Siletz, Oreg.; J. Lynch, United States Indian agent, Yakima, Wash.
General discussion.
What are the most important branches of instruction necessary to the average Indian boy and girl?
What constitutes a thorough practical education? Supt. George W. Myers, Fort Simcoe, Wash.
General discussion.
Address: Prof. E. B. McElroy, Eugene, Oreg.
Address: Hon. Thomas H. Tongue, member of Congress.
Address: Hon. George W. McBride, United States Senator.

Friday, August 17.

How can we furnish the necessary social life for our pupils? Miss Anna C. Egan, superintendent, Klamath, Oreg.; Mrs. Nellie J. Campbell, Chemawa, Oreg.
General discussion.
Where should the line be drawn between physical culture and athletics in an educational institution? Mr. H. J. Phillips, assistant superintendent, Puyallup, Wash.
General discussion.
Closing addresses.

SUMMER SCHOOL AT PUYALLUP, WASH., AUGUST 20-23, 1900.

Monday, August 20.

Address of welcome: Mr. Frank Terry, superintendent Puyallup school, Washington.
Response: Mr. Edward Mills, United States Indian agent, Puyallup, Wash.

Tuesday, August 21.

Paper: Manners and politeness of Indian children, Mr. J. E. Youngblood, Skokomish, Wash.
Discussion, led by Mr. J. E. Malone, of Jamestown school.
Paper: Natural science, Mr. H. J. Phillips, Puyallup, Wash.
General discussion.
Address: The advance in industrial education, Mr. A. O. Wright, supervisor of Indian schools.

Wednesday, August 22.

Paper: What to do with chronic diseases, Dr. Charles M. Buchanan, Tulalip, Wash.
Discussion, led by Dr. Claude H. Kinnear, Puyallup, Wash.
Paper: Instruction in nature study, Mrs. Ida McQuesten, Puyallup, Wash.
Address: The Cayuse war, the Whitman massacre, and early work among the Indians of Washington, Ex-Agent Edwin Wells.

Thursday, August 23.

Discussion: Care of Government property, Mr. T. J. Hunt, Quinaielt, Wash.
Discussion: What to do with the dull pupil, Mrs. Harris, Tulalip, Wash.
General discussion: Should there be a compulsory school law for Indian children?
Paper: Religion in the Indian work, Miss Kate McBeth, missionary, Nez Percé Reservation, Idaho.
Discussion, led by Mr. F. M. Conser, supervisor of Indian schools.
Address: Physical culture, Mr. H. J. Phillips, Puyallup, Wash.
Banquet, during which the following toasts were responded to:
Chemawa school. Mr. Thomas W. Potter, superintendent Salem school, Chemawa, Oreg.
The education most necessary for Idaho Indians. Mr. Wm. H. Smith, Superintendent Fort Lapwai school, Idaho.
Indian stories. Mr. A. O. Wright, supervisor of Indian schools.
The education most necessary for Puget Sound Indians. Mr. Frank M. Conser, supervisor of Indian schools.

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RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT SUMMER SCHOOLS.

The following resolutions were adopted at Chemawa:

"*Resolved*, That we favor compulsory education for the Indians and urge its speedy adoption.

"*Resolved*, That this institute fully realizes the great importance of thorough practical industrial education in all Indian schools; that, as the majority of our pupils must earn their living by labor, the industrial training of our schools should not be subordinate to the literary department.

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this meeting that a reform school for the Indian service is a necessity, and we respectfully request the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to take such steps as may be deemed necessary to establish such an institution at a central point of the United States.

"*Resolved*, That as an institute we favor the outing system as now practiced by leading schools throughout the United States, and we urge upon the Department to extend the system so that more of our Indian boys and girls may be introduced into the most cultured homes of the land, and furthermore, that this system be extended to pupils who have returned to their homes on the reserves.

"*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to confer with the State superintendent of Oregon, for the purpose of securing the rights of Indian pupils in the schools of the State.

"*Resolved*, That inasmuch as the present system of early wedlock, or child marriage, which is now practiced by Indians in many parts of the United States, is to be deplored and discouraged, we earnestly recommend to the Interior Department that immediate steps be taken to break up this practice.

"*Resolved*, That we recommend the employment of domestic science teachers in the Indian schools, and that more attention be given to diet and sanitary conditions.

"*Resolved*, That inasmuch as the Government has placed industrial schools, known as agricultural colleges, in all the States of the Union, where farmers, mechanics, and housekeepers are educated in the latest and best methods, we as an institute earnestly recommend that the graduates of these institutions be urged to stand the civil-service examination, in order that they may compete for positions as instructors in the industrial departments of our Indian schools.

"*Resolved*, That when this institute adjourns, it do so to meet at Tacoma, Wash., at such time as may be decided upon by the executive committee, and we earnestly recommend a large attendance.

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this institute be extended to the various railroads that have furnished reduced transportation; to the officials of the Pacific coast institute; to Governor T. T. Geer; Hon. J. H. Ackerman, superintendent of public instruction for Oregon; Dr. E. B. McElroy, ex-superintendent of public instruction for Oregon, and President Frank Strong, Oregon State University, for their able and instructive papers; to supervisors F. M. Conser and A. O. Wright, for their presence and assistance in making the institute a success; to the officials and teachers of the Chemawa Indian school for their courteous treatment, and to Prof. J. B. Horner, of Oregon State Agricultural College, for the untiring interest he displayed.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs; to the national Superintendent of Indian Schools; to the superintendents of public instruction of the States of Oregon, Washington, and California, and to the president and secretary of the Association of Superintendents of Indian Schools.

"W. P. CAMPBELL,
"FRANK TERRY,
"M. V. GAITHER,
"ALICE M. REASON,
"EVA WENTWORTH,
"*Committee.*"

The following resolutions were adopted at Puyallup:

"The Puget Sound institute of employees of the United States Indian service in session at Tacoma, Wash., this 23d day of August, 1900, submit the following as expressive of their convictions on certain important questions relating to their work: Be it

"*Resolved*, That we favor the enactment of a statute by the Congress of the United States requiring the regular attendance at some school of all Indian youth of school age and the enforcement of section 202 of the Rules of the Indian School Service, to wit:

"'Pupils shall not be removed from the school except with the approval of the school superintendent and the authority of the agent. Once enrolled in a Government school, pupils will be considered members of that school until separated therefrom by authority of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.'

"*Resolved*, That we favor the modification of the law which now forbids Indian children being sent to nonreservation schools without the consent of their parents, so that such consent shall not be required in the case of the child being over 14 years of age.

"*Resolved*, That we favor the establishment in some central point of the United States of an institution for the accommodation and education of Indian youth who have been adjudged incorrigible or in need of reformatory training, or that some arrangement be made by which such persons may be placed in suitable State institutions.

"*Resolved*, That in view of the fact that many Indian children are diseased with tuberculosis in its various forms, especially of the lungs (consumption), and that these cases are a serious menace to the health of those with whom they live and come in contact, that so far as possible such pupils be refused admission to the boarding school; that a sanitarium be established in the most suitable climate in each supervisor's district in the Indian Service, as it is an established fact that many patients with tuberculosis in its various forms have been treated in sanitariums and as a result the disease has been arrested and the patient restored to health and usefulness, while a large majority of such patients must die, regardless of other treatment, without the sanitarium. Also is it conclusive that these cases in boarding schools are a source of infection to those with whom they come in contact, thereby causing more suffering, death, and interference with the educational system in attempting to treat them in boarding schools, as it is of necessity impracticable to isolate these cases because confinement and isolation cause the disease to make rapid fatal progress.

"*Resolved*, That we favor the organization in the service in the fourth supervisor's district an institute district; that an institute of the character of the present one be held at some convenient place in this district each year, and the institute for the calendar year 1901 be held at Puyallup school at such time as shall be decided upon by the committee appointed by the president of the Pacific Coast Institute, held at Chemawa, Oreg., August 15 to 18, 1900.

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this institute be, and are hereby, tendered Supervisors F. M. Conser and A. O. Wright for their presence and instructive discussions of the important questions which have been before the institute.

"*Resolved*, That the institute hereby expresses its appreciation of the courtesy and kindness extended by the superintendent and employees of the Puyallup school and its sincere thanks for the attention shown to each; and

"*Resolved*, That we thank the newspapers of the city of Tacoma for their courtesy in the publication of quite full reports of the proceedings of this institute."

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ADDRESSES BEFORE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN EDUCATION, CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PROPER RELATION BETWEEN LITERARY AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

[A. J. STANDING, assistant superintendent, Carlisle, Pa.]

The object of a school is to educate. The purpose of education is, primarily, to qualify for self-support and the general work and business of life in all ways. To accomplish this in the quickest and best manner possible, special schools are organized, as the business school, law school, medical school, trade school, etc.

Where special classes are to be educated, as the blind, the deaf, the feeble-minded, or the criminally inclined, we have schools so organized and conducted as to meet the special and direct needs of the class concerned.

Therefore, while the Indians can not be considered as coming under any of the heads previously mentioned, they yet present unusual conditions, and the schools for them need to be organized so as to meet the special conditions they present.

The Indians of to-day, being for the most part only about one generation removed from the nomadic state, and having had to undergo within this brief period a complete change in mode of life, have no accumulated knowledge of the requirements of civilized life or how to obtain a living in any of the great variety of avenues that present themselves to the white boy or girl whose parents for generations, perhaps, have followed some special avocation with which the children of the family from their earliest years become familiar and when old enough engage in for the purpose of self-support, and are at a peculiar disadvantage in the struggle for bread and home except in so far as they have been and now are cared for by the Government. This special care, however, is intended, and properly so, to be but temporary, and the Government has for many years been following various plans, intending to lead the Indian to self-support and independence, so ending the need for the special care and guardianship that is now assumed to be necessary.

Wonderfully handicapped by a multiplicity of tongues and a life generally beyond the limit of settlements and consequent teaching by observation, the Indian made but slow progress in the way the Government desired he should go until the day of Indian schools was inaugurated. The early results obtained in these schools seemed so full of promise for the future that education in schools has become the main policy and hope of the nation for Indian civilization.

The conditions presented by the Indians of to-day which call for a special class of schools for them are that nearly all of those who attend will in the battle of life have to support themselves by manual labor of some kind. A very large proportion also have had nothing in the shape of home training, while all must be instructed in the English language to such an extent that it shall be their language for the future; so learned as never to be forgotten.

The American district school, with the American home, is a great educator; but without the supplementary teaching of the civilized Christian home its work becomes necessarily very imperfect. It is easy to see, therefore, that the needs of the Indian are not met by the ordinary district school nor by the ordinary boarding school or academy; that to civilize, educate, and train the Indian industrially something more than either of these is needed. The effort to meet this need has evolved the system of Indian schools as they now exist, comprising all grades, from the reservation day school to the most complete of the system as represented by the manifold interests and pursuits of Carlisle.

The experience so far gained has shown that self-support, the prime object of Indian schools, has been attained in the proportion in which they properly combine industrial training with literary education. The latter, while desirable for all, will

furnish bread to the few only, but the competent laborer, male or female, is in a position of comparative independence on the question of subsistence.

The aim, then, of Indian education should be that during the receptive and formative period of life every young Indian should receive such industrial education as will place him clearly beyond the ranks of the incapable, among the competent working and producing classes.

To do this, rational industrial education is a necessity, and so much of the school period of life as may be needed should be devoted to its attainment. Any Indian school, of whatever class, that fails to give this or makes it a secondary consideration is failing of its chief end and object.

Industrial education does not mean and should not involve mere drudgery. To make it do so will beget an antipathy to the very thing we desire to foster and encourage. Care should be taken everywhere and at all times to honor the worker, of whatever degree, and by no means allow the idea to enter that a farmer or mechanic is not as worthy of respect as a teacher or clerk.

My experience with the administration of Indian schools has been that vastly more thought and attention has been bestowed on the literary course of study to be pursued, which publisher's text-books shall be used, and what particular method of writing shall be taught than upon the industrial education that can and should be given to every Indian child of suitable physique.

I would like to see the force and equipment for teaching the various industrial occupations in Indian schools as well organized and as complete as now is the case with the department of the schoolroom proper.

This should embrace all the household occupations of the school, so conducted as not at all to convey the idea that the time so spent was not just as profitably spent as in the schoolroom. The same general idea should be carried to all the outdoor interests and occupations of the school, the farm, the stock, the trades. Give them an equal place with the schoolroom, not a secondary one, and how much more popular such interests would become. It is the nature of the young to enjoy physical effort, so that it does not become drudgery.

Were these ideas to be adopted and officially promulgated as the basis on which the Indian schools were to be conducted there would appear at once a number of reasons why the plan was not applicable to this or that school. I will admit that in practice education in industries is not applicable to all schools alike; but the principle is, and that of itself is vastly important. There are, however, but few schools where some really good practical work can not be done along some productive line selected as the specialty of the school by reason of its location or condition, as gardening, fruit culture, and farming, on such a moderate scale that it shall be thoroughly instructive as well as productive of corn and potatoes. Take the time for it; in season dismiss the school if necessary. The first need of our nature is life, the second to make a living, and other things in their order.

I do not wish to be understood as recommending an attempt to carry on a multiplicity of industries, such as Carlisle and some other large schools have in operation, into places where they would be out of place, but in every school, large or small, to plant the idea that those who have ability to produce with their hands the necessaries of life are as worthy, as honorable, and as successful as those who do the same thing by their ability to teach or knowledge in other directions.

The prime need in industrial education is intelligent agriculture, which includes also gardening and fruit culture, dairying, care of stock, etc. We have the promise of the One who changes not "that so long as the world endures seed time and harvest shall not fail." Here, then, is supplied the prime necessity of life, the means to live.

It is not my purpose to particularize as to methods by which industrial education should be pursued in Indian schools, but to urge that it be given its rightful place and consideration; that as much care, thought, and talent be expended on the proper industrial equipment and methods as is now the case on the schoolroom work and appliance. But few among the Indians now in school will be able to live by their literary attainments exclusively. The many will depend on their hands. Therefore let the main effort be in the direction that is going to be the greatest good to the greatest number, not by any means to the exclusion of culture in other ways, but giving equal opportunity in both directions, so that individual capacity may develop in whatever direction it is best qualified for, finding equal opportunities in either.

I also make the assertion that the competent manual worker will be more likely to develop into an independent, self-supporting person than the one who is teaching or clerking for a living, depending on the pleasure or needs of others for the salary on which he or she lives.

A bushel of wheat or corn has its cash value, so has fat stock, the shoeing of a horse, the building of a house, or skilled labor in any direction, and the Indian who

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has grain or stock to sell, or skill in the occupations mentioned, will not be apt to want for bread.

I offer just one incident in illustration of my position. It is an axiom of Carlisle School that every pupil must have some practice in agricultural pursuits. This is obtained in part on the school farms, but mainly under the outing system.

A boy who had been several years at school returned to his home. His father and neighbors had bought a self-binding reaper. The agent was to come on a certain day and set the machine up and show the Indians how to work it. He did not come. The boy, having used a similar machine during his school life at Carlisle, put this one together and cut the crop. The agent came and asked who had done the work. The Indian told him his son had set up the reaper and started it. "Well," said the agent, "I am paying men $4 a day for just that work and would as soon pay your son as anybody."

Let us, therefore, give the chief place in our Indian schools to those pursuits which will give to the many the manual skill and ability needed for self-support, which will be in about the proportion of 99 manual workers to 1 lawyer or doctor.

It requires no gift of prophecy to foretell that if such a policy in Indian education be adopted and continued, combined with the Carlisle outing system, the day would not be far distant when the Government could justly say to the Indian, "You are no longer incompetents; you are able; you are skilled; you have the opportunity; henceforth make your own living; take care of yourselves; the duties of national guardianship have been performed; such care is no longer necessary for you; you are citizens of the Republic; enjoy your liberty, your homes, your property; vote; hold office; do your best, and Uncle Sam will be proud of his red children."

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

[Dr. H. B. FRISSELL, Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Virginia.]

I realize that in speaking to the audience gathered here I am addressing many who know much more of the Indian problem than I do; men and women who have devoted their lives to its solution, whose daily contact with the red man in his own home has given them opportunities of understanding him and his needs such as are not possible to us tenderfeet who live at a distance and gain much of our knowledge at secondhand or from occasional visits to the Indians' home; and yet there are some advantages in viewing objects at a distance. Those of us who have to do with Eastern schools are watching with sympathetic interest the work which the great body of Western Indian workers are accomplishing, realizing to some extent the great difficulties under which you labor, rejoicing in your successes, and modestly forming opinions as to the things that need still to be done before our brethren in red shall attain to the full stature of American citizenship. Allow me to thank you and our superintendent of Indian schools for the opportunity of saying a few words to you on the problem, to the solution of which many of you have given your lives.

I am grateful, too, for the privilege of speaking of this subject before an audience composed largely of Southern men and women who are struggling with the greatest race problem which this or any country has had to meet, for while the Indian and negro problems are very unlike, yet they have many things in common. The Western reservation resembles to some extent the Southern plantation, and I believe that those of us who have to do with the education and civilization of Indians can learn many things from the dealings of our Southern friends with the plantation negro.

While we all rejoice in the fact that slavery is a thing of the past, yet I firmly believe that under the most favorable conditions it was a much more successful school for the training of a barbarous race than is the reservation. Slavery brought the colored man into close contact with his white brother, training him in habits of work, giving him a knowledge of the white man's language and religion. Never, I believe, in the history of civilization has a great mass of barbarous people advanced so rapidly as have the blacks on this continent in the last three hundred years. On almost all the Southern plantations and in the cities also, negro mechanics were bred, as well as excellent blacksmiths, good carpenters, and housebuilders capable of executing plans of high architectural merit. The negro was taught to work, to be an agriculturist, a mechanic, a material producer of something useful.

We can hardly claim such results from our reservation system. It separates the Indian from the white man; it pauperizes him by giving him rations, and while of late years instruction in agriculture and industrial pursuits has been given, yet we have been slow to realize that the opportunity and disposition to labor make the basis of all our civilization.

In order to understand the difficulties that we, as Indian workers, have had to meet it will be necessary to consider the attitude in which the Indians and the white man have stood to one another. The Indian in his wild state was a natural aristocrat. He looked with contempt upon the white man, considering him as belonging to an altogether lower order of creation. Like the men who came to England with the Conqueror, whose names were written in the doomsday book entitling them to land and to lives of luxury while others labored, so, I believe, the Indian considered himself a superior being whose ownership of land gave him the right to live without labor, which however, it was quite proper and fit that we poor white people should perform. He also despised the white man as a soldier. He did not believe in his courage or in his ability to contend with him. One who has had long years of dealing with the Indian told me of the remarks that were made by the Sioux at the time of the Custer massacre. They spoke of the whites as children unfit to bear arms. They also had a contempt for white morality, and not without reason. Their treaties had been broken; the white men they were accustomed to see about the reservations twenty years ago were not of such a character as to command respect for themselves or the civilization which they represented. Not only did they despise the white man, but they hated him as well. The race prejudice which is so strong in the white race is vastly stronger, I believe, in the Indian race. The children from their earliest infancy are taught to hate the white man. He represented to them all that was bad.

It is not strange, then, that progress in the education of Indian children by white people was slow, nor that those who have gone back from our Indian schools to the West have had a hard fight. They have had to struggle against a race prejudice which had behind it the sanction of religion and was bound up with all the tribal customs of the people. It is a cause for thankfulness that they have done as well as they have. Many a brave fight has been fought by those students who have gone out from our schools, and the progress of the last thirty years is largely due to the influence they have exerted. Many of them have failed, as was to be expected. They have been exposed to the sneers of the whites who are not always glad to have intelligence and business ability increase too rapidly among the Indians. Little has been said of their struggles to do right, or of their successes, but their failures have been made known to the whole country.

Annihilation of the Indian is still much more popular with a large portion of the people of this country than is assimilation. When you talk with a white man on the borders of a reservation about the education and uplift of the Indian, you are quite likely to meet with the sort of sympathy which General Whittlesey met with in one of his visits to the Crows of Montana. The rough Westerner who drove the stage coach, said to him, "Are you one of them that is trying to tame these Indians? Well, I'll tell you how I tame 'em. There's a well in my back yard; there ain't no water in it, but there's seven tame Indians in it."

It is because the Indian problem is so much the problem of educating the white man and lifting him out of his barbarism, that it is so discouraging. Some years since a company of legislators visited an Indian school on the Sabbath. In his address to the school one of these lawmakers said; "The Bible tells us that it is right to lift an ox or an ass out of a ditch on the Sabbath day, and I reckon that is what the principal of this school is trying to do for us."

What long years of struggle it has taken to make the average American citizen believe that there are any possibilities in his red brother. There are few things more significant as to the attitude of the ordinary well-dressed American citizen than to hear his remarks in visiting a class of Indian boys and girls; he speaks of them as though they were "dumb driven cattle." "Are you civilized?" was the question put by a visitor to an intelligent Sioux boy. "No," said he, "are you?"

When we are asked, then, why it is that it takes so long to civilize 250,000 Indians, one answer certainly is, that we have had to wait to civilize the white men about them. The education of the white and red races has had to go on together, and I for one believe that God has left this red race with us, that he might teach us some lessons in righteousness, in truth, in love, and in self-sacrifice.

Many of the men in Washington look upon those who come there to plead the cause of the Indian as wild fanatics, who take time which ought to be devoted to the discussion of the currency, the tariff, or the river and harbor bill. And yet year after year they have been obliged to take the time to discuss questions concerning the homes and lands and schools of native Americans. I believe that no part of the education of our lawmakers at Washington has been more wholesome and helpful to them or to the country than those discussions. If there is to come to us as a nation any good out of what seems to many a public calamity in the expansion of our rule over the islands of the sea, I believe it will be, not so much because of our

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added commerce and increased wealth, as because we shall be obliged to consider more and more what the relation of the wise ought to be toward the ignorant, what duties the civilized owe to the uncivilized. We shall be obliged to learn that we who are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak.

What then has been gained by these years of struggle? There are many that are still hopeless of any good. A lifelong friend of the Indian took me aside in Boston the other day and said to me: "You know how some of us here in Boston have been exposed to the gibes and sneers of those who think that it is vain to try to uplift the Indian, and that there is no profit in all this work. Tell me, are you losing heart? How does it seem to you? Is it really worth while?" I am sure that all of you who are before me to-night feel that this work which you are doing is really worth while.

You do not need to be told of the improved sentiment at Washington, or of the advance of appropriations for Indian schools from $20,000 in 1876 to $2,936,080 in 1899. Nor need I dwell on the vast improvement there has been in honest dealing on the part of the Government. Dr. Edward Everett Hale once told at Mohonk of an interview with Charles Sumner in Washington, in the year 1865, when he said to him: "Look here, Sumner, you have got these colored people free and there seems to be a chance that you will get an amendment to the Constitution through. Why don't you take care of the Indians now?" Doctor Hale said that he paused for a whole minute before replying, adding that it was the only time that he ever saw him look thoroughly dejected. Then he said; "Hale, I don't think you know what you ask." I said: "I guessed I knew what I asked." "I don't think you do," he answered. "Hale, the whole Indian system in this country is so rotten that anybody who takes hold of it has to tear it all up from the roots and turn it all bottom up. There isn't a thing in it which is right, and everything has got to be torn up and planted over again before it will live." But as Doctor Hale went on to say, it has been torn up by the roots, and things have been turned over and over again.

What Charles Sumner said of the Indian service in 1865 could not be said with truth to-day. Although there still remains much land to be possessed; although our Senators and Representatives are not yet all saints, still there is an earnest endeavor on the part of the majority of them to give the Indian his rights. We have had at the head of the Indian office for years men who have labored diligently and honestly for the uplift of the Indian. The whole tone of the Indian service at Washington has undergone a change within the last thirty years for which we have reason to be thankful.

My opportunities for observation in the field have been limited compared with yours, but I have seen great improvement there also in the twenty years since I have had to do with Indian affairs. Though it is still true that the agent is sometimes much more the agent of cattlemen, land grabbers, and lumber trusts than of the Indian; while it must be confessed that the rights of the Indian have been sacrificed to the supposed necessity of pushing war measures and expanding our territory, there is yet no reason to doubt that there has been and still is a great movement forward. There are many good agents in the field. Our Indian inspectors are, for the most part, intelligent men, who have thorough knowledge of their work, and the superintendents and teachers of the Indian schools are a fine body of men and women. Here civil-service reform has had fair play, and most of these people have been chosen not to pay political debts or through the influence of Senators or Representatives, but because of their ability to teach and their interest in their work.

I believe it is fair to say that what we call the state has made progress in its Indian work. I wish that I could say as much for the church. It is not worth while to discuss here the oft-argued question of Government aid for mission schools. I think there has been a distinct loss in power since such men as Bishop Whipple, Dr. Strieby, and others went to Washington to advocate just measures of legislation. They were an education to the church as well as to the state. I feel that the Indian cause needs the help of every possible influence for good, whether it comes through Catholic priest or Protestant layman. I do not believe in the infallibility of the Pope nor of the General Assembly. The work of both needs inspection and supervision by the people, but I wish that both might have every possible chance to work for the poor and ignorant of every race. It may have been wise to withdraw Government aid from sectarian schools. It certainly was not wise for the churches to withdraw their help from the Indians, nor to feel that the Government could do the work of the church. I am much more in sympathy with a Catholic who fights for appropriations and keeps up his own contributions than with a Protestant who gives up appropriations and withdraws his support. When, in response to the cry of separation of church and state, the Protestant churches gave up their Government appropriations, there was a distinct promise on their part that private beneficence should take the place of Government help, that the Indian should in no wise

be neglected. The promise has not been kept. Just at the time when the Indian needed most the help of faithful Christian missionaries in the passage from barbarism to civilization church aid was largely withdrawn. The work of such men as Bishop Hare and Bishop Whipple, the Riggses and the Williamsons was much curtailed. The Unitarians gave up the work among the Crows; the Friends relinquished White's Institute, where excellent work was done. The failure on some reservations of the land-in-severalty bill was distinctly traceable to this cause.

The wonderful progress of the last twenty years among the Indians is largely due to the work which the early missionaries performed. The Minnesota massacre of 1862, where 500 whites, with women and children, were slaughtered in retaliation for real or fancied wrongs, resulted in the defeat of 2,000 warriors, of whom 39 were hung and over 300 held for three years in jail. It was the beginning of the advance of the great Sioux Nation. From the work of a few missionaries among those imprisoned men, who for the first time listened to the gospel, grew seven churches and an impulse which created among the Sioux universal respect for the representatives of Christianity and a confidence in their teaching which has gone far toward making possible their progress in later years. These Indians and their friends were all finally assigned to Devils Lake, Sisseton, Santee, and Flandreau agencies, in Dakota, with plenty of land, but no food except what they could earn by their own labor. Fortunately they were long kept under good and permanent agents, who saw that they were provided with seeds, implements, etc., and who wisely assisted them in cultivating, and in some cases selling their land. The result is that they, 3,500 in number, are to-day self-supporting and the most progressive of all the Sioux. The 800 Santees, descendants of those who thirty-two years ago were condemned to death and who were so hated by the whites of Minnesota that they threatened to hang the missionaries who taught them while in prison, are now homesteaded, Christianized American citizens and voters.

Give the Indian in general such treatment as this handful of desperate Sioux warriors received and the trouble is over. The past century has been one of blundering rather than of dishonor, and from the first it has been a question of men rather than of measures. Personal contact has been the mainspring of all Indian progress in this country. It is the secret of the wonderful success of Major Pratt, Rev. Dr. Williamson and his sons, and of the Riggses of Dakota, of Archdeacon Kirkby in British America, of Mr. Duncan's great work in Alaska, and it is the vital point in all uplifting work. The touch of the noble lives which are being spent in the service of the red man is better than any spoken word. The first step with the Indian is to gain his confidence, and no man, saint or sinner, who ever trusted an Indian has found his confidence misplaced. More than 100,000 Indians are to-day challenging American Christianity to do its best for them, and I am glad to say here that not a few of their own people have come to the front and are now holding the remoter outposts as teachers and catechists, setting such examples of decent living as make them leaders in progress and types of what all Indians with a fair chance may become. The Christian Church should take no backward step.

Let me speak briefly of the improvement among the Indians in the matter of land, homes, and schools. Although the land-in-severalty bill has not effected in some cases what was hoped for it, there is no doubt of the valuable results that have been brought about through the allotment of land to individual Indians. The hold of the tribal system has been gradually weakened, and the rude shacks, with their stacks of hay and grain, make it clear even to the superficial observer that the Indian's roving days are over. Although it is undoubtedly true that some of the reservations have been opened to the whites before the Indians were ready for it, and although the onset of the lower element of whites upon the Indian lands has resulted, in many instances, in the demoralization of the Indian, yet it is only through this hard process that he is to come to stronger manhood.

There is no question that the giving up of the agent, the letting in of whisky, the leasing of the Indians' land to the white man, have usually resulted in a temporary backward movement, yet even in the worst of these cases, among such tribes as the Omaha and the Winnebago, where drunkenness and licentiousness have held alarming sway, there is evidence of a consciousness on their part of their degraded condition and a reaching out toward better things. In the case of the Sioux Indians, where the agents have been retained while the allotment was going on, and where there was more help from missionaries, the change has come without such dreadful demoralization.

Occasional visits to the agencies along the Missouri River have made clear the vast improvement that is going on. Twenty years ago citizen's clothing was the exception; now it is the rule. The coat has replaced the blanket, leggings are giving way to trousers, and the curious bond that comes from wearing the same garments is felt.

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It is like speaking the same language, and results at once in increased friendliness. Citizens of Pierre, Chamberlain, and other towns near the reservations, who are certainly not likely to be prejudiced in favor of their Indian neighbors, spoke to me of the changes for the better among the Indians in the last few years, especially of their civilized appearance and of their straightforward business dealings. The vices of civilization, as represented by whisky and gambling, stand always between the Indian and progress, but in spite of this the contact at Crow Creek, Lower Brulé, and elsewhere with white settlers has been invaluable. The universal testimony is "the more of it the better." There has been marked improvement in the quality of white frontiersmen. The "scum" of twenty years ago is giving place to a class of good citizens. The Indian can learn much from them, and they will, I believe, do him substantial good as they gradually surround him. Rough and careless at first they certainly are, but the better element soon takes hold, courts are established, and there is a fair show all round.

These changing conditions, however, have their dangers. Agents and thoughtful men are anxious. Reservation life is dead or dying. It must go. The time is ripe, not for destruction, however, but for development, and the old life, the old system, must be used only as a foundation for the new, and to this end ought to be carefully studied. Among the 15,000 Sioux the encampments are for the most part broken up and the people settled chiefly on the river bottoms, where they can get wood and water. In certain parts of Dakota the Indians have covered the land as far as the eye can reach with farms of from 1 to 30 acres, all protected by wire fences, each with its log hut, and beside it one or two summer tepees as graceful as the other is ugly and crude. Many of the farmers are shareholders in reaping machines, and I was much impressed by seeing a returned Hampton student driving a self-binder around his own wheat fields. Generally the men are in the fields, the women either with them or at work about the house. The old relation of brave and squaw is passing away before the influences of homestead life, just as the tepee must vanish before the mud-roofed log hut, which represents the first forward, if well-nigh fatal, step in civilization. Untidy and filly ventilated as it is, it fixes its owner, putting an end to his nomadic life, making possible the use of chairs, tables, and dishes and the development of a home attachment. The fact that these houses have but one room is not so dangerous to morality as one would suppose, but only because the Indian is not grossly sensuous. Christian teaching is of course on the side of soap and water, and it is curious to notice how largely the use of these articles is affected by the proximity of church or schoolhouse. A missionary visitor demands, and is acknowledged to have, a right to a chair, a bed, clean dishes, and soap and towels.

What are the things that remain to be accomplished? In the first place, it is important to remember that in dealing with these Indians we are dealing with people of very various degrees of development, and methods of work which are applicable to one tribe are not at all applicable to others. This has been especially true of the land-in-severalty bill. While no one can doubt the value of this bill, it is very doubtful whether all tribes are equally ready to take their own part in life's struggle. Instead of making them independent it has in some cases really made them paupers.

Not only ought regard to be had to the progress of the Indian, but to the condition of the country in which he lives. As Mr. Grinnell says in his recent book, The Indians of To-day, "To force allotments on a tribe living in a region where the average yearly rainfall is only a foot or fifteen inches may be a real hardship, even though on the pretense that the acres given them are grazing lands. Each receives twice as much as if it were farming land. In a very large number of cases these so-called grazing lands produce nothing, not even enough vegetation to keep a single cow. Sometimes they are without water, even without access to water." To insist that the Indians become self-supporting on such land is to ask what is impossible. Mr. Grinnell instances the Oneida Indians as showing how the allotment act, when applied to a race that has had contact with whites for three hundred years, is most helpful, while in the case of the Apaches, who speak only their own tongue and inhabit a desert, it is disastrous.

How harmful the allotment bill has been in certain cases as regards the introduction of liquor, the failure of parents to send their children to school, and in the matter of idleness, resulting from the leasing of land, we all know. We are obliged to remember that the Indians are for the most part children, that they have the weaknesses of children, and that while we are to help them toward manhood as rapidly as possible they will not attain to it in a day, nor in a single generation.

While wisdom must be shown in the passage from barbarism to civilization it is important that both agents and Indians understand that the reservation is a temporary expedient; that while it may be necessary for those who are unable to care for themselves the Government and all who have to do with its schools are striving to fit the young Indians for the fuller, freer life of citizenship. In order to do this,

discontent with the reservation system must be produced. It is sometimes said of the schools off the reservation that when their students return they are not willing to live as their parents did. It is much to be hoped that their school life will bring about just this result. If school life, either in the East or in the West, makes students unwilling to meet the difficulties of the situation, it is open to criticism, but a wholesome discontent is a most hopeful sign.

The petition of the Lower Brulé Sioux asking that their annuity of rations and clothing be stopped and that they be allowed to sell a portion of their land and purchase cattle with the proceeds is a move in the right direction. The sooner the ration system can be stopped the better. No student goes back from school who does not feel the degradation of it. While the beef killing, with its brutalizing influence, has been discontinued on some of the reservations, on others it still remains, and the biweekly pilgrimage from the distant parts of the reservation to the agency still continues. By this means regular work on the farm and the raising of crops and of animals is prevented, while the old roving habit, which is so opposed to all progress in civilization, is cultivated.

In spite of all that has been done toward the education of the Indian it is estimated that only about one-half of the Indian youth of school age are receiving instruction. This is a poor showing. There ought to be school accommodation for every Indian child. The sooner we come to compulsory education for every child in this country the better. To give citizenship to a people without requiring their education is the greatest unwisdom. The system of day schools, so successfully started and carried on by Major Wright on the Pine Ridge Reservation and by others in the Indian country, which makes the school the center for improvement in home life and agriculture, and gives the agent a hold on Indian families in remote parts of the reservation, is of the greatest value. More use ought to be made of the common day school in the uplift of the community. The introduction of cooking and sewing, as well as some simple lessons in harvesting and the use of garden tools, together with instruction in the common English branches, would make these schools a great power for good on the reservation.

The reservation boarding schools with their gardens and farms are most useful. Just as far as possible there ought to be built up about these schools mills for the grinding of wheat and small manufactories for the construction of articles used on the reservations, where the Indians may become familiar with the usages of civilized life. It is a shame that so large a part of the Indians' supplies should be bought elsewhere when the Indians need so much the training and the work which might be used in their production. The nonreservation schools, both Eastern and Western, ought to have close relations with one another and with the reservation schools. They ought to develop certain special lines of work and instruction that the Indians need. If one devote itself to agriculture especially, then another could make a specialty of business methods, others of certain trades, and still others of normal training. Instead of struggling with one another for pupils, as has sometimes happened, they should be thoroughly in harmony with one another. Each of these schools ought to be a sort of experiment station in Indian education, demonstrating what can be done along special lines. We are all indebted to Major Pratt for the success which has attended the pushing of the outing system. Each Indian institution, in addition to the regular work which it has to do, should try to develop some specialty which should be of value to all. As a rule, it seems to me that we in the East ought to do advanced work, admitting only those who have passed through the Western schools, and not competing for the lower grade of pupils. Coming East ought to be considered a reward of merit for good work in Western institutions.

I have been impressed with the difficulties under which the heads of Government Indian schools have labored because of their inability to control the appointment of their subordinates. As long as teachers are appointed in Washington, and the head of the school has little or no voice in the matter, so long will the schools lack harmony. No superintendent can really be held responsible for the management of his school until he has a controlling influence. We all believe in the reform brought about by the civil service in the taking out from the hands of politicians the appointments of superintendents and teachers. But if civil-service reform rules stand in the way of the appointment of teachers by the head of a school, they should be modified to correct this abuse.

The main object of the education of the Indian should be to make him self-supporting, and, as Mr. Grinnell says, "An aim quite as important as this, indeed included in it, is to make the Indians less unlike us than they are." They exist as an element of our population; they are Americans, and they should be put in a position to develop into a constituent part of our new race, just as the immigrants from a dozen foreign lands have developed into good, useful citizens of these United States.

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These two problems as to how the Indian can be made self-supporting and thus gain the self-respect and independence which are impossible without it, and how he can be made one with the white race of the land, should be continually before the mind of every Indian worker. We ought to rejoice in the coming of the railroad, of trade, of every influence that helps to make the Indian one of us. While each race has its own peculiarities, and while, as Mr. Leupp, in a recent article in the Southern Workman, declares, it is "improvement, not transformation," of the Indian that is needed; while we are to realize that the Indian can never be an Anglo-Saxon; while we are to develop the noble qualities which the Indian possesses, we must also realize that it is not good for any individual or race to be alone.

In closing, I wish to extend my congratulations to those who are laboring for the advancement of the Indian, because of the success that has attended their efforts. I believe, with Bishop Whipple, that Indian workers are the best-paid workers in the world, and that no missionary work promises swifter or more satisfactory returns than that among the Red Men of this land.

MORE SYSTEMATIC TRAINING ALONG INDUSTRIAL LINES.

[Miss KATE E. HUNT, Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.]

The Government assumes that after training and a fair opportunity the Indian "can for the most part help himself," and has set in motion a complex, extensive, and expensive system of education in order to exterminate the savage by transforming him into a civilized being capable of self-help.

Never in the world's history has the relief of the wretched lain so heavily on the heart and conscience of the strong and happy as now, but more and more is thought directed to prevention rather than cure. Self-help is seen to be the only real help. To give each a fair chance to develop his own powers; to fit the individual to fight his own battles, and to teach each to look to himself to supply his own needs is proven to be far kinder than to sustain him in his helpless-ness.

A close observer of life and its lessons has said: "It may seem uncharitable to say that there is absolutely no purpose served in helping the person who can not, for the most part, help himself, yet it is true. It is like trying to keep the sun at night in the heavens, or to induce water to run uphill."

The same forces have combined to make the Indian what he is that have worked out the destiny of the rest of human kind. He is the product of birth and environment. That these children come to school with little idea of the value of time, money, or work is no fault of theirs, but the natural result of the condition of their lives. All that the school has to give comes to these boys and girls without money and without price. True they work for the common good one-half of each day; but they are unskilled laborers, and the training they get repays them for all they do. They very naturally come to think that the Government owes an endless debt to them. Put any white boy or girl under the same conditions and the same result will follow.

Individual possession.—Nothing is harder to impress upon these children than the idea of individual possession. Where so many are together it is hard to make headway. It does no good and much harm to exhort a girl to wear her own clothing when the person in charge has not provided the clothing and a definite place to keep it. The clothing and the place being provided it is time to shift the responsibility of keeping it on the girl. If girls know that each day the persons whose duty it is know whether they have kept or lost their clothing, and that certain results invariably follow each course of conduct—a warm appreciation being the reward of care and a penalty as certain as the rising of the sun if carelessly lost or destroyed—a habit will send down its first root in the soil of daily life and by care may grow into strength.

A large proportion of Indian children have not been in the habit of earning anything, and have not seen their parents earn much. They have no idea, until shown, where the supplies come from, who pays for them, and what paying for them means. They think Uncle Sam is rich and need not be stingy; and their first impression is not favorable if a lost article is not at once replaced by a new one from that inexhaustible storehouse.

A number of girls were once mending and chattering. One of the brightest lost her needle. She made a lazy effort or two to find it, and then leaned back in her chair saying: "I don't have to hunt my needle; Uncle Sam will give me another." Uncle Sam did not give her another, and she found the one she had lost and there was a change in the conversation. Miss Maggie with the others was led to ask a great many questions about Uncle Sam, and got some faint idea of how unkind it would be to her if that indefinite power should do for her what it was necessary she should do for herself if she was ever to grow wiser, stronger, or better than she then was.

I have often heard people say, "I keep such and such things to fall back upon, for the girls so often lose their clothing, and I have to put something in its place." Could any way more surely confirm the irresponsible disposition which one of the first objects of any school should be to correct?

Self-help the only real help.—A child who has all its wants supplied without any effort on its part, who may lose or destroy its portion and feel no inconvenience thereby, is being trained into a disposition which makes it always its own worst enemy. This kind of training is like burning a candle at both ends. After a few years of better food, better clothing, clean beds, etc., a boy or girl likes to be well dressed and live in better style than he or she is likely to find at home. This result is well and good provided the power of self-help has been cultivated at the same time and has developed proportionally.

What can be more pitiable than to have his or her tastes enlarged and refined and suddenly be turned back on what should be his own resources and find nothing upon which to depend?

It seems so natural to stand in between a child and the consequences of his own acts; to turn aside from its natural aim the effect that the child himself has set in motion. The child escapes the penalty, and, alas, misses the lesson. He comes from the experience no wiser than before; not only no wiser, but with a false idea of the nature of things. He thinks he can do with impunity what his impulses dictate and escape unpleasant results. Nature is silent, vigilant, and inexorable. The child has only stored up trouble for the future.

Property lost should be replaced.—The amount of breakage and the destruction and defacement of property is something appalling if left unchecked. If, instead of miscellaneous exhortation and a dose of scolding and nagging, the careless party is required in some measure to make good the loss according to his ability, the effect is very noticeable. No education that fails to impress upon the mind of the child the unfailing certainty of consequences following action is worthy the name. This knowledge clearly and firmly grasped must influence conduct, and conduct is the great factor in the development of character.

Useless to keep grinding at books.—Does the training the average Indian girl receives in the average Government school relate to the life she is to lead on leaving school? The exceptional girl should be provided for and fitted to do the work in the world that her capacity makes her able to do, but we are now thinking of the great number who are not exceptional.

Is it wise to keep a girl grinding for years at her books, for which she has but little taste and for which she will have less use when school days are over, and to send her home with habits of daily life that are no help to her in meeting the daily problems of her existence? I have known girls to be kept in the schoolroom for years, making slow progress in their books under the most faithful, conscientious teaching, to be sent home unable to do their own mending and with only the crudest ideas of how to cook, make, mend, or even to keep their own person in cleanliness and order. If the after life of such girls is followed, it will often show them to have returned to a shiftless, dirty, irresponsible, hand-to-mouth kind of existence. To have eyes and see not the things that pertain to salvation from dependence, dirt, and poverty is pitiable.

We see in large measure the things we have been trained to see. A girl who has been trained to keep her person and clothing neat and clean, who can cook wholesome, dainty dishes, who can manage the machinery of even a small household with skill, and who does not despise the day of small things, is fitted, when she must depend upon her own resources, to see the relation between soap, water, and cleanliness. She will see the relation between good taste and a calico dress that is well and becomingly made. She will be able to create from all that lies within her reach the things she wants. They will obey her intelligent will and serve her purpose. From limited means she will skillfully fashion her environment and make an atmosphere that will be worthy of the dearest name—a home.

The home the solution of the Indian problem.—No individual or collection of individuals can rise much above the high-water mark of home influence. The history of all people in all times shows this to be a law. There is no power so potent to shape the character as the home power, and in this day of complex living the real home maker must be a trained worker. We now recognize the close connection between good bread and grace. We see how many virtues depend upon good digestion, and good digestion depends upon well-cooked food, and well-cooked food depends upon the intelligent mind and skillful hands that guide the household.

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I have heard Indian girls confess with pride their lack of skill in the home-making art. "A pity 't is" that this misapprehension of what real accomplishments are should find a place with them. They have need of all the time at their disposal to learn the things that are to help them to live well without spending any time unlearning this kind of foolish vanity, caught from unwomanly white sisters.

The Indian problem begins and ends largely with the home. Every young man who goes out from school with a knowledge of the cost and value of the things he wants, with skill in his head and hands with which to win them, and with a conviction that he alone must get them, can maintain a home. Every young woman who goes out from school with the same convictions and the home-making skill at her command can do her share in the creation of a home. Every such home made and maintained is a shining illustration of how the Indian question is to be solved.

MORE SYSTEMATIC TRAINING ALONG INDUSTRIAL LINES.

[Mrs. CORA M. DUNN, superintendent Rainy Mountain School, Anadarko, Okla.]

The reservation tribes, by the successive openings of their lands to settlement, are to-day brought to face the knotty problem of earning a living under hard conditions; and it behooves those of us who are laboring for the betterment of these people to consider whether the means we are using are adapted to aid them in achieving independence.

It is not enough that earnest work is being done in Indian schools; it should also be intelligent work—work that will count in the lives of the children committed to our care.

Industry must be taught the child early in life.—Industry must be implanted in the child at an early age and assiduously cultivated. The ancient rule for fashioning a gentleman, to begin with his grandfather, would apply here, if possible. Not only assign the small children regular tasks suited to their years, but provide other outlets for their activity, more pleasing because not compulsory. Interest them, for instance, in poultry raising by making the setting of a hen a function at which it is an honor to assist; let them enjoy the delightful sensation of holding the downy chicks in their hands. If a wee sinner is suspected of appropriating eggs to his own use, appoint him to gather them, giving him one for his trouble. He will develop into an amateur detective, whose vigilance the wisest hen can not baffle.

Farm life provides interesting work.—Farm life provides an endless variety of interesting and pleasant things to be done by the children. Let them feel that they are doing these things because of their interest and not under compulsion.

Rights of property and the care of their personal belongings I have found the hardest of all lessons to teach Indian children. Begging is another native instinct. A missionary told me a short time ago that in cleaning an Indian's house she discovered twenty-six pairs of trousers thrown carelessly in an unused room, most of them quite good and doubtless acquired by begging from the Government and missionaries in turn. It is quite probable that the owner of this sartorial display was at the time attired in a sheet and leggings.

In every school accurate individual lists should be kept of all articles issued each pupil, with date of issue, and a strong effort made to teach them the value of the clothing they so ruthlessly destroy.

An excellent feature of some of the new dormitory buildings in the service is a room containing individual lockers for the use of the children, and for the arrangement and contents of which they can be held responsible, thus developing a sense of ownership.

Cultivate self-reliance.—As the children grow older, plan their work with reference to their mental growth as well as their increased physical endurance. Cultivate self-reliance and resourcefulness in emergencies. Too often they are taught everything but common sense. Do not let the temporary illness of the school cook be the cause of a domestic panic and a general rearrangement of work among employees. Place one of the older girls in charge of the kitchen, and note the excellent meals that will result. Recently, during a four days' absence of the girls' matron at my school, I was pleased to find supervision of the work almost unnecessary, as the children, under the direction of the sergeants—themselves only girls of 16—went about the ordinary routine with mature womanliness.

The regeneration of the race through the women.—In this paper, as at all times in my work, I find myself emphasizing the importance of training the girls; but it is certain that if we uplift the women of the race the men will follow, the nonprogressive ideas of the women being to-day the greatest bar to Indian advancement. As Napoleon said of France, "It is mothers that are needed."

When a generation of earnest, capable, industrious women have been trained, a long step toward the regeneration of the race will have been taken. It is not reasonable to expect the Indian young man to forsake the ways of his ancestors as long as he is encouraged to continue in them by the praise of the women and driven by their ridicule from better things. Until there is a revolution in his home life and training the unbridled license of the camps, the dreamy delight of the mescal feast, and the wild excitement of horse racing, gambling, and ghost dancing will continue to attract him.

TEACHING TRADES TO INDIANS.

[Mr. F. J. ROGERS, Hampton Institute, Virginia.]

My first experience with Indians was in the late summer of 1897, when I met a score or more who had just arrived at Hampton Institute. These were almost the first Indians I had ever seen outside the Wild West shows and the Kickapoo medicine troop. When these Indians arrived at Hampton and passed the porch where I was standing with my little girl, she exclaimed, "Why, where are their feathers, papa?"

This remark set me to thinking that my work was soon to begin with these boys and that there were grave problems before me to grapple with. Here were boys, some of whom were not more than once removed from barbarism, who had been transported from 1,500 to 2,000 miles so that they might complete and supplement their earlier school work by industrial training at Hampton.

The question, Has the Indian the mental capacity for the complicated problems associated with the trades? has been solved to my entire satisfaction in the affirmative. I have reached the point, too, where I feel that genius should be recognized in Indian or white, and that diverting an Indian from his natural bent is not to be done without serious consideration and especially good reasons.

An interesting instance connected with this thought comes to my mind. A young Papago arrived at Hampton a year ago, and when questioned as to what he wanted to do there surprised us by saying he wished to learn the machinist's trade. This for a Papago seemed so incongruous that we questioned him pretty thoroughly, thinking his desire might be only a passing one, which had been aroused, perhaps, by visiting the machine shop before being questioned by us. However, he stood persistently by his first choice, saying that in some parts of his country there were silver mines and he had seen some of the mining machinery and he knew they sometimes needed men to set up such and run it. He thought he could find good employment at least as a helper. He was allowed to spend two days a week in the machine shop, and has shown that he has the necessary qualification for a very good machinist and is anxious to keep on. The machinist's trade is one which can be grasped only by one of considerable mental ability, and he must have much good judgment in tracing out cause and effect. It seems to me that what this particular boy must have in order to be most useful is not so much to be able to do the delicate hand work necessary to build machinery as to be able to size up the general assemblage of parts, to know how things go together, and how to repair broken pieces.

Except in a few cases, Hampton does not believe in the machinist's trade for Indians, but rather emphasizes those industries which may be of use in smaller communities and that relate more directly to their own home life—as, for instance, housebuilding, wheelwrighting, blacksmithing, shoe and harness making. We feel, more and more, too, that in many cases a part of several trades is more beneficial. Thus housebuilding should have as a foundation carpentry, but allied with it should be some knowledge of painting, plastering, bricklaying, and enough tinsmithing to be able to do flashing, gutter and spout work.

Wheelwrighting, blacksmithing, and a little painting would go well together, and shoe and harness making are also closely connected. With all of these trades there should be incorporated as much of agriculture as it is possible to give. Blacksmithing seems to be as popular a trade as any, and one in which the Indian seems to excel. It is considerable of a revelation to see one toiling away, blowing his own fire and striking the red-hot iron, with the perspiration rolling from his head in streams.

The Indian boy does very well in mechanical drawing, which should be taught in connection with all trades when the expression of one's work can be planned on paper. For instance, such trades as machinist, carpentry, wheelwrighting, and bricklaying should have mechanical drawing, but printing would not especially need it. Painters, tailors, shoe and harness makers should have free-hand drawing.

The one thing more than all others to be considered in teaching a trade to Indians is power of adaptability. Teaching a full trade for the sake of its industrial value

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alone does not appeal to many people who know the Indian's home life and the difficulty he will have among his own people of making a livelihood. In most cases, it seems to me, the trade, after all, is only of secondary importance, and the real thing to be gained is the feeling of power which comes with the accomplishment of any difficult task. Let us look for a minute at the blacksmith's trade for the Indian. (I have mentioned before in this paper that it is as popular as any we teach.)

I do not feel that the utilitarian accomplishments of bending, upsetting, and welding, while they are of inestimable value, are the only good things the boy has gotten out of the practice at the forge, but that along with all these processes in the thousand and one modifications and applications comes a mental stimulus, a power of concentration and adaptability, which leads to healthier activities and growth. The same thing is true of any trade or occupation, but as the boy's own inclination and love for a particular kind of skill must be acknowledged to a certain extent in the selection of a handicraft for him, it follows that there will be a general diversity of trades among the boys from any reservation.

Character building is, after all, the keynote in any kind of education. It may seem to be entirely submerged at times, but be it classical or industrial, the outcome is not a mere bunch of facts gleaned from the fields of literature and labor, but along with such a whole world of power and possibility. Many times to all of us has come the now stereotyped expression that the Indian's education is all a mistake and that it simply upsets him and in the end makes less of a man of him than he would have been had he grown up in the old way. This may be true in some instances and it may seem true in many more, taking the present time into consideration, but the thing to be considered is that this is after all only the seed time; the harvest is not yet, though I think a few at least begin to see signs of its approach.

If I thought we were making carpenters, blacksmiths, and wheelwrights of the Indians, and that they got out of the trades only the cold, hard facts which provided a means of a livelihood, I should feel that we were doing a progressive work. What I do believe is that the power that comes with reading and writing, welding and planing, cooking and sewing, is upbuilding to any race, causing it to grow until its influence is felt as a factor in the common good of mankind. In these days the lack of such power will surely send a race to the wall.

THE TRAINING OF THE INDIAN GIRL AS THE UPLIFTER OF THE HOME.

[Miss JOSEPHINE E. RICHARDS, Hampton, Va.]

Miss Alice Fletcher once told of a visit she paid to Sitting Bull and the plea he made, in view of changed conditions, for the women of his race.

"Take pity on my women, for they have no future. The young men can be like the white men, till the soil, supply the food and clothing; they will take the work out of the hands of the women, and the women, to whom we have owed everything in the past, will be stripped of all which gave them power and position among the people. Give a future to my women."

We are surely along the line of the old chief's appeal when we consider how the Indian woman, as she ceases to set up the tepee, can become the true uplifter of the home.

The crying needs of the Indian home of the present day are lack of system in the domestic arrangements of the household, of promptness, and orderliness; not only "a place for everything and everything in its place," but a time for everything and everything done on time. I think those of us who have firm faith in many native virtues of the Indian would hesitate to claim punctuality and dispatch among them. Most closely linked to orderliness is cleanliness. We remember reading a graphic and appalling description of the minutiæ of house-cleaning operations by a young Indian field matron and her assistant in a neighboring cabin, where the cellar for keeping supplies was a hole under one of the beds, and where other things were on a similar plane of untidiness. A recent letter from a teacher of a camp school speaks of her little pupils as "so bright, quick, ambitious to learn, but oh, so dirty."

It is not enough to teach these girls how to sweep and scrub and wash and iron. We must strive so to get them in the habit of being neat in person and surroundings that they really can not be comfortable otherwise. Perhaps nothing does this more effectually than the "outing system," when the home to which the pupil is sent is of the right sort. The living, week after week, in a quiet, refined, well-ordered household is of inestimable value in fostering a "noble discontent" with dirt and disorder.

In addition to this, we have found a housekeeping cottage to be a very helpful adjunct to the training in dormitories, cooking classes, laundry, etc., during the year. A member of the faculty was accompanied on a trip West one summer by a friend. The latter, struck with the dearth of cooking utensils in the log cabins they visited, remarked, "Why don't you build a cottage at Hampton, put into it a stove, kettle, frying pan, one or two spoons, and a very few dishes, and teach the girls to keep house with only such appliances?" The suggestion was acted upon. A tiny, three-roomed cottage (built when we brought on married couples) was fitted up for classes in housekeeping. Its equipment was somewhat more ample than above, but there was no patent egg-beater; there was not even a rolling pin until an Indian boy made one in the shop. The screen in the little parlor was the handiwork of a girl who had learned to use tools, and the lounge was a small iron bedstead, with mattress and cushions covered with blue denim. Four days in the week a squad of three girls went out to the cottage with the lady in charge after school and prepared their evening meal. Milk and flour were furnished them; also 50 cents a week, afterwards increased to 60, with which other supplies were purchased. Careful forethought and economy were thus cultivated. The menus were written down in a blank book and accounts were strictly kept. The girls learned to make bread and biscuit and to prepare many simple dishes, sometimes even to make their own butter. They were taught to utilize odds and ends; also how to scrimp a little here if they wished to launch out there. The table was neatly spread with a white tablecloth and napkins, and sometimes decorated with flowers. Once a week the custom was to invite another teacher to take tea with them, and then one girl must act as hostess and another do the necessary waiting. The whole spirit of the thing was wonderfully suggestive of a little bit of home set down in the midst of the great school.

When Mrs. Dorchester, wife of the then superintendent of Indian schools, visited Hampton, she gave her cordial approval to the scheme. It seemed she had felt the need of something similar in the Western schools and had pleaded for a small house adjoining the main buildings where girls could be so trained. Now she said she felt she could urge it more strongly since she had actually seen her model cottage.

This work has been merged in that of the Abby May Home where the girls in the advanced course have lived together as a small family and where pupils from the middle class have gone to prepare meals; and in that of the Domestic Science Building with its courses in sewing, cooking, sloyd, and dairying, and also its model dining room and bed room, the latter with all its furniture, except the bed and the mirror, made by the girls.

The hygienic value of cleanliness can not be too strongly impressed upon home makers, and this naturally broadens out into ideas of ventilation, drainage, and the prevention of tuberculosis by care and sanitary precautions. Where girls leave school before they have taken up a text-book on physiology and hygiene, it seems most desirable that simple oral lessons be given them along these lines. Wholesome food also, as has been so often said, is a subject in which they need instruction, especially in regard to the addition of milk, cereals, and vegetables to their bill of fare.

A love for house decorations has to be cultivated rather than implanted in the Indian. Good pictures and flowers are always to be recommended. Just here comes in, then, desirability of some means of earning a little money when at home, a need which seems admirably met by the lace making introduced by Miss Carter, since three or even two dollars will provide a few yards of scrim for the windows, pretty denim for a table cover, and seeds for the garden or window box. If a taste for reading has been fostered at school, and this surely is far truer education than the mere recitation of allotted lessons in history and geography, then with the proceeds of her toil in odd moments she can subscribe for some magazine which will be a welcome guest every month.

All possible encouragement, we believe, should also be given to the beautiful native industries, in order that the beadwork, pottery, and basket weaving of her grandmother may not be lost arts to the Indian girl of the period. Here, too, is a means not only of cultivating a taste for what is really artistic in itself, but, through its commercial value, of helping to make the home comfortable and attractive.

THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS.

[CHARLES BARTLETT DYKE, A. M., Hampton Institute, Virginia.]

The teacher is the maker and protector of our American civilization, and with him rests the future of the American Indian, and in common with all other teachers, he must possess the spirit of service. All else falls into insignificance compared with this first essential. This spirit of service can not be a general diffused, vague sort of thing. It must be a definite, concrete devotion to the uplifting of a race.

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It is through wise religious training, through constant suggestion, through the inspiration of the ideals already attained by returned students that these natural impulses are to be converted into a sustained spirit of service.

Fellowship with the world.—Not until a white man has seen something of the inner life of other races does he realize the vastness of his birthright, his manners, his personal habits, his food and clothing, his intellectual and spiritual attitudes, his likes and dislikes, his hopes and ideals, all his inheritance from civilization, all necessary to the maintenance of civilization. What he is born into, the Indian child must acquire if he is to survive on the face of the earth. The teachers of Indian children must, then, feel their fellowship with all humanity.

We constantly hear of the folly of attempting to make an Indian into a white man, and there is truth in the assertion. The Indian must live in and become a part of the white man's civilization. The general atmosphere of civilization breathed into the life of the Indian for generations must conduce to this fellowship with the world, but more important is the conscious training given through certain subjects of study. Especially is this true of every kind of trade work. The ability to supply to the public what the public needs establishes a bond of sympathy, and the Indian wheelwright or mason or electrician becomes an integral part of humanity with the satisfaction of humanity's wants, while the Indian girl rises into a new sphere of life with her successful production of the food and clothing of civilization.

The Hon. William T. Harris emphasizes the necessity of language as that instrument which makes possible human social organization. "The most practical knowledge of all, it will be admitted, is a knowledge of human nature—a knowledge that enables one to combine with his fellow men and to share with them the physical and spiritual wealth of the race."

Again, the Indian teacher should go into his work with some absorbing interest of his own—some hobby, some fad, if you will—for the inspiration of a teacher is his own interest. It may be the fossils of the plains, the flowers or birds of the mountains. It may be Sunday schools, or raising horses, or making roads. But no school life should come to a close before some intense personal interest is aroused.

The lack of professional training I regard as the greatest weakness among Indian teachers. If the teacher of white children needs to know the principles and aims of education, how much more does the Indian teacher need to know them, he who is to enter upon a much more difficult work.

But the professional training of the Indian teacher should include more than a knowledge of the principles and aims of education. You and I are born with an economic sense. That sense of money making, of getting on in the world has found deep root in all Americans. The Indian is without this economic sense. He must be taught to seize upon existing conditions and to use them to his own advantage. The Indian teacher must be the center of economic and social progress.

Practice teaching.—Under careful supervision with a maximum of responsibility. I wish to place the emphasis on these two words: Careful supervision and responsibility.

In the judgment of the committee on normal schools at the Los Angeles meeting last year, practice teaching under careful supervision ranks as the most valuable course in the professional training of teachers. While actual teaching contributes much to the theory of education, it also gives training in the application of knowledge. It is usually more difficult to apply knowledge than it is to acquire it; but, since practice in teaching does both, it is an especially valuable line of work. To assume the responsibility of a schoolroom is a powerful force in the development of a teacher. Familiarity with programmes, with good text-books, and with all the minor details of the schoolroom, are no slight aid; but responsibility transforms the careless, impertinent, sullen, impatient student into the careful, self-controlled teacher.

One of our Indian girls last year, who was notorious for her sulkiness, met her Waterloo in the practice room, where she was obliged to deal with her exact facsimile. What should she do with Susie? If Susie made a mistake she would just stand still and look as if she did not hear or see anybody in the world. The foresight and quick encouragement, the determined will necessary in dealing with Susie, the delight of success, actually changed this girl's entire demeanor, and the responsibility thrown upon her developed an undreamed-of strength, which will make her a most valuable teacher of her race.

But let us not think for a moment that practice teaching alone is sufficient. Practice teaching establishes right habits of the teaching art, but any plan of training which is founded on habit alone partakes of the merits and of the defects of the apprentice system. The apprentice becomes skilled in his art, but is apt to lose the power of personal initiative. Leaders in education as in any other sphere of human activity must have right habits of work, but they must also be masters of themselves and capable of directing their own powers at will. This is to be attained only through a knowledge of the principles of society and education.

In my opinion the function of the teacher of Indian schools is one on which the very lives of his pupils depend. It is the substitution of civilization for barbarism. That teacher alone can effect this work who goes into it with a spirit of service, with a conscious substitution of the ideals of civilizations for those of barbarism. This demands wisely chosen subject-matter, a knowledge of society, and of the laws of mind. It demands enthusiasm guided by the principles of psychology and sociology, and it involves the application of these principles under supervision. Teachers with this training will bring their people into a fellowship with the civilized world, and the Indian will thus become a valuable American citizen.

PRACTICAL METHODS IN INDIAN EDUCATION.

[Mr. JOHN SEGER, Superintendent, Colony, Okla.]

In my opinion, the only way to teach the Indian self-support and the value of property is to devise some plan whereby without special urging he may be induced to support himself by his own efforts.

I give you herewith a short history of my experiences with Indians and a brief outline of the plan we are at present following.

My first experiment originated through my proposing to three Indian boys at our school that if they would each milk a cow through the summer I would give them the calf which the cow had. Although they had never milked a cow in their lives, they agreed to do their best and were duly rewarded. This placed them in a conspicuous position among the other children as being owners of property, and it enabled me the next spring to get 10 boys to volunteer to raise corn. The agent thought the idea so unpromising that he said the boys might have all the corn they could raise.

The Indians then regarded all work as degrading, and these boys knew they would be taunted and ridiculed as squaws all through the season. Nevertheless they persevered and had great success with their crop. I marketed the corn for them and with the proceeds purchased 35 head of cattle, which I divided among them, branding each boy's cattle with a distinct brand, thus giving him an individual ownership.

The success of the boys naturally had its effect on the other children, and the next spring I had volunteers enough to undertake to raise 100 acres of corn, giving half of the crop to the Government for the use of the land. From this land we raised about 3,000 bushels of corn, and with the proceeds of the boys' share I bought 100 head of heifers. We were obliged to bring these cattle from a distance of 140 miles, and although the country for the whole distance was entirely wild and inhabited only by Indians, yet with three of these Indian boys we drove up the cattle, swimming them across rivers and watching them at night, occupying ten days in the journey.

When we arrived at the school the children manifested the most intense interest in the herd, and all who were receiving wages wanted to use it in the purchase of cattle for themselves. Even the girls caught the enthusiasm to become property owners. This spirit I encouraged, and allowed those who were earning wages to use a part of it each month in creating a fund with which to buy cattle. We worked along this line until our school herd numbered about 400 head.

It was not long before our success in this venture attracted the attention of the inspectors and eventually the Indian Office. The Government officials reasoned that if the school could raise cattle profitably, why not the Indians, and thus make them self-supporting. Following this up, they secured an appropriation to buy 400 head of cattle, to be issued to the adult Indians of the reservation. The agent, on learning of this, advised the Indian Office that it was impracticable for the Indians to engage at that time in the raising of cattle, as they were continually moving about, sometimes being absent on a buffalo hunt three months at a time. He therefore recommended that these 400 head of cattle be given to my school, which was done.

While I had control of the herd no white man had anything to do with their care, they being looked after altogether by Indian boys under my supervision. This I considered the very best education I could give them. The plan I had in view was eventually through this herd of cattle to make the schools of the agency self-supporting.

I also had in mind the establishing of a large pasture, which I proposed inclosing with a wire fence. Around this pasture I would locate young Indians as they married and settled down in life. They would be obliged to care for the fence and keep their cattle inside the pasture. As the care of their cattle would occupy but a portion

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of their time, I also included in my plan the allotting to each individual settling around the pasture land enough to make a small farm. As their ponies were unadapted to plowing the prairie sod, cattle might be taken from the herd and broken in as oxen. In preparation for this I had some oxen at the school which I trained the Indian boys to drive and handle.

At the time of my resignation from the school superintendency our herd consisted of 1,000 head. By careful breeding we had improved their grade to a degree far above the native Texan stock with which we began.

Almost from the very first the parents of the children manifested a deep interest in the success of the project, and encouraged and aided it in every possible way. A number of Indian chiefs made donations toward it, and a single Indian woman gave 50 head of cattle to the school, to be the property of her daughter, and her husband also gave a large number of ponies to the boys for use in caring for the herd. These and many other instances are evidence of what may be expected from the Indians once their ambition and emulation are aroused.

At our present institution in Oklahoma, the Seger Colony school, we are pursuing the same object of making it self-supporting, but now we have adopted the plan of stock raising and farming in conjunction, of which I shall speak later.

This school was started seven years ago, at which time 100 head of cattle were given us by the Government. These cattle cost $1,300, and for the last five years this small herd has supplied the school with over $1,000 worth of beef each year, besides proving a practical education for our boys. Our herd now numbers 141, of an excellent grade.

The main features of the plan I am at present endeavoring to carry out are as follows:

First. The land is divided into sections of perhaps 100 acres each, and upon each section four families are located, giving each about 25 acres. These four families thus form a group and are of mutual assistance to each other in their farm work. Upon locating they are required to sign a contract by which they agree to remain on their farms at least three years; to haul the lumber and build a suitable house on the farm; to keep at least one cow, a hog, and a small amount of poultry; to give half of their crops toward the support of the school, and that not more than one of the four shall be absent from home at a time, so that the others may look after his premises. Other restrictions tending to prevent the Indian from wasting his capital in the prodigal fashion so characteristic of him may be incorporated.

The Indians must earn the horses they need, but all implements necessary for conducting their farms are furnished by the school.

The first year the land is planted in cotton and the second year in wheat. When the cotton is well up cattle may be allowed to run in it without damage. The interval between the planting of the cotton and picking time is about three months, and during this period work is provided for them in some shop, so that they can make a living. When the cotton is ready to pick, the whole school assists. The crop sells for about 50 cents per pound, of which half goes to the family raising it and half to the school. The profits are invested in cattle, which is considered the very best investment, bringing on the average a return of 25 per cent on the capital. This is repeated at the end of each season, and in three years I estimate that each family will be worth $1,000 and be able to support itself. If they will allow me to write the agreement as to what they shall do, I am positive this result can be attained in every case. The cattle belonging to each family are held as security for the observance of their contract. In our colony at present we have over 70 per cent of the Indians in houses. It is a rare sight to see an Indian wearing a blanket. I wanted to take an Indian boy's picture as he looked a few years ago and as he looks now, and he would not think of having his picture taken with his legs bare; and I am so glad they feel that way.

In this connection also it may not be amiss to say a word regarding their religious and social development. There is a splendid field here for missionary work, and religious teaching is an element that is very much needed.

Some young men of the tribe, having been elected to leadership, came to me and asked my advice as to their course, saying they wanted to do what was best for their people. I told them that as long as I had been among them I had known of nothing that had kept them back so much as their religion. I said: "You have your sun dance and other dances, and you are apt to change again to some other kind of religion. The white people's religion has remained unchanged for thousands of years, and my advice to you would be to throw aside your heathen worship and become Christians." They replied: "We are perfectly ignorant and know nothing about the Christian religion." To this I said: "A man has come here to explain it to you. He will tell you everything about the Christian religion, the existence of

God, the birth of Christ, His crucifixion, and that He died for us. All of you who would learn about this religion and become Christians come over and give him your hand." The whole camp immediately came over and shook hands with him. Soon after they built a church, and have since built a parsonage. Already they have expended over $6,000 in this work.

An Indian clubhouse has also been built. The funds for this were raised at the Lake Mohonk Conference by the friends of Indian education, and turned over to Mr. Walter Roe, a nephew of E. P. Roe, the novelist. It is known as "The Lodge," and, in addition to tables with magazines, games, etc., it is fitted up with all the appliances for housekeeping. When a family come to visit, they must bring their own provisions and live and eat in a civilized manner. Other rooms are provided with cots, and the visiting Indians bring their bedding with them and put it down on these cots, thus doing away with camp life entirely. The Lodge also has bathrooms and everything necessary for cleanliness. When an Indian or an Indian family comes to stay at the Lodge, they must keep it neat while there and leave it in good condition. Mr. Roe receives a great deal of clothing, and he gives it to the old and young, but not to the middle class. To these he gives cloth and lets them make their own clothes.

Here also there is a sewing machine, and the Indians learn to use it in making their clothes. The result is that all the Indians dress in citizens' clothes, and they take great pride in imitating white children in dress.

Mr. Roe and his friends have undertaken to hire a matron for the Lodge, and have asked Mr. Andrew Carnegie for a donation. The lodge plan is excellently adapted for taking the Indian from camp life.

At every Indian school there should be a good hospital, and every girl who leaves school should know how to take care of the sick. Often they are 25 miles from a physician, and the girls ought to know how to give medicine and use hygienic means in caring for the sick. The boys will learn it by being treated in a hygienic way, and the whole family will also profit by the knowledge of the girls.

DRY-WEATHER FARMING.

[JOHN H. SEGER, superintendent Indian industrial school, Colony, Okla.]

We are adopting in our country what we call irrigating without water, or dry-weather farming. It is a new method that I have found by experience is practical; and it is practicable to raise crops in our country almost regardless of the season. The drought we have so long dreaded, that comes in certain months of the season, we are able to bridge over with this new process of farming. We take, for instance, a field which we wish to prepare in this way and we plough the field over, 4 inches deep. We follow up with a disk harrow, and we cross this as long as it is necessary to pulverize the ground. Then we take a small-tooth steel harrow and go over it until the ground is very mellow, to the depth of 4 inches. We then plow the field over again 8 inches deep, giving us 4 inches of unpulverized dirt. We use the same process in pulverizing this 4 inches that we did the first. Then we plow again the same field a foot deep, making another 4-inch layer unpulverized on top, which we pulverize in the same manner as before. We do this plowing in the fall, and we usually go over the field with a roller, just rolling it lightly over the surface. That is for making the surface even and preventing the wind, which sweeps over the ground in the winter and fall, from taking up the moisture.

In the spring we begin our cultivating by harrowing over the field with a steel-tooth harrow. Then we plant our corn and begin cultivating it with a harrow, and we keep up our cultivation through the season. We cultivate sufficiently often to prevent any weeds whatever from growing, and to keep the ground thoroughly pulverized on top. This ground dries out, sometimes an inch to an inch and a half deep on top, and becomes almost a complete mass of dust on top of the ground, which prevents the moisture from escaping from the ground beneath it. We call this a dust blanket.

We have found by this way of cultivating that we can raise a crop of corn in districts that are subject to droughts, like Oklahoma, where I live, almost any season. This process that I have just described is only to be gone through with once in three years. The fall following the cultivation by this process we generally put in rye or wheat, and we sow it about the 1st of October, and we drill it in between the rows with a 1-horse hose drill. The wheat will grow in this seed bed without depending upon any local rains. We have already retained moisture enough. Then through the winter the cornstalks that we leave standing prevent the high winds from drying the dirt around the roots of the wheat, and also prevent the dirt from being blown

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from around the roots, and also retain the snow that falls and prevents it from being blown off the ground. In that way we get all the moisture possible.

Now, after we have harvested this crop of wheat, we then plow perhaps 6 inches deep the next plowing time, and we pulverize that, the same as we did before. This ground is then ready for any rotation of crop that we wish to put in. The next plowing is to be done 12 inches deep again. In this way we maintain a mellow, pulverized seed bed a foot deep, which we have found will retain the moisture through the season.

Most of these dry countries—Oklahoma, Dakota, and western Nebraska—have rainfall enough during the year to raise a crop if we could distribute it through the season; and this method enables us to do so.

TUBERCULOSIS.

[Dr. HENRY R. WHEELER, Anadarko, Okla.]

The sputum of persons suffering from this disease dries where it falls, and rises again in the form of dust, to infect those who inhale it.

Improve the sanitary and hygienic conditions to lessen the prevalence of this disease. All rooms should be well ventilated, lighted, and heated, and kept scrupulously clean.

Overcrowding dormitories is one of the most potent causes favorable to lung disease. Buckets in dormitories should have placed in them one-half teacup of chloride of lime before retirement for the night, and should be removed the first thing in the morning, when bedding should be aired, rooms well ventilated, windows left open, and rooms locked for the day. Pupils should not be allowed to lounge on beds, and no meals should be served there, nor should the sick be allowed to stay. The occupants should not be permitted to sleep with shoes or clothing on. Matrons who habitually allow this should be discharged. All schools should have a sick room, quiet, and free from noisy visitors. The school physician should give regular talks to the pupils on modes of living that lessen the tendency to pulmonary ailments.

All tuberculosis patients should be isolated from the school. No spitting on floors should be tolerated. Cuspidores should have a strong solution of corrosive sublimate, 1 to 500, put into them. Bedding easily becomes contaminated, and should be frequently aired and washed. Pupils should not be allowed to sleep with their heads covered. The milk used at the school should be above suspicion, and the school herd should be examined by a veterinary once a year and all tubercular animals destroyed.

Every year the woodwork of the dormitories, and, if possible, of the whole school, should be painted, and walls and ceilings whitewashed. Window shades should be of washable material, and all floors should be frequently scrubbed with carbolized water or corrosive sublimate solution. Furniture should be varnished or painted.

One year is long enough to use a mattress in a sick room. All mattresses should be aired and sunned frequently. Comforts do not stand the wear of a laundry, and should be discarded and blankets should be used, airing and washing them frequently.

The habit of expanding the lungs often should be encouraged.

The physician should inspect the tepees, showing the camp Indians how those having consumption should spit in a tin can and bury or burn it. Show him that the table is more cleanly than the blanket to eat from; that a chair is cleaner than sitting on the ground; and a bedstead more conducive to health than a pallet on the ground, where one must breathe from a strata of air laden with microbes.

GOITRE.

[Dr. JOHN S. LINDLEY, Standing Rock, S. Dak.]

Dr. Lindley states that after an experience of eleven years among the Indians of the South, less than half a dozen cases of goitre applied to him for treatment, while in ten months among the Standing Rock Sioux Indians he has had 80 well-defined cases, all full-blood Indians, and 95 per cent females; that there are 50 or 60 cases unrecorded, and that probably 5 per cent of the tribe is afflicted with the disease. Further, that there is not an agency in the United States where goitre prevails to the extent that it does at Standing Rock, and that nowhere in the country can a like number of people be found with an equal percentage of cases among them. After carefully looking into the matter the doctor concludes that cases have applied for treatment only where the swelling interfered with respiration. He has corresponded with a number of physicians in different localities on the subject of the cause and

treatment of goitre, with the following result: That goitre is more prevalent in the North than in the South, and among females than among males; that it is found in localities where the water is hard, while an absence of the malady is noted where soft, pure water is to be had; that among the causes of goitre may be named unhygienic surroundings, poor food, and exposure to cold; that intermarriage exerts an influence, and drinking snow water is thought to produce the disease.

An operation sometimes proves beneficial, but there are so many dangers attending the removal of goitre that it makes one hesitate and exhaust the whole category of medicines before resorting to this procedure.

ANÆSTHESIA.

[Dr. GEORGE R. WESTFALL, Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Okla.]

I define anæsthesia to be a condition of the body, local or general, superinduced by disease or medicine, in which the subject is oblivious to all outward impressions, whether of pleasure or pain. Dr. Pearson, of Birmingham, England, is believed to have been the first physician to inhale the vapor of sulphuric ether for the production of anæsthesia, in 1785. To America belongs the honor of having first demonstrated to the world the successful use of sulphuric ether in operations. Dr. Morton etherized a patient for Dr. Warren to dissect a tumor from his neck at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Previous to Morton's discovery surgery was a dernier resort, and might almost be classed among the lost arts. When one contemplates an operation of former times (the subject lashed to the table and numerous assistants holding him immovable under the surgeon's knife) and then contrasts it with an operation of to-day (the patient sleeping peacefully throughout the ordeal, unconscious of suffering), he can not withhold, according to Dr. Morton, the highest tributes that were ever paid to a benefactor of mankind.

I shall consider anæsthesia under two heads, local and general. The local anæsthetics are cold, produced by freezing mixtures, equal parts of ice and salt, and the rapid evaporation of volatile substances, such as ether and rigoline, and the hydrochlorate of cocaine. Since the introduction of cocaine, freezing mixtures have been in a great measure discarded. Local anæthesia may be obtained in a remarkable degree by the judicious employment of the hydrochlorate of cocaine. The 1, 2, and 4 per cent solutions are the mixtures most frequently used. Applied to the cornea, conjunctiva, or any mucous surface, cocaine is rapidly absorbed, the capillaries are contracted, and the terminations of the sensory nerves paralyzed. Upon the unbroken integument it produces no effect whatever. Injected into the tissues it produces anæsthesia wherever it reaches, in bone, muscle, or the subcutaneous structures. Thrown into the substance of a nerve or its immediate vicinity, it is rapidly absorbed and produces anæsthesia in all parts in the range of distribution of the nerve trunk beyond the point of injection. The quantity which can be safely used has not yet been determined. Applied to the eye there is no danger of absorption of a quantity capable of doing harm.

Upon the mucous surface of the buccal cavity and pharynx several drams of a 4 per cent solution may be brushed in the course of an operation lasting an hour, for here the excess is washed off and diluted with the saliva, which, of course, should not be swallowed. Injected into the deeper tissues below the face and neck, from 20 to 30 minims of a 4 per cent solution should be the limit within at least one hour before the dose is repeated. The larger quantity should be used only in well-selected cases. Partial respiratory paralysis has occurred in several instances after the injection of 15 minims of a 4 per cent solution in the supraorbital region and other portions of the face. Artificial respiration was found necessary to resuscitate the patient. All injections about the face should be given with great caution. It is said that ether or chloroform should never be administered while a patient is under the influence of cocaine.

For the eye, drop 2 or 3 minims of a 4 per cent solution in this organ every four or five minutes until from twenty to thirty minutes have elapsed. For light work, such as the removal of a foreign body or touching the lids with bluestone, the smaller quantity will suffice. For cataract operations, iridectomy, etc., the anæsthesia should be more profound.

In the mouth, it will be sufficient to paint the part to be anæsthetized with a 4 per cent solution by means of a camel's-hair brush every two or three minutes for a half hour before and at intervals during the operation. In this way ulcers may be cauterized or limited incisions made with perfect insensibility, and by the employment of this agent any irritable condition of the mouth and throat may be relieved.

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Operations for cleft of the soft palate may be carried out with perfect anæsthesia by this method.

Corning, in minor surgical operations upon the extremities, has secured prolonged and perfect anæsthesia by injecting the fluid into the tissues of the part being anæsthetized, waiting from two to five minutes for absorption of the solution by the vessels, and then keeping the cocaine in the tissues by arresting the circulation by a rubber tourniquet applied between the injection and the heart. It is claimed for this method that amputations have been performed with perfect freedom from pain.

I have performed circumcision and evulsions of ingrowing nails under cocaine anæsthesia, with perfect immunity from suffering. Twenty or 30 minims of a 4 per cent solution should be distributed equally in the line of incision. A single puncture with a hypodermic needle will suffice to allow the fluid to be thrown over an area an inch in length, and the effect is so rapid that the second puncture can be made through the anæsthetized skin. The needle, after passing through the integument, travels along just beneath it to its full length; one or 2 minims are then forced out, the needle withdrawn a quarter or half inch, and a like quantity discharged. If a deep incision is required, the needle should be forced into the deeper tissues.

One advantage claimed for this method is that a smaller quantity of cocaine will produce a greater degree of anæsthesia, with less constitutional effect. When a large quantity of the solution is used, say 30 minims, the excess should be squeezed or pressed out of the tissues or washed out with the irrigator. As to the length of time for which a tourniquet may safely remain holding the parts beyond full of stagnant blood, operators most familiar with this method of producing anæsthesia claim that half an hour is the limit of safety, while others assert to have kept it applied for a much longer period of time. It is, however, not always necessary to entirely arrest the circulation of a part; for if the elastic be applied close behind the part to be incised, the superficial compression will retard the flow at this point, while the deeper vessels and remote capillaries are not materially interfered with. In minor operations upon the trunk, face, head, and neck, all authorities agree in the necessity for observing great precaution, for here the drug is carried directly to the center.

General anæsthetics.—Under this head we shall include nitrous-oxide gas, ether, and chloroform.

In minor operations, such as the extraction of a tooth, evulsion of ingrowing nails, and the opening of boils and abscesses, nitrous-oxide gas finds its best use. In this country Squibb's ether is the most extensively used. The mode in which the anæsthesia is most commonly secured is by inhalation. An inhaler can be easily improvised for giving ether by folding a towel or other material, covered with news or wrapping paper, in the shape of a cone and stuffing some loose material in the point of it to keep its shape and hold the anæsthetic. Certain preparatory measures should, when practicable, be taken before giving an anæsthetic. A laxative should be taken the night previous and an injection in the morning prior to giving the ether. All solid food should be withheld for several hours previous to the operation, and some whisky or brandy may be given with advantage just before beginning the inhalation. The patient's apprehensions should be quieted, the clothing loosened about the body, and chewing gum, false teeth, or any other foreign substance removed from the mouth. The subject should be told to hold up one arm, to breathe deeply, and assured that there is no danger attending the giving of the anæsthetic. Some surgeons advocate the giving of a hypodermic injection of morphine, especially to nervous and oversensitive subjects, twenty minutes to a half hour before beginning the inhalation. Perfect quiet should prevail in the operating room, and the patient should be impressed with the fact that the surgeon is master of his calling.

It will be found convenient to have the following articles at hand in case an accident should occur demanding their use: A good tenaculum or a pair of strong curved uterine dressing forceps for seizing the tongue, and a heavy curved needle, armed with a strong silk thread, for transfixing the same should it become necessary to keep the organ extended for any lengthy period of time; a hypodermic syringe charged with whisky; a mouth gag or wedged-shaped piece of wood or hard rubber for forcing open and keeping the jaws extended and preventing lacerations of the tongue; a tin basin for the patient to spit or vomit in; a slop pail; a sponge holder, and a dozen or more silk sponges for mopping out the fauces; extra basins for washing off the hands and cleansing the sponges, and an abundance of clean, sterilized water.

The person giving the anæsthetic should devote his entire attention to the patient, and closely watch the pulse and respiration. On the first manifestation of any untoward symptoms, the inhaler should be removed from the mouth and the anæsthetic suspended. Should symptoms of heart failure or suspension of respiration

occur, the window should be opened to admit an abundance of fresh air, the patient's head lowered by elevating the foot of the bed, and artificial respiration at once begun. Stimulants by hypodermic injections should not be overlooked, and a handkerchief, on which a few drops of nitrate of amyl have been dropped, held to the nose will often greatly facilitate the resuscitation of the patient. In severe cases the foot of the table should be elevated to an angle of 90° or more and maintained there until the respiration becomes natural. Cases have been reported in which the heart has ceased to beat and respiration was imperceptible, and by seizing the patient by the feet and holding the body perpendicular for a few moments, reanimation occurred. No matter how desperate the case, we should never despair of success and should not suspend systematic procedure until all hope has fled. An hour of suspended animation has been known to occur and yet recovery take place.

THE HEALTH OF THE INDIAN.

[Dr. C. C. WAINWRIGHT, San Jacinto, Cal.]

Upon the health of the Indian rests the whole superstructure of Indian education. Do Indians as a race compare favorably in health and vigor with their white neighbors? Can we take a child from the home of its nativity and justify the expenditure to place him on a plane of self-dependence with a well-founded hope that he will have vitality to carry him on to mature years? These are important questions, and I believe this can be done. Begin among the Indians where they live; arrange systematic work for every able-bodied adult; compel him to labor for his own benefit; make him feel his personal responsibility, and see to it that he accomplishes your intentions. If you thus establish the habit—yes, I repeat, the habit—of industry among the American Indians, you will then and there strike from them the fetters that bind them to so many degenerating customs. They and their children will be regenerated mentally, morally, and physically.

I desire to emphasize the possible blessings that will come to these people, and their children's children, through systematic manual labor. Work purifies the blood and is a preventive of disease.

I desire to call your attention to the promotion of children from reservation to nonreservation schools from the physician's point of view. The subject of climatic changes has occupied the attention of the medical world for a number of years, being recognized as a prominent factor in casting out disease, bridging over hereditary tendencies, and favoring the growth and development of youth. Therefore, I believe that children would expand better mentally and physically were they subjected to greater climatic changes. Children from the South should be educated in the North, and those from the colder regions should seek knowledge in the land of the orange and the vine.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

[Dr. J. G. BULLOCH, Cheyenne Agency, S. Dak.]

Sanitary conditions as existing at the present time are far in advance of those belonging to the past, for in the olden days such a thing as putting a stop to the progress of plague, cholera, scarlet fever, and other diseases was unheard of. But now our sanitary boards, of State and city, our Marine-Hospital Service, all check the advance of death, and the people, too, are being educated to know that it is a detriment for a child to have measles, diphtheria, and other diseases, since defective sight and hearing, weak lungs, and other ills result, often following the child through life and sending him to an early grave.

In order to minimize sickness, the sanitary conditions must be healthful, and absolute cleanliness in every department must be enforced. More precautions should be taken on reservations and at schools against letting refuse drain into drinking water. Too much attention can not be given to the subject of pure water for drinking purposes.

More careful attention should be paid to the care of vaults, stables, and all outhouses, which should be renovated frequently and whitewashed inside and out at least once a year, whitewash being an important factor in producing good sanitary conditions. Rain and drinking water tanks should be cleaned at least once annually. The lakes and ponds near should receive careful attention. In a word, everything with which the child comes in contact should be kept scrupulously clean. All floors should be sprinkled before being swept, since diseases are often transmitted in the dust that rises. Weekly baths and good drainage should be enforced.

After illness in a school or home the room where the patient lay ill should be thoroughly disinfected, blankets washed, pillows and mattresses sunned, furniture

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washed, and sulphur burned in the room. The keeping of provisions in the tepees is a great cause of sickness among the camp Indians.

Visiting Indians often prove fertile sources of infection, and a certificate of health should be given by the agent and physician to all Indians who wish to visit another reservation. No agent should allow visiting Indians on any reservation who have not brought such a health certificate. Severe cases of scrofula and all tuberculosis should be isolated at the schools, nor should the Indians so afflicted be permitted to live with the well Indians The aged and infirm should be carefully looked after on each reservation.

KINDERGARTEN WORK.

[Miss BLANCHE FINLEY, Hampton, Va.]

The kindergarten might correctly be called an awakening school, for much that is gained from the home life by the child of the developed races is missed by a great majority of the Indian children.

Often our children of 5 and 6 are unable to enunciate clearly enough to be understood, frequently unable to speak a word of English. They possess little, if any, of the creative spirit. We find it wise, therefore, to take in younger children than is necessary, as a rule, in other races.

The first year to be like a home.—The first year we give, as nearly as possible, what the child would get in a well-ordered home The year's work centers around our large family of dolls, who must be frequently washed and dressed, and whose house and tools demand regular care.

On Monday the miniature washtubs and boards are brought into play. The dolls' clothes and bedding and a discreet number of lunch napkins are rubbed and rinsed and hung on lines across the window.

The next morning they are sprinkled, ironed, and folded away in the trunk made for them by the older children. The aim is not infant prodigies in the art of laundry work, but the cultivation of a work spirit[1] in the most unrestrained, happy way.

No attempt to teach form or numbers with gifts.—No attempt is made to teach color, form, and number with the first three or four kindergarten gifts that are used. The bright balls are used as balls to be freely rolled and tossed and swung; all that is learned of form and color is by observation. The blocks of the third and fourth gifts, both enlarged and of regular size, are used for free and suggested building, mostly suggestive at first[1]; for instance, nailing with the lightest hammers pieces of soft wood into simple furniture, as an oblong piece of wood to a cube, making a chair.[2] These take the place of the more formal occupations of card sewing, weaving, paper folding, and parquetry, and, particularly in the furniture, supply much-needed toys.

The sand table, with its tools and dishes, has a place in each day's programme.

Songs not paramount.—Teaching of songs is not paramount; those of few and simple words are occasionally taught. Stories and pictures are used most freely. The sense games and finger plays and rhythmic games of skipping, hopping, running, etc., to piano music have been found of special value in the development of the child in question.[3]

By the second year in kindergarten the child is ready for little housekeeping duties, which take the place somewhat, though not entirely, of the doll work. Each little one has a chair to dust, or plants to water, or a room in the doll house to care for, or similar work. The duties are assigned for two weeks, perhaps, and then changes are made.

Making sheets, blankets, furniture, etc.—These children make doll sheets and blankets, cotton scrapbooks, assorting forms, sizes, and colors. A great deal of mailing and gardening are among the occupations given.[4]

Creative and skill games are added to the sense and rhythmic games.

Now the older or third-year children are well prepared to do more progressive sewing, basket weaving, braided lamp mats, to nail prepared pieces of wood into more elaborate doll furniture, seed boxes, bird houses, and little wagons.[5]

[1] I can not too strongly emphasize the necessity of cultivating this spirit in Indian children.

[2] Many pieces of doll furniture, seed boxes, willow baskets, and other toys can be manufactured in kindergarten by the thoughtful and ingenious teacher's direction.

[3] I should like to see this carried out, not neglecting patriotic songs. Singing is often carried to excess.

[4] I can not too strongly emphasize the advisability of following these ideas.

[5] This fits the child for the future life in building his house, mending his wagon, etc.

The value of the domestic work.—Nor has the domestic work lost its value and interest for these children. Wash day is greeted with the enthusiasm of the first year, and much pride is taken in doing alone the "hard" housekeeping duties.

The gardening has become quite scientific; now we can water with a rake and have raised and sold vegetables enough to buy tools.[1] Thus the child gets a fair start in accuracy, responsibility, ambition and ideas; and the primary comes fresh and full of interest to meet the demands of growth.

Our child knows nothing of the geometrical side of the gifts; he has not known the tablets, sticks, and rings, but he has watched the work of the sun, wind, and rain in his garden.[2] He knows where the grasshopper and cricket live, he has seen the birds build and brood in the bird house of his own making, and he listens eagerly for the morning song, "Sweetys' here, sweetys' here." He has, in short, some of the knowledge of the "The Barefoot Boy," and he goes at work with a will and independence.

It is the fair, true start that gives the child of any race the surest chance of reaching the goal. This goal being self-support and independence.

THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

[Miss MARTHA JEWETT SHERMAN, Hampton Va

Language is but the expression of one's thoughts, and the teaching of English should not be a teaching of words for the sake of words themselves, but of words as the medium of interchange of thought.

First of all we should give our pupils something to think about. The plan that the English teacher should always follow should lead her continuously to ask: "What new experience can I put into the lives of my pupils, what new thought can I awaken in their minds, and how shall I lead them to express it?"

Language or grammar is not a separate study by itself, but is, or should be, a part of every other lesson. The importance of correlation, making one study explain and illustrate another, can not be overestimated. If, for example, there are on hand an English exercise on the use of capitals, and a geography lesson on the mountains of the Western States, instead of dictating a set of sentences from some grammar, let the teacher make a set embodying the facts she wishes the class to remember from their geography lesson. She will thus give double time and strength to the latter subject without robbing the English work. Let a composition be also written on the Pacific highlands; the time and thought expended in mastering the facts for recitation will be so much added to the preparation of the English lesson.

An English lesson is not necessarily a written exercise. In the history of the race it is the spoken word that leads the way. The same is true of the individual. How important, then, the training of the child in right habits of speech. Every recitation should be an English lesson, no matter what the subject may be. In the case of the Indian pupil this is especially needful, for, owing to his natural reticence and the fact that he is trying to recite in a foreign language, he needs all the practice possible. First of all, he should be encouraged to express himself freely. The teacher should see that he fully understands what he is trying to recite. If an error of speech is made she should correct it, but not in a way to make him self-conscious and fearful ever after of making a mistake. If he needs a word or an expression she should supply it. Oral work of this kind should be so frequent that the pupil will forget to be shy and reserved as it becomes easy and natural for him to express himself. Not until the child can express his thoughts orally should he be required to write it, and not even then should he make the attempt until certain mechanical difficulties are removed. The teacher should make a list of words whose spelling is liable to give him trouble, and have them mastered before writing. She should also call his attention to the words requiring the use of capitals, and has, of course, in the oral exercise, corrected his errors of speech.

From the first there should be a daily drill in putting on paper or slate what the child has learned in his other studies. He should do this so frequently that talking on paper will be to him as natural a mode of expression as speaking with the lips. "No day without a line" would be a good motto for all teachers.

The student should be taught not only to think, but to think logically. Questions on a given subject should be so arranged as to draw out a connected series of answers, which, when written, will form a logical, orderly composition. A little later the pupil should be taught to make simple outlines for his composition and to follow them as he writes.

[1] Vegetables can be raised in every school and sold to inculcate ideas of making and saving money.

[2] Children are taught practical gardening, extending operations to the yard.

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Encourage the Indian pupil to express his thought. Only thus will the sensitive Indian girl venture to express herself freely. Mistakes, however, should not be passed over, yet would it not be well to correct them positively rather than negatively? to say, "You should say it thus," rather than, "You should not say it in that way." The pupil says, for example, "The roots grows downward." Instead of exclaiming "That is wrong," let the teacher explain the use of the "s" form of the verb, and illustrate by a score or more of sentences. The principle will then be impressed upon the child's mind, and for himself he will see that his own sentence was wrong.

RAPID IMPROVEMENT IN LITERARY WORK OF INDIAN CHILDREN WHO HAVE HAD INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

[Prof. O. H. Bakeless, Carlisle, Pa.]

Industrial training, as a term used in connection with Indian education, has of necessity a broader signification than the term usually implies to the educator.

It always has to do with practical life as distinct from mere theory; the doing in addition to the knowing; "the training of the hand, the eye, the brain to work in unison; the training of the whole child that his inward powers may act effectively through fit instruments upon his external surroundings," and these in turn react upon his soul.

Taken, as our pupils usually are, from the life, customs, and conditions several stages below the white race in development, industrial training for them must be modified somewhat from the above ideal.

For them it must include also the attempt, at least, to build onto his mental furnishing that experience of home and home life that the white child has imbibed unconsciously from infancy and is never conscious of not knowing. This is more than teaching the child to work, to farm, to keep house, to make garments, to give a trade or manual dexterity, quickness of eye, or alertness of mind; for many of these the Indian has in a crude way already attained. This means unseating an old life, with its mental attitudes and habits, its preferences and prejudices, that go strongly with every human being's early experiences; all this then to be replaced by new types of experience or readjusted to blend and coalesce with the new ideas.

The industrial training of the Indian school under the various instructors from matron to farmer gives the duties of the American home as nearly as can be found in institution life, the industries of the house, the farm, the garden, and the occupations attendant upon these. It takes the direction of the more common trades, occupations, and handicrafts that the Englishman in his much-lauded civilized communities finds essential to his comfort and remunerative to the worker.

The Indian child needs, in addition to those things which enable him to found and sustain by toil the civilized home for which he is being trained, a fixing of the power of forethought, planning for to-morrow as well as to-day; habits of economy, perseverance under adverse conditions, rightly called "the courage of civilization;" habits of industry, and patient application.

To all this the work of the schoolroom must be superadded, and yet in a sense subordinated, thus implying that labor is the corner stone of progress and intellectual training a means of making it effective. Literary training is only a means, then, not an end.

The fact that intelligent parents of half-breed children clamor to get their children into Government schools attests to the recognized merits of the system. The development is healthy and all-embracing, giving stimulus to all sides of the child, not inviting the paralyzing effects of the school, in which bookwork and the lighter pursuits are lauded above all others as eminently respectable, while a distaste is fostered for toil. Here labor is respectable and respected, and the developed power to think makes it easier and pleasanter.

The system recognizes in the Indian adult student "the body of the man" and in some directions at least "the mind of the child." The system meets the need of both.

The outlook for the Indian as a man, a woman, has never been brighter, and the effort for their education and enlightenment has not been in vain.

NUMBER AND FORM WORK.

[Mary Griffith Richards, Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.]

The child must get sense experience first. Numbers have no meaning unless they have some connection with objects of interest. By making comparisons he becomes acquainted with things.

The play element should be gratified, and the teacher should work to promote growth.

Physical activity should be directed into line with manual training.

It is good training in English to make the child tell what he does. A patriotic celebration leads to the making of a flag; a picture should have a frame; Christmas gifts, valentines, etc., give the children abundant opportunity to do many things. They should first have a clear picture of what they are to make, either in their minds or drawn on the board.

Do not mind mistakes; let the child grow. Have many forms and sizes for comparison. Never give numerals as unmeaning, empty sounds. The drawing of objects and plastic representation leads to the discovery of number.

HARMONY IN OUR SCHOOLS.

[Supt. Thomas W. Potter, Chemawa, Oreg.]

The success of any institution or enterprise depends upon the united efforts of all connected therewith; and capable management of the same must embrace the ability to harmoniously direct the various forces engaged so as to prevent friction and discord. We all know how difficult it is for an Indian school, small or large, to thrive where there is a lack of harmony among the employees and where troublesome and disloyal cliques abound. The dangerous germs of disloyalty, fault-finding, jealousy, gossiping, and mischief-making are deadly to the unfortunate institution where located, and most disastrous in their effects; such a school must succumb. Yet we know that humanity is too weak for perfect harmony to be expected.

It is easier to say "And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us" than it is to do so. But it should be the aim of every superintendent and employee in the service to remove inharmonious conditions and apply the Golden Rule to every day's work. If we superintendents would all treat our employees as we would like them to treat us, and if all employees would be as loyal and faithful to their superintendents as they would wish others to be to them, if in similar positions, school troubles would almost cease to be. If we wish to have harmony prevail in the school, we must destroy all selfishness and work together for the best interests of all.

Superintendents sometimes cause discord and break up peaceful conditions by treating their subordinates in a tyrannical and overbearing manner and without proper respect and consideration. Others may lack tact in the handling of employees of different dispositions. Little differences and misunderstandings will of necessity arise from time to time, even in the best-regulated schools, and these should be settled in their incipiency. These little troubles must not be allowed to grow. We must root them out, as they are cancerous in their nature and will soon destroy the school. The great majority of employees can work along harmoniously together if each will do his or her part faithfully and unselfishly.

Peace and harmony will prevail in that school where the superintendent has no confidants among his employees, treats each and all with the same degree of respect and consideration, and endeavors, to the best of his judgment and ability, to be just and kind to all, and where employees will strive to attend strictly to business and be loyal and obedient to the head of the school, having one main thought in view—the advancement of their respective departments and the success of their school. Where such employees and superintendents are associated together little imaginary differences soon disappear, and the machinery of the school, not being clogged, works with thorough system and perfect smoothness.

The effect of this harmony is soon reflected in the happy faces of the pupils, and the benefit to them is great. Where peace, contentment, and good will reign the best work is done and the best results are attained.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE NEW INDIAN.

[Mrs. Jessie W. Cook, Carlisle, Pa.]

The change from the old to the new Indian has been so gradual that we have only half appreciated it, until of a sudden we look back over our reservation experience of twenty, ten, even five years, and it is with a start that we see the "old," like the point of perspective, vanishing at the horizon.

Twenty years ago there were whole tribes that knew no English, lived in tepees, hardly knew the meaning of the word school, stalked about in blanket and G string, and looked with mingled amusement, scorn, and fear upon the strange customs of the white man. To-day these tribes contain scarcely a family that can not communicate with English-speaking travelers, is not fastened down to one spot by a log

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house, has not one or more children away at school, and does not wear civilization's garb.

All workers in the Indian service will acknowledge that in spite of some demoralizing influences there are noble qualities existing in the Indian nature which are showing up bravely, both on and off the reservation. There is not one field of labor in the United States that is not open to an Indian who proves himself able to work in it.

Prejudice against the race is melting slowly away. The little child in the Indian home learns from the day school a small fraction of the customs and manners belonging to the "mysterious beyond" which lies outside the reservation. English words stir into being vague ideas, which grow as the child goes to the reservation boarding school, and when away from the reservation he has freedom to go into the families of white people; then, in addition to the knowledge he has gained from books and from the rudiments of trade furnished by the school, comes actual contact, in which he educates as well as receives education, and the public is amazed to find courtesy, fidelity, and gentleness where it expected rudeness, savagery, and treachery.

The football and baseball teams and the bands and mandolin clubs have brought these truths before the nation at large, but the quiet workers have done as much to fasten the truths; and the world is ready to accept—nay, has accepted—the Indian without question, as far as regards the color of his skin, wherever he proves his equality.

Opportunities for self-support are few on the reservation. When we look back to our own young manhood and womanhood do we not see that only as we were sent out, away from home, forced to a knowledge of the business world, compelled to take care of ourselves, did we become self-supporting? It is nonsense to talk of their condition as a happier one before than after education comes to them. It is impossible to escape the cares and sorrows of mature life. They meet them best who are best trained to meet them. There is but one way—education, which includes actual contact—and it is this way the Indian must walk if he is to be able to take his place with the white man. I make an emphatic appeal to you, my fellow-workers, to single out pupils of ability and get them out. Place them in schools where trades are taught, in the lower rounds of business houses to work up, in schools and colleges; wherever others are learning they should go.

The outlook for the "new Indian" is full of promise, but it is indeed out, not in, and it rests with us very largely whether he gets into the roads that are open in every direction.

THE FIELD MATRON'S WORK.

[Mrs. Lida W. Quimby, Puyallup, Wash.]

The Government did wisely when it inaugurated field matrons' work. Theirs to supplement all school and missionary work; to visit the sick and aged; theirs to advise, direct, encourage, and teach all who desire to learn; to visit from house to house, trying to induce wage earning and quicken the indolent pulse of self-indulgence to activity for higher things; to awaken the soul and create a desire for better living. The field matron often kneels by the bedside of the dying, to make the last hours of some soul peaceful, and prays "Our Father" in simple, true, unsectarian faith; the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man and Christ's teaching are wide enough to cover all sects and be a law and consolation to all people and nations. There is no surer way to become acquainted with the character of individuals than to live with them.

In working to uplift the Indians the horizon is often darkened by superstition and swept by storm clouds of race prejudice and tribal influences.

The matron goes out to her work strong in her faith that education will cure all ills of a degenerate race, but experience teaches that neither education nor culture regenerates man. The soul must be awakened, the desire must be created, and education, will power, and physical health are but helps in the work. The affections are a controlling influence in determining the trend of a man's life. A field matron, if she be wise and discriminating, soon learns consideration for the old Indians, whose faults are deeply rooted and ineradicable, and whose antagonisms must be overcome by kindness. The confidence of the old Indians must be won before a field matron can meet with any encouraging appreciation.

Between the homes of our ancestors of to-day and one hundred years ago the contrast is marked, but the improvement was not reached in a single bound. The methods of teaching practiced with the whites bring like results with Indians. Courage is needed to condemn wrong practices; patience is needed to bring persistence of purpose; generosity is needed, as talk must be backed up by deeds and proved by practical acts.

Field matrons have done this during the past three years in one far western agency. The Fanny Paddock Memorial Hospital has received into its finely equipped quarters and cared for poor and penniless reservation Indians. The White Shield Home has provided a refuge for seven erring, friendless girls, and been a power for help in the beginning of a new life. "The Sheltering Arms" and "Mrs. Woolsey's Babies' Home" have opened wide their doors to Indian babies out in the pitiless world. For the first time in the history of these people have these things been done in the city of Tacoma.

The first time in the history of these people have homes of wealth and culture been offered to Indian girls as wage-earners and made a demand for their services an established fact. It has been no easy task. It needed Major Pratt's example and splendid success to give courage to the undertaking. Ninety-five per cent of the Indian girls placed in service as housemaids during my service as field matron have given entire satisfaction. Much of the credit is due Superintendent Hart, who, as acting agent, gave every assistance which his official position warranted, thus evidencing his unselfish interest in the welfare of the Indian girls on the reservation as well as in the school.

It is to be most devoutly wished that the Government make it obligatory on superintendents and agents to encourage the outing system of wage-earning for young Indians—for girls and women, who are in school years beyond the time when school is a necessity to them, or are leading idle lives on reservations—where a little urging on the part of agents would influence them to take positions as wage-earners. It is a grievous mistake for anyone in authority to discourage the efforts of an Indian at all disposed to earn his living outside of Government schools and reservations. I am glad to say that I think instances are rare where agents and superintendents are not actively in favor of getting Indians out of school and into wage-earning positions of responsibility; yet I have known some.

The untaught child of nature is plastic and easily influenced under the spell of environment. White teachers, example, and school life quickly transform the character of Indian youth.

The purpose of the Government in supporting field matrons, housekeepers, and reservation boarding schools is to equip the young Indians with a practical knowledge of the elements of domestic science, as well as elementary book learning. The training in boarding schools should fit the pupil for domestic life, for work in the home after leaving school. To sweep a floor, cook a meal, or make a garment is the training the Indian girl needs most, rather than stress upon the literary studies.

The farm, with its "chores," the farm and garden, the carpenter shop, and the everyday detail of boarding-school work correspond to the tasks that are predestined to enter into the lives of every child in school. Home and home-making is the impelling power of life. The regular employees of schools and the systematic detail of work serve, if properly conducted, to carry on industrial training and prepare Indian youth for home life. When schools send out carefully trained pupils, carefully kept homes will be the logical result.

I can not too strongly urge the importance of more thorough industrial training. It is the key to every door of success open to the Indian to-day. It is the corner stone to his prosperity and happiness. It is too late to impart it to the old Indian, but it is the ripe hour for the inauguration of a new policy for the young. It is the purpose of the Government, our best schools indorse it, our Indian parents wish it, and the facilities are not lacking in any moderately equipped boarding school for its partial accomplishment. The bakery can be as fairly used to teach the making of small batches of sweet bread as big batches of sour bread. The laundry furnishes the facilities for hand washing in simple fashion, and having more conveniences should not be a detriment to using less. The sewing room surely requires no extra help to systematize and classify to practical teaching. The farms have all that the necessity requires, and model machinery will not be a part of the outfit in the home of the Indian for years to come. Primitive life, with little to do with, is what our western Indian schools are to provide instruction for. The great mass of western Indians are destined to work out the problem of life in the narrow field of labor in the primitive homes.

I beg that I be not misunderstood. I do not undervalue higher education or scientific training, nor do I cheapen the value of education in its most finished form. Polish, culture, accomplishments, the graces of mind and body, are of inestimable worth, but before we seek those things let us lay the foundation wisely of useful habits, of thrift and perseverance, and, as an eminent educator has said, "On this industrial education will grow habits of work, economy, ownership in property, a bank account, and in future generations classical and professional education, moral and religious strength, and the wealth that brings leisure and opportunity for the

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enjoyment of literature and the fine arts." We need the examples of Carlisle, and Haskell, and Hampton, and others. Chemawa and others are of the West, we need them as well as we need those of the East. We need the advanced manual training they give and the skill acquired by the learning of trades.

This year of 1900 opens with a promise of a golden harvest. Never in the history of Indian work have the prospects of success been better, have the greatness of the work and the efficiency of our leaders been so appreciated. Our honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, W. A. Jones, has the courage of his convictions, based on a wide experience, backed by the faith and trust of a nation. Our beloved superintendent of Indian education, Miss Reel, unites experience and education with a woman's intuition and comprehensive knowledge of Indian needs.

With harmony and loyalty to our cause why may not 1900 mark a golden era in the history of Indian education? The past three years have been golden ones in the inauguration of better methods in our frontier schools. Hope begins to gain courage and promise. The future seems bright. But let us not forget that—

> The bird of time has but a little time to flutter, and
> The bird is on the wing.

WHAT IS THE RELATION OF THE INDIAN OF THE PRESENT DECADE TO THE INDIAN OF THE FUTURE?

[Dr. H. B. Frissell, Hampton Institute, Virginia.]

There are some advantages in being at a distance from the Indian question. Sometimes one sees things in a different light when at a distance. In order to discuss the question, "What is the relation of the Indian of the present decade to the Indian of the future?" it is very important that we should know something of the Indian of the present in order that we may have slight knowledge of what the Indian of the future will be. The Indian of the present is very different in different places. Thus we have with us this morning representatives of Indians who are still in the blanket, who are leading uncivilized lives and who have very little idea of what it means to be a civilized being. There are others who come from reservations where the Indian lives upon his own land and has a comfortable home. There are certain things which might be said of all Indians so far as I have seen them. I have had at Hampton representatives of almost every tribe. As a race the Indians are people of the child races. They have the characteristics of childhood, and in looking forward to their future I believe we should teach them to labor in order that they may be brought to manhood. So in a general way I should say that the Indian of the present is in his childhood, and what we as the Indian educators are endeavoring to do is to bring him to his manhood.

What are the characteristics of child races? One of the first characteristics of childhood is that children do not know very much about work. This is true of the Indian, that he has not learned very much about the necessity and the dignity of labor. The Indian, being the first settler of the soil, seems to think that he has certain privileges, and one of these is his exemption from labor. Now I need not say that no race can amount to anything until there is created in it some respect for labor, for the work of the hand. Whether it is the white, black, or the red race, it seems to me that we have to deal with this problem, and we should impress upon them the moral value of work.

My illustrious predecessor, Major Armstrong, who lived in the Sandwich Islands, learned in his childhood some lessons along that line which have been of the greatest value to the people of this country. He saw those people gathering in God's houses for worship and yet going home where the father, mother, and children were huddled together in one-room houses, where they lived in perfect idleness. He realized then that no race could amount to anything that lived in that way, and the thought with which he came to this country, and which he gave to the whole work among the races of this country, was as to the absolute necessity of labor. In other words, in order that a race might be elevated it must labor. With all of the Anglo-Saxon races labor is known to be a necessity, but the truth of the matter is that neither the Indian nor the negro race has come to look upon labor as a necessity.

We are coming as a country to deal very largely with this great problem, and it seems to me of vital importance that it should be impressed upon all nations that no progress can be made until they learn to work with their hands and learn to have a regard for the dignity of labor. The Hampton school has sent down some pictures here which it is sending to Paris, and I would be very glad if some of you would call at the Charleston Hotel and examine these pictures, as they illustrate what can be done in the way of teaching these people how to love labor.

In our kindergarten it was just as easy to commence with the children and interest and teach them to wash in the washtub and to iron on the ironing board as it is to teach them games. We take the young people out to the farm and give them a little hoe and rake, and they enjoy working in the soil. We commence with children of four or five or six years of age and train them in the dignity and necessity of labor. This is what we ought to do. We should create in them the working habit. This is very necessary and important. A man who does not learn to work and love work is not one who is going to accomplish anything in this world, and no race that does not learn that lesson will make any progress in this world, for the Good Book says we must work out our own salvation.

The Indian should learn to farm and till the soil. The Indian of the future is to live in the country, and he should find his comfort and happiness in the flowers, the trees, the rivers, and all nature.

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REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT MOHAVE, ARIZ.

FORT MOHAVE, ARIZ., *July 25, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herein my annual report of the Fort Mohave Indian School for the fiscal year 1900.

The school year opened very pleasantly. The pupils, all of whom had been permitted to return to their homes during vacation, were promptly returned September 1—the beginning of the school term.

The new building (boys' dormitory or home), finished at the close of last year, but not occupied until this, has been, as I predicted in my last annual report, a source of greatest good for the boys. It has been a great comfort to me to see these pupils, under the guidance of an employee, gathered together for the first time in their lives around a pleasant fireside, in well-lighted sitting rooms, reading, playing games, and engaged in refined social intercourse, instead of shivering around the sheltered sides of buildings, as heretofore has been the custom, waiting to be called up to meals or schoolrooms, then returning to their desolate lives until the next call. The development of true manhood, self-respect, and all the elements which constitute a good, strong, well-rounded character, has been marvelous.

I regret that the fire which occurred April 25, 1900, destroyed the girls' building, much property, and compelled me to take the boys' building for the girls—thus placing these pupils in the same desolate and forlorn condition as formerly, from which I had worked so long and earnestly to rescue them.

Attendance.—The maximum enrollment for the year is 165. Average attendance between 150 and 160—the highest ever reached by the school.

Deportment.—The deportment of pupils has been exemplary. The discipline excellent. A marked advancement has been made. Runaways have been very infrequent, and not one has occurred among the Mohave girls. English is practically the only language of the school. I consider this change of language the greatest achievement accomplished for the school during its existence. Much credit is due all my employees for their earnest and persistent cooperation in this line, without which nothing could have been accomplished.

Schoolroom work.—This work has maintained its former excellent standard. Much progress has been made in expression, the correct use of the English language, distinct articulation, and audible speaking. Five of the girls, under the efficient teaching of Mr. Walker, principal teacher, have taken lessons upon the piano. They have made good progress, and show that Mohave girls possess much musical talent. The pieces played by them at the closing exercises were very well executed.

Industrial work.—In all lines this has been very satisfactory. The farm and garden has never done so well as now. We have had an abundance of apricots for the pupils; will have all the grapes and fresh vegetables they can eat, while the table has been well supplied all the year with many varieties of vegetables which grow in the winter season. The new irrigating plant, which is a perfect success, has added much to this result; but much credit is due the farmer, not only for his labor, but energetic teaching of pupils and Indians to let things alone.

While all industrial work has been well done, I think especial mention is due the cook for superior excellence in her department. The cleanliness and neatness of the dining-room and kitchen work and the excellence of the food prepared has been extraordinary.

Health.—Much severe sickness has occurred at the school this year. Typhoid fever was brought into the school by one of the pupils from the railroad camps at the beginning of the year. Many pupils contracted this dread disease and many others typhoid pneumonia. A great many lingered at the point of death for weeks, and were saved only by careful nursing, the devoted attention and fidelity of the physician, Dr. Callahan, who was most tireless and faithful in his

attendance, frequently sitting up days and nights together, without rest, watching critical patients. I can not too highly commend his faithfulness and careful attention of the sick.

Improvements installed during year.—A fine system of sewerage and waterworks has been put in, including automatic flush-tank closets for the entire school. A large water tank, a centrifugal irrigating pump have been added since my last report. All of these improvements are giving good service. If the new waterworks had not been in successful operation I fully believe that the whole plant would have been destroyed at the recent fire.

Improvements needed.—A girls' home, which can be erected at a probable cost of $15,000, and a four-room school building, costing $20,000, are absolute necessities, the girls' building having been completely destroyed by fire April 25, 1900, thus leaving the school without quarters or schoolrooms for the pupils.

Change of policy.—The pupils of this school will be kept all through the vacation. I have been very much dissatisfied with their conduct while at their homes during the vacation months, and believe that this move, while it will entail much labor upon myself and school force, is a movement in the right direction, and will do more for the pupils than years of teaching under the present régime.

Needs of the Indians.—I can not refrain from again calling your attention to the needs of these Indians. As stated so often in my reports, these Indians are cheerful and happy in disposition, industrious in their habits, and if small homes were given them and an irrigating plant, costing perhaps $10,000, put in, and a number of light wagons and harnesses given to them, they would readily adapt themselves to civilized pursuits and soon become good, self-respecting citizens. They are already self-supporting.

Employees.—The employees of the school have been faithful, energetic, and entirely harmonious during the entire year.

School band.—This feature of the school life has been remarkably successful, the interest great, and the progress rapid. The band, baseball practice, and games have been great factors in developing manhood in the boys, a source of infinite pleasure to them, and has greatly attached them to the school life.

Transfers.—These Indians are very much prejudiced against their children being transferred from their homes to other schools. Much friction has been occasioned by my attempts to comply with your requests in this direction. This friction has been caused in a great measure by the pernicious meddling of a couple of missionaries stationed at Needles, Cal., whose misguided efforts are all exerted to hinder the progress of the Indians and keep them in their present degraded condition.

Our school has been honored by visits from many officials during the past year.

Thanking you for the courtesies of the past year, I am,

Very respectfully,

JNO. J. MCKOIN,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT KEAMS CANYON, ARIZ.

HOPI TRAINING SCHOOL,
Keams Canyon, Ariz., September 1, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the Hopi Training School and the Hopi Reservation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Hopi Training School.—This school is situated in Keams Canyon, Ariz., in the southeastern part of the Hopi Reservation, and is 80 miles north of Holbrook, Ariz., the nearest railroad station. The road to Holbrook is a very sandy one, requiring five days to make the trip to this place with a good team and no load. Usually it takes a freighter from ten to fourteen days to make the trip, hauling from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds to 4 horses or mules. There are three mails per week, carried by Navaho Indians on ponies. There is no stage run between this place and Holbrook, as is thought by some. The livery men at Holbrook usually charge from $20 to $30 to make a trip with passengers.

Site.—After visiting every place on the reservation that would in any sense be suitable for a school plant, and after studying the subject thoroughly and without bias or influence or interest save that of a desire to serve the good of the Hopi people to the best of my ability, I am forced to state that the present site is decidedly the best and most suitable one to be chosen on the reservation.

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Under date of August 22, 1900, I requested authority to expend a sum not exceeding $1,635 to change the course of a large arroyo which is near the buildings and which sometimes overflows and floods the buildings, and to build two diverting walls or levees, in order to keep the water within bounds. This frequent overflowing of this arroyo has been the only objection to the present site, and if authority is granted for this expenditure that objection will be successfully overcome. The subject of a suitable site for a new plant has been the theme of several communications to your office, and I feel that the subject has been fully covered in those communications.

It has been stated that the present plant is practically worthless as it stands, except that some of the buildings might be utilized for warehouses and stables if the new plant is built on the present site. The greater part of the buildings were built here for wool sheds before they passed into the hands of the Government, the place being an Indian trading post for many years. Of the abundance of the purest water supply, and of a beautiful row of shade trees through the grounds, your office has cognizance.

Attendance at school.—The enrollment during the fiscal year 1900 at the Hopi Training School was 129, and the average attendance, 123. The capacity of the school being only 73, the crowded condition of the school will readily be seen. The difference between the enrollment and the average attendance is accounted for by the transfer of pupils to Albuquerque and the return to their homes of several sick pupils. This latter condition would not have existed only for the crowded condition of the sleeping and sitting rooms, and from the fact that there is no place at present to isolate pupils suffering from disease. Not one pupil died, however, in spite of the unfavorable sanitary conditions. The enrollment and attendance could have been largely increased over the above figures had the school been of sufficient capacity to accommodate them. By a comparison of the average attendance of the fiscal year 1899 with the fiscal year 1900, it will be seen that the latter is an increase of more than 50 per cent over the former.

Runaways.—During the first months of the school there were several runaways among the smaller boys, owing to the fact that their homes were so close and that they were a little homesick. In every case these pupils were returned and mild punishment administered. The runaways soon ceased, and all became docile, contented, and happy, notwithstanding the poor condition of every department of the school.

School farm and garden.—Owing to the large arroyo mentioned above flowing through the school farm and grounds, and a lack of facilities to collect and utilize the water supply, the farm and garden do not produce much of a supply for school consumption. However, quite a nice little garden is now growing, and when the children return to school they will have a variety of small vegetables to use upon the school table.

The larger boys are given a small plot of ground each year and the seeds to plant the same. They take a great pride in these little garden plats, but owing to the fact that vacation comes in the midst of the gardening season and the boy must return to his home, little can be accomplished. However, a willingness to help themselves is shown in this work, which gives a keynote to the solving of the Hopi problem, in that individual effort and individual property instead of a tribal effort and a tribal property is the proper one.

The farmer sowed about 10 acres of oats last spring, but the dryness of the past summer cut the crop short and the entire field was used for pasturing. The soil of the canyon is very fertile, and all that is necessary to raise a large amount of forage and enough garden supplies for the school is the facility to utilize the water supply.

Industrial departments.—The boys are taught farming and gardening, the proper care of live stock, laundering, and cooking. The girls are taught laundering, cooking, sewing, and good housekeeping. The children make great progress in all these lines of work, most of them being able in a short time to perform these duties in workmanlike style, and the girls especially learn quickly to make excellent bread, and to cut out and fit and sew properly any kind of dress.

Schoolroom work.—Very satisfactory progress has been made in all departments of school work. The Hopi children are quick to learn and exceptionally easy to control, seldom giving trouble when teachers are kind but firm with them. The children have been taught vocal music and have made wonderful progress in this branch. The children love music so well that nothing could be introduced into the school that would create more interest or which would afford more wholesome amusement and culture than the introduction of a school band. An interesting feature of the school work during the past year was the monthly entertainments given by the children. They take great pleasure and interest in the preparing of these entertainments, the last of which was pronounced very creditable to them by all who were present.

Needs of the school.—An entire new plant is much needed, and should be of at least 150 capacity. Unless new buildings can be had very soon, the boys' dormitory which was built last fall must have a new tin roof as it is at present covered with dirt, and the snows and rains of the fall and winter will render it unhabitable. During the last spring the boys had to be moved out of the building on this account, sleeping anywhere and everywhere about the plant. The new bathroom is in the same condition and must be roofed. Some of the employees' quarters need repairing and enlarging, as in one instance two employees are compelled to occupy one room of only 11 by 15 feet.

Hopi Reservation.—This reservation is situated in the northeastern part of Arizona, and lies south and west of the Navaho Reservation. The greater part of the reservation is a veritable arid waste.

Farming.—It is the wonder of everyone who visits this reservation how these people make enough to sustain life, but they do in a way. They plant in the valleys and dry washes; they dig down into the earth with sharp sticks until moisture is reached, which is at a depth of from 18 to 24 inches, and plant in these holes. When it is time for the seeds to come up most of the sand is taken away, and the tender plant is protected from the hot sun and sand storms by means of rocks placed around it. Each man's farm consists of 1 to 5 acres. Corn, beans, pumpkins, watermelons, and muskmelons are grown. There are orchards of peaches and apricots, and when the young fruit is not frozen in the spring there is an abundance; however, there has been very little of these fruits the last two years. When the fruit is killed the Hopis take it very hard, thinking it a great calamity sent on them.

Homes.—These Indians live in villages on the mesas. These villages are 7 in number, on 4 mesas. In my annual report last year I spoke at some length of the height of these mesas; the necessary amount of labor for these people to get their farm products, wood, and water up to their homes; how impossible it is to keep the villages clean; the saving of labor and advantage in every respect in having these people live in the valleys, and how they are wedded to their mesa homes.

There are a few families living in the valley, and 15 more have been influenced to build walls for houses and have promised to live in them when the Government furnishes roofing, floors, doors, etc. A great many more may be induced to do the same when they see how much better it is for them. Under date of August 22, 1900, I asked for material to finish the 15 houses spoken of above.

The field matrons have done all that was possible for them to do in the way of teaching the Indians cleanliness and how to cut out and make garments—have the women to go down to the spring and wash on certain days and on other days to sew; but for lack of sufficient water and soap and material for garments a great deal could not be accomplished. The greatest move toward civilizing these Indians would be to get them down from the mesas.

Mission work.—There are two missionaries on the reservation, Miss Mabel Collins and Rev. H. R. Voth, located, respectively, at the middle mesa and Oraibi, the most western mesa. These are doing good work, instructing the people in proper habits of living, morality, etc., cooperating in every respect with the day school teachers at these villages and with the superintendent.

Day schools.—There are three of these schools, viz, Polacca, Toriva, and Oraibi, located, respectively, at first mesa, second mesa, and fourth mesa. The enrollment of these schools during the year was 189 and the average attendance 166. They were under the management of efficient teachers, who deserve much credit for the splendid success of the schools. With the improvements allowed for the Toriva School, but not yet made, this school promises to be one of phenomenal success.

Blue Canyon School.—This is a boarding school, and the children who attend it are Navaho. The average attendance during the year was 35, almost twice the capacity of the school. The employees of this school deserve much praise for its successful management.

Hostiles.—Quite a large per cent of the inhabitants of the second, third, and Oraibi mesas are hostile to the schools and to all efforts to civilize them. A few of these were induced to send their children to school last year, and I think more will do so this year. The hostiles are a very serious drawback to the progress of civilization, not only refusing to send their children to school but by severe criticism preventing others from sending to school and in other ways making the progress they should make. These should be forced to send their children to school. When the hostiles are let strictly alone to carry on their ancient and heathenish customs they give no trouble.

Crime and trespassing.—One Navaho was fined six months at hard work for burglary, having broken into the dwelling house of Thomas V. Keam, the Indian trader of this place, and stolen a few dollars' worth of jewelry. About the same

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time this burglary was committed the store of the above trader was entered, but the offender could not be apprehended. There have been several other offenses of a trivial nature.

The Hopi are a very submissive and law-abiding people and seldom give any trouble save when the Navaho, who are domineering and aggressive, seek to impose on them. The Navaho have been allowed to encroach upon the Hopi Reservation for years, taking possession of the best watering places, best farming and best pasture land, and a great deal of trouble grows out of this. It should not be tolerated for a day. I have done something in the way of teaching these Navaho to respect the rights of others, and hope to do more this year.

The Navaho is a born gambler, wasting his time and energy and property over the gaming table. The Hopi heretofore have not gambled much, but have been gradually acquiring the habit. The trading posts were a favorite resort for these bad people; but about Christmas, 1899, I issued an order forbidding gambling at the trading posts, and this order has since been extended to the entire reservation. If this office meets with the proper support from traders and employees, gambling will soon become of such ill repute that a speedy end will be put to the pernicious habit.

Indian court.—April, 1900, an Indian court was organized. Three of the best Indians were chosen to act as judges. This court tries all offenses coming under the head of "Indian offenses." The effect upon the people has been salutary, tending to suppress petty thieving, cattle and horse stealing, and trespass of the farming and grazing lands both among the Hopi and the Navaho, and to lead the stronger to respect the rights of the weaker.

Census.—A complete census of the reservation taken during the month of June, 1900, shows a population of 1,832 Hopi and 1,826 Navaho.

Pottery diggers.—Considerable trouble and irritation has been caused by unauthorized persons who have come upon the reservation for the purpose of excavating among the ancient ruins and burial places of the Indians. Early in the present year instruction was given from your office that parties should receive specific authority from proper officials before any excavating or even presence on the reservation would be allowed. I have enforced this order much to the disgust of these trespassing self-styled scientists.

Dr. A. Hrdlicka, representing the National Museum of New York, and a Mr. Owen, representing the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago, have been pleasant and courteous visitors during the year. Both these gentlemen pursued their respective researches with the good will of your office and mine, and had the courtesy of the reservation, because they came with proper credentials and the courtesy of well bred gentlemen.

Improvements.—During the year considerable improvement in the way of building has been made. A boys' dormitory, 32 by 60, has been built, together with a bath house, fitted up with tub and shower baths, and additions to both laundry and kitchen. Water has also been piped from springs directly into the kitchen, laundry, and the three sitting rooms of the children; also the lavatories. A good but not a perfect sewerage, tapping all the lavatories, the kitchen, and laundry, was built of stone with Indian labor. The entire lot of work was done with only $135 expense for doors and windows and lime, etc., all the labor being performed by employees and Indians who were working for wagons, stoves, and harness which were issued to them.

Roads.—During the year, 15 miles of new road were made from this school to the first mesa and about 5 miles of road around the second mesa were repaired and broadened. A new road leading from the mission cottage to the second mesa school is nearly completed with Indian labor, wagons being able to pass already. This has been a difficult piece of work owing to the extremely stony, precipitous places which had to be crossed. This road will shorten the distance to the school about 5 miles.

Employees.—Fairly good harmony has existed among the employees. Some friction has occurred, mainly due to misunderstanding and a few very long and wagging tongues. The superintendent desires to thank his employees for loyalty and efficient services.

Thanking your office for the uniform courtesy with which I and my work have been treated, I am,

Very respectfully,

CHARLES E. BURTON,
Superintendent and Acting United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, HOPI RESERVATION.

JULY 1, 1900.

SIR: As I but recently have been appointed to this place, I shall confine my report to a few general observations and recommendations.

From my predecessor's records I find that there were no cases of serious sickness among the school children during the year.

I have visited the different villages several times, and find that the old Indians are generally quite willing to receive the services of the Government physician. There seems to be but little sickness among the old Indians, but the death rate among the small children is very great. This condition will continue in spite of medical aid, until the parents become wise enough to realize that a baby can not digest everything it can swallow, and that a naked child can not successfully withstand a temperature that makes its father don a blanket.

The most urgent need of the school from a sanitary view is a greater amount of dormitory space. While there may be no serious outbreaks of sickness that may be attributed to the overcrowded condition of the sleeping rooms, yet there are various affections of the skin and diseases of the eye that would not appear if the proper amount of dormitory space were available, and any children who are predisposed to tuberculosis are thus rendered more susceptible to the encroachments of this disease.

As soon as possible some suitable building should be provided in which sick children can be isolated and given special care.

I would recommend that the physician be allowed a regular detail from the larger children to act as nurses and receive practical instruction in the general care of the sick, and in giving baths, preparing special foods, giving medicine, and dressing slight wounds.

A hospital near one of the villages (preferably first mesa), in which the sick could be properly cared for by a competent nurse is badly needed, and until funds are available for such purpose a suitable building could probably be rented.

Yours, very respectfully,

TOM G. MCHUGH, *Physician.*

CHARLES E. BURTON,
Superintendent Hopi Training School.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON, EAST MESA, HOPI RESERVATION.

KEAMS CANYON, ARIZ., *August 17, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report as field matron among the Hopi Indians.

In the course of my 669 visits, besides numerous sick calls, I have always found them anxious to accept counsel and advice and in sickness taking the remedies given. Especial interest was taken in spring house cleaning, whitewashing, the scrubbing of floors and burning of refuse, and otherwise placing their surroundings in a hygienic condition. Pictures and curtains have been placed in a number of homes. Six houses for poultry were built under my directions. I induced the men to clean out their springs, thereby improving the condition of their limited water supply.

There are in all about 100 women and girls under my charge. These I divided into classes, in order to improve the facilities for instruction, in addition to those received in their homes. The women have improved in bread making, cooking, and general economy. More than 1,500 yeast cakes have been made. I furnish the potatoes and hops. The women are grinding the meal in their primitive fashion, which demonstrates the fact that they will adopt the more civilized method if given a chance.

The washhouse, although conducted under difficulties, has been a great help, the women coming to wash, iron, and bathe themselves and children.

The class in sewing has made over 700 garments, the greater part from their own material, 30 quilts have been made, two of which were made by returned schoolgirls.

The Indians, in my humble opinion, are slowly improving.

I wish to thank Superintendent Burton and Dr. McKee for helpful suggestions.

Very respectfully,

SARAH E. ABBOTT,
Field Matron, East Mesa, Hopi Reservation.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through the United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PHOENIX, ARIZ.

PHOENIX, ARIZ., *July 11, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of this school for the fiscal year 1900.

Phoenix is situated in the beautiful Salt River Valley of Arizona and the Indian school is just 3 miles north of the city. The location is admirable because of the surrounding object lessons of splendid civilization and social life and the nearness to thousands of the Indian race.

The school was established in October 1891. Its capacity is now 600, with an enrollment of about 700. The additional 100 are carried as outing pupils, i. e., pupils working in families.

The school plant consists of about 30 buildings, large and conveniently arranged. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and the ever-green lawns and trees combine most harmoniously with the ever-blue of this southern sky.

The year has been one full of hard work and expansion. The many improvements in progress and in contemplation at the close of the last fiscal year have been successfully completed, and the school is now a splendidly equipped institution.

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Literary department.—Our literary department has always been persistently aggressive under our able principal and her corps of worthy assistants. From the kindergarten to the grammar grades industry and intelligence strive to meet the needs of eager and hungry constituents, and through awakened ambition attempt to lead to higher and better things.

Commercial department.—The commercial course has been started but a few months, and is considered a very important branch of our work. This course follows the completion of the ninth year of regular school work, and is so comprehensive that a holder of a diploma should be competent to fill successfully any position ordinarily filled by a graduate of any business college. It is not the aim, however, merely to fit the Indian boys and girls for positions in stores and offices, but rather to equip them for taking care of their own property and interests.

Manual training department.—With the completion of our manual training building we have been able to place our industrial department on an educative basis. The theory of the work is taught by drawings and intelligent lectures, thus raising the standard from the drudgery of constant striving to satisfy the economic needs of the school to the dignity of thoughtful comprehension. The pupils are no longer mere apprentices; they are students. They not only have use for their hands but their brains are stimulated and active. Their hands are just as busy and more skillful, while their brains are over striving to save time and material, thus adding to the sum of human usefulness and value.

The following trades are taught: Agriculture, baking, blacksmithing, cabinetmaking, carpentry, dairying, engineering, farming, gardening (including landscape), harness and shoemaking, masonry, onyx manufacture and stone cutting, painting, printing, sewing, tailoring, wagonmaking, and cooking.

Possibly the most important industry established is that of domestic science, which teaches the theory and practice of cooking and housekeeping. Regular courses are established in this work, and it is obligatory upon every girl to graduate from this course, and also that of sewing, before diplomas are given them from the literary department. I am very happy to state that the pupils do not look upon this branch of work as drudgery, but they are very fond of it and eager to enter the classes and to learn everything possible.

A school paper called the Native American has been established during the year, and is a source of much profit to our pupils in various ways, besides being an educational factor of great importance in bringing the whites to a realizing sense of the real Indian—his abilities and ambitions.

Besides issuing this weekly news letter the printing office has recently completed an elegant catalogue descriptive of the school work, which has been distributed very generally throughout the service. The work on the catalogue was all done at the school, the cover design being a creation of the art teacher, Miss Freddie A. Hough.

The last Congress made an appropriation for building an auditorium, which will be erected during the present year. This, with the construction of a new hospital, which we hope to get soon, will make the Phoenix School a completely and splendidly equipped plant throughout.

As usual, the office has been most liberal and generous, and I thank you.

Very respectfully,

S. M. McCowan, *Superintendent.*

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT BIDWELL, CAL.

Fort Bidwell, Cal., *August 27, 1900.*

Sir: I have the honor to submit the third annual report of the Fort Bidwell school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

School plant.—The school is located on the former military reservation, consisting of 3,078.85 acres, about 200 acres of which are under fence, 120 are in pasture, 60 in farm and garden, 20 in school grounds, barn lots, etc. The greater part of the remainder is mountain timber land, covered with a luxuriant growth of pine, fir, cedar, and juniper.

Buildings.—The plant consists of superintendent's residence, three dwellings (employees), physician's office, sewing room, boys' building, girls' building, laundry and drying room, commissary, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, gymnasium, granary, dairy barn, stable, carriage and implement house, girls' bath house, boys' bath house, butcher shop, bakery, and a good system of waterworks, the supply being sufficient for the school. With the exception of the need of a few repairs and a new coat of paint, the buildings are in good condition.

Attendance.—The enrollment has not been as great as was expected. The most of the Paiute of school age living in the vicinity of the school came in during September and October; the Pit River did not bring any of their children until December. The largest attendance was during the month of March, the average being 51.

Classroom work.—The progress made in this department has been satisfactory, considering the disadvantage of having all the pupils in one room. With only one teacher, it was impossible to give each pupil the individual instruction it should have had. However, the advancement made was very encouraging.

Vocal music has been one of the leading features of the evening hour and was of much benefit to the pupils, many of them learning to read by following the lines of the song.

The pupils are very fond of music; some of them have considerable talent in that line. A number of the boys are quite proficient with the harmonica, and easily learn to play a song or instrumental music they have heard. The Kimball piano furnished the school has been of great benefit.

Appropriate exercises were held on Thanksgiving, Christmas, Washington's Birthday, and Easter Sunday. A very creditable closing entertainment was given by the pupils on the evening of June 20.

Industries.—The larger pupils were divided in regular classes, details changed monthly. The girls were detailed to the four departments, housekeeping, sewing, cooking, and laundering, where they made considerable progress. The boys were required to care for their building, including the schoolroom. Each boy made his own bed. A regular detail, under the supervision of the matron, sweeps, mops, and cares for the dormitories, sitting rooms, lavatory, and play room.

The farmer and carpenter, with the assistance of the boys, repaired the fences and stock corrals, moved and remodeled the blacksmith shop, built 1,200 feet of board walks, moved the boys' bath house, laid new pipes from the warm spring to the boys' bath house, girls' building, and boys' building, putting spray pipes in both the girls' and boys' lavatories, and a hydrant in the laundry; also extended the cold-water pipe to the laundry. They also repaired the irrigating ditch and built 400 feet of flume, 12 by 18 inches, besides sawing and splitting 250 cords of wood and cultivating the farm and garden.

Products of farm and garden.—Sixty tons oat hay, 20 bushels sweet corn, 30 bushels pop corn, 300 bushels potatoes, 5 bushels turnips, 30 bushels onions, 20 bushels beans, 200 melons, 200 squash, 500 cabbage, 50 bushels beets, 50 bushels rhubarb, 20 bushels tomatoes, besides an abundance of lettuce, radishes, pease, parsley, horse-radish, cauliflower, collards, and cucumbers.

Stock.—The stock belonging to the school consists of 4 horses and 14 cattle. Two of the horses and 4 of the cows were purchased during the year.

Health.—A number of the pupils had German measles, whooping cough, and la grippe, none of which proved fatal. One death occurred during the year from pneumonia.

Conclusion.—The official visit of Supervisor M. F. Holland was much appreciated by the school force. The employees have worked harmoniously for the success of the school.

I desire to thank the Commissioner and the Indian Office for consideration and kind treatment during the year.

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 Training School, Cal., *July 30, 1900.*

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of the Fort Yuma School and Agency.

SCHOOL.

The conditions of the school, when I took charge last October, were peculiar and, to me, embarrassing. Though a Government school, it had for fourteen years been under the management of the Sisters of St. Joseph, all of this time, too, under one superintendent. It is needless to say that they had stamped their character upon the whole school, and that their religion permeated all their work. That these sisters could leave and their places be filled under the civil-service

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rules without disturbance could not be hoped for. That the whole policy of an administration that had become so firmly established, in fact, the very character of the school itself, could be changed without friction, could not be expected. We were embarrassed, too, by not having at any time in the year a full corps of employees. Another very discouraging feature was the lack of room and the cramped condition in certain quarters, caused by the burning of two buildings a year ago.

Now, with an efficient, though not yet full, corps of employees, the change of policy effected, most of the friction overcome, buildings in process of erection, the coming year gives promise of much good, solid work, and many visible results of substantial improvement.

Schoolroom work needs relief by the addition of another teacher. We have so many small children that can not be put on the working force that our schoolrooms are overcrowded. A kindergartner is much needed for these small children.

Industrial work for the boys should be greatly improved. The shoe shop is doing good work, and gives employment to a few boys who become efficient workmen. A harness shop should be added in connection with the shoe shop. In the carpenter shop a few boys learn something about the use of tools. They are engaged mostly in making repairs and there is no chance to learn the trade. Our great need is irrigation, that the boys may be given instruction in farming and gardening. We have the land most favorably situated, and a small appropriation (compared with the cost elsewhere) will give us abundant water. Irrigation is the salvation of the Yumas, and it should begin at the school.

For the girls the facilities for industrial work are fairly good, and beneficial results are apparent.

Transfers.—At the close of the school year 4 boys and 4 girls were transferred to Phoenix, also 1 boy to Carlisle. This is the first time any Yuma girls have been transferred to another school. Other pupils were anxious to go and were prepared to do so, but consent of parents could not be obtained.

A better average could be maintained were we not so close to the Mexican line. When the boys run away from school they can, in a few hours, be in Mexico, where they have relatives who feed them so long as they care to remain, and whence it is impossible to force them back. There are many small bands of Indians living in Arizona on no reservation. Some means ought to be provided for gathering the children of these Indians into some school.

RESERVATION.

The Yuma Reservation was dissevered from the Mission Tule River Consolidated Agency on January 1, 1900, and the duties of Indian agent were devolved upon the superintendent of the Fort Yuma Training School. It is a mystery to those best acquainted with the Yuma to know how they manage to live on what they have. There is no doubt that many of the old people suffer at times. Some of them have comfortable shacks built of poles and covered with reeds and mud. A few have beds, cook stoves, tables, chairs, dishes, etc; others have nothing but a brush shed as a protection from the sun and wind. They sit, eat, and sleep on the ground. They wear little clothing in winter and less in summer.

The outlook for the adult Indians is anything but bright. Though their land is fertile, for lack of water, properly distributed, most of it at present is useless. Though the people are industrious (for Indians), there is very little remunerative work that they are capable of doing. Though they have for years been at peace with the whites, for lack of other occupation they are continually quarreling among themselves. Though they have for many years been under an agent, they have been left practically to themselves. Though they have often been told what the law is, they have not been made to obey it, until they have acquired a contempt for all authority. Though the Government expects allegiance from them, they complain that it gives them nothing in return. Though they are asked to give up their medicine men, a physician is not provided, neither are they able to hire one or to buy medicine. In the past there has been little incentive, little chance for improvement. They were placed upon an unproductive reservation, without aid or encouragement of any kind, and allowed to live the best way they could, which has been a very poor way. I hope the future may bring them something. They are good Indians and deserve more consideration than they get.

The annual overflow of the Colorado River is expected in June. This year it was less than usual. When the water subsides, the Indians do a little planting. So fertile is the soil and so warm the climate, that fairly good crops of certain kinds could be raised in this way if the people had tools and knew how to use them. But when it is an everyday battle to procure a living, it can not be expected that they will buy plows and other implements that they have never been taught to use. As it is, some of them raise small crops of grain and melons, but not enough for a living.

With irrigation I feel certain that these Indians would not only make a good living but would progress. Until this can be accomplished, if an agency farmer could be provided, a few plows, harrows, etc., be supplied to loan to the Indians, and some wire for fencing furnished, it would do much to ameliorate their condition, give them a more friendly feeling toward the Government, and help prepare them for their work when they do get irrigation.

An agency physician is greatly needed. The Indians apply to me for medicine, but as I seldom know what to give, I must turn them away. This causes disappointment and hard feeling toward the Government. I am told that the Indians often beg for medicine of the druggists in Yuma. A comparatively small amount in addition to that paid the contract physician for the school would procure his services for the adult Indians also.

The Mexican Indians furnish a refuge for runaway schoolboys, and in turn visit the Yuma and live upon their scanty store. These Indians are in every way lower than the Yuma. They are drunkards; the Yuma are not. Their children have never been to school, and no attempt has been made to civilize the adults; hence their influence is wholly bad. Could some way be found to stop this intercourse it would be of great advantage to the Yuma.

Thanking you for the consideration shown me in my work,

I am, sir, yours, very respectfully,

JOHN S. SPEAR,
Superintendent and Acting Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GREENVILLE, CAL.

GREENVILLE, CAL., *July 26, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report for the year ending June 30, 1900, as follows:

The attendance during the year has not been as large as I had expected, for reasons hereafter mentioned, although there has been a steady increase in attendance during the year. The average for July, 35; for June, 68. Pupils who live near are allowed to go home for one or two months during vacation.

Every boy in the school over 10 years of age can find work during vacation at from 50 cents to $1.25 per day, and I am glad to say that the boys are anxious to work and give satisfaction to the farmers of the vicinity by whom they are generally employed. As we have no school farm nor shops, there is little that can be done during the vacation months in the way of industrial work for boys.

Health.—During the nine years that I have been connected with this school I have never known of there being so much sickness among the Indians of this locality as during the past year. Three pupils have died in the school, and two others who are sick may not recover. The death rate at the camps has been something dreadful. One Indian family lost seven children, another six, and another four. In this valley alone twenty children and five adults have died during the year. Whooping cough, measles, scarlet fever, and consumption were the principal causes of death. This sickness among the outside Indians has made it necessary to be very careful about accepting new pupils and at the same time has so frightened the parents that many of them are unwilling to allow their children to attend school.

The schoolroom work has been very satisfactory. Mrs. Paine is, I think, a very successful teacher. Miss Pope, kindergartner, has been very painstaking with a large class of pupils, devoting one-half day to the kindergarten work and one-half day to primary study. The results of combining the methods of these two departments have proven very satisfactory. The kindergarten pupils are the pride of our school. We took a class of ten to assist in a recent church entertainment at Greenville, and their recitations and motion songs proved a revelation to the people there of the excellence of the work being done at this school, and the children carried off the honors of the occasion.

Industrial training.—I have, with the limited facilities which the school now affords, endeavored to make industrial training more of a special feature than heretofore.

The girls have received careful and practical training under Mrs. Emma L. Trubody, who is a very efficient employee. The dresses, aprons, and underwear manufactured by the girls would be creditable to similar training of white pupils in any institution. Mrs. Ament, matron, has had during the winter a large class

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of girls in fancy work, in quilting, rug making, crocheting, and embroidery. Some of the pieces of embroidery have been sold by the girls for two and three dollars each. One of the girls has been offered steady employment at embroidery work.

The industrial teacher, Mr. Trubody, has during the last few months been giving regular instruction in carpenter work to quite a large class of boys, but our "shop" is altogether too limited in size and equipment to render it possible to accomplish much in this direction, although the boys like the work and manifest considerable aptitude for it as far as we have been able to go.

A small piece of hillside land has been cleared of stumps and stones by the boys and planted to a kitchen garden. The experiment has proven successful beyond expectation, and during the last fortnight the children have enjoyed an abundance of the finest of green corn, peas, beans, cucumbers, etc. Now that the completion of our waterworks plant has rendered the garden an assured fact, we hope to increase the area of ground cultivated and render gardening one of the features of our industrial work hereafter. This garden has also already proven an object lesson to some of the older Indians, who are preparing to conduct water onto hillside ground heretofore considered by them as worthless and to cultivate it for gardens of their own.

With a view of practically demonstrating the utility of the power afforded by our waterworks plant, a temporary water wheel was built and put in operation by the industrial teacher. It is now regularly used to operate the washing machine in the laundry, and a large quantity of limbs, etc., were cut into wood this spring by attaching the wheel to a circular saw.

A small dynamo was also obtained with private funds and used experimentally in lighting, and for a period of over two months furnished eight 16-candlepower lights in the school building. These small beginnings have served to demonstrate what can be done with our waterpower plant. It would seem that, in the interest of greater safety, economy, and efficiency, a 100-light electric plant for lighting the school and grounds should be added to the present equipment.

The school is now connected by a telephone line, constructed at private expense, with Greenville, 4 miles distant.

The school was officially visited during the year by Supervisor Holland, who made some valuable suggestions in regard to the work and management of the school, which I have endeavored to carry out as far as possible.

Thanking your office for kind consideration during the year,

I am, yours, respectfully,

EDWARD N. AMENT,
Superintendent Greenville Indian Industrial School.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PERRIS, CAL.

INDIAN SCHOOL, PERRIS, CAL., *August 7, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the Perris School for the fiscal year 1900, viz:

The work of the school has progressed along the usual lines. General home life has been emphasized, and we see a marked improvement in that line each year. The girls take more interest and develop much ability to manage household affairs. Their training at the school, together with advantages given them through our outing system, which is now assuming rather extensive proportions, is showing decided results.

The boys have received instruction in carpentering, cabinetmaking, shoemaking, blacksmithing, and care of cows and horses. An attempt has been made to teach farming, but no progress was obtainable, as we have no irrigating water nor arable land. A number of our boys, however, have secured places upon ranches and have done well. Some have permanent places, while others are employed only through harvesting, fruit, and summer season. Our outing is gradually bringing the Indians in contact with the best white element of California.

The literary departments have made commendable progress. I desire especially to make favorable comment upon the excellent work, untiring interest, and management of the principal teacher, Miss Clara D. Allen. The school societies have been well kept up, especially the more advanced society, every member of same apparently taking great interest through the year.

I may say, too, that our musical department is a source of great pride. The brass band of boys and mandolin and guitar club of girls are very popular and much sought after in California.

During a street fair held at Riverside April last for two weeks our musical aggregations took active part, which, together with an extensive exhibit of class work of all kinds as well as industrial (the exhibit occupying a booth 10 by 40 feet), was a great attraction for the thousands of visitors, and I may say proved to be the most interesting feature of many good features.

Arrangements have been made for the band and mandolin and guitar club and a large exhibit of pupils' work to be taken to the California State fair, to be held at Sacramento during September. It is also arranged to spend a few days at San Francisco.

By such means as above mentioned the Indians of California are rapidly securing recognition, and a widespread willingness is apparent to give them a helping hand and a fair show.

While every effort has been brought to bear to get our children in contact with the white people and much success is being met with in that line, yet our unfortunate and isolated location, without water, arable land, or neighbors, renders our work exceedingly difficult and discouraging. But as we have an appropriation for the erection of a large school at Riverside (secured after a long-fought and hard battle), the pupils as well as all concerned are feeling very enthusiastic and jubilant. Riverside Valley and city is certainly one of the prettiest and most suitable places for an Indian industrial school in the United States.

The health of the school has been very good; no deaths. Early in the year an epidemic of measles broke out; yet, owing to the untiring work of our nurse, Mrs. Kant, who took every precaution under direction of the physician, the hundred or more cases recovered without leaving any serious results. Owing to our wind-swept location upon a barren plain, several cases of pneumonia developed, yet all recovered nicely.

I desire to express my sincere appreciation to the office for the exertion of its strength and support in the uphill work and success obtained to secure facilities for education of the Indian in southern California, as well as for its sound direction in the management of my school.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARWOOD HALL, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., *August 27, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my tenth annual report of the Grand Junction Training School, being the report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Inasmuch as the location and condition of the buildings on the grounds at this time is identical as to location as set forth in my report of a year ago, and the ice plant now in process of construction is the only building added, I could only repeat my report of last year on this topic except by stating that the ice plant is a small frame building 18 by 33, one story, 110 feet due west of the girls' dormitory.

Industrial work.—In the main this work has been well done. Along the lines of industrial work I have made a departure that has given me results of such marked character that I outline it that other superintendents may give it a trial. I have devoted the study hour on Wednesday evening of each week to industrial training by calling upon the heads of the industrial departments to go before the classes, first, with such utensils, implements, or tools of their several departments as are easily movable and give object lessons, giving names, uses and spellings, passing from room to room in rotation until the set of objects in use, was made familiar to the pupils. At the suggestion of the principal teacher some of the older classes were taken to visit less easily movable articles, where names and uses of the several parts were noted and afterwards used as spelling lessons and as illustrations in drawing classes.

Literary work.—In the schoolrooms the work of the year has been unusually well done, considering all of the grades, and visiting superiors for whose judgment I entertain the highest respect have assured me that two of my teachers were the best of their kind in the service. Our literary work has been improved during the past year by the circulating library. Nothing has shown our need of reading rooms as this has. Pupils are found in the most unexpected secluded places reading, and it is certainly with pleasure that I look forward to arranging for these when the new building is completed.

Water and sewerage.—The two propositions under this head are pregnant with promise. The sewerage system is now an assured fact, and so far advanced are arrangements for a supply of better water for domestic use and better pressure for fire protection that this too may be considered as assured to the future, and

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when the two are completed and in service we may indeed point with pride to the Grand Junction school as the "health resort" of the Indian service.

Improvements Needed.—The needs of the school are:

1. We are in need of a mess hall and kitchen for the pupils. This should be of brick, containing a dining room large enough to seat comfortably 250 children, a kitchen, cook's room, bread room, storeroom capable of holding one month's rations, kitchen closet for utensils, and china closet upon the first floor. The basement should contain bakery, heating plant, and coal bins; in the second story, which should be reached from a storm chamber at the entrance and which should be half the size of the dining room proper, should be a shoe shop, tailor shop, and reading room.

In a frame storeroom 20 by 40 and an old shack 21 by 40 it is impossible to store our supplies upon arrival so as to give same proper care. A building for storing subsistence built with roomy basement should be erected for this purpose.

2. Other improvements necessary:

In view of the difficulty of lighting by connection with the City Electric Light Works, I deem it best to recommend acetylene gas. Lighting at present is by ordinary or almost ordinary kerosene lamps, and the method should be changed on the grounds of good sanitation, cleanliness, safety, and expense; therefore I make the above recommendation.

As to heating, I would recommend the installation of individual steam-heating plant under the schoolhouse, each dormitory, and 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 central plant. Heat at present is by ordinary coal stoves, and the recommendation for the change is made on the same grounds mentioned above in regard to lighting.

I would further recommend the purchase of fruit trees, shade and ornamental trees, and shrubs for orchard, lawn, and playground. These will have attention during the present year.

School products during the year have been as follows:

Sewing room.		
Aprons, assorted		222
Cases, pillow		270
Cloths, table		38
Curtains		25
Drawers	pair	57
Dresses, assorted		99
Gowns, night		23
Handkerchiefs	dozen	7
Pants, knee	pair	5
Pillow shams		22
Sheets, bed		146
Shirts, night		9
Suits, union		34
Suspenders, boys'	pair	7
Towels		297
Undershirts		121
Waists, boys'		69
Waists, skirt		90
Tailor shop.		
Drawers	pair	178
Pants, cassimere	do	40
Pants, jean	do	80
Shirts, assorted		76
Suits, baseball		10
Suit, cadet gray		1
Carpenter shop.		
Building, ice plant		1
Carpenter shop—Continued.		
Blocks, snatch		4
Case, bolt		1
Derrick, hay		1
Desk		1
Door		1
Screen door		1
Stepladder		1
Stools		10
Stand, carriage		1
Tables		7
Shoe shop.		
Shoes, boys'	pair	187
Shoes, girls'	do	43
Shoes, men's	do	52
Farm and garden.		
Asparagus	pounds	225
Beets	do	75,136
Eggs	dozen	180
Hay	tons	76
Milk	gallons	23,788
Squashes		148
Dairy.		
Butter	pounds	573
Increase in stock.		
Calves		8

For the favors from your office and good will and efficient aid from assistants, I beg the privilege of expressing myself as deeply grateful.

Very respectfully,

THEO. G. LEMMON,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT LAPWAI, IDAHO.

FORT LAPWAI SCHOOL, IDAHO, *August 1, 1900.*

SIR: I respectfully submit my annual report of Fort Lapwai school for the year ending June 30, 1900.

Attendance, the great problem to be solved at this school, is still without solution, though there has been an improvement in total enrollment in regular and average attendance. The result of the year's work in this respect is unsatisfactory. Less than one-third of the school population has been enrolled. The various reasons for this—payments to the Indians, leisure, hunting, fishing, dances, and visiting, and more than all else, the racial repugnance to schools, with absence of authority to compel attendance, have been fully presented to your office and scarcely need be repeated here. It is expected that the coming payment will be a bar to further increase in attendance this year, but that another year will show gains in attendance from this tribe.

The material condition of the plant is still far from what it should be, though as many improvements as could be made with the force available have been accomplished. It is hoped that a better acquaintance with the place will enable much more to be achieved during the coming year. There are several needed improvements, but attendance will not now warrant the necessary expenditure.

The industrial departments have been organized and something done in relieving pupils, particularly the boys, of the notion that employees are here simply as their servants, and that to require any work from them is an unwarranted imposition. They have dropped their snivelling complaints when given a task, and, considering that the strong sentiment of the tribe is against work, especially at school, and that many boys enter school with strict injunctions from parents to come home if they are required to work, the boys have worked fairly well. The girls, although doing much more, proportionately, have done well in amount, in quality of work, and in the spirit of doing it.

Good work has been done in subduing the fields from a wild waste of giant weeds and securing comparatively clean crops. Until late in June there was every promise of enormous yields at harvest time. But the green-wheat aphis, working in the heads, grasshoppers stripping the stalks of leaves, and hot winds scorching what was left, have reduced the yield to only a fair one. Besides the damage to the wheat the grasshoppers have utterly ruined the garden, and have done great injury to the orchard and pastures.

Schoolroom work has been along the usual lines. Notwithstanding interruptions by late entrances good progress has been made, especially by those who have been regular in attendance.

The school has been free from epidemics. The whole school was vaccinated during a smallpox scare in April. The general health is not robust; pupils "break down" under trifling ailments, though severe illness is not common unless induced by scrofula or tuberculosis. Of these there seems to be more than is usual among other Indians.

I desire to express my obligations for many favors from your office during the year.

I am, very respectfully,

WILLIAM H. SMITH, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANS.

LAWRENCE, KANS., *August 8, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit as the seventeenth annual report of Haskell Institute the annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

The vacation months, July and August, were crowded full of work in making repairs of all kinds, and in preparing for the opening of the school term September 1. Pupils who had gone home to spend the vacation, realizing that their only chance for enrollment was to return early, did so, and new pupils entered promptly, so there were more than 500, the required number, present on the opening day of school.

The average attendance during the year was 562.4. Forty-five white and ten Indian instructors have been employed, at a total cost of $37,987.46. All other expenses of the school have amounted to $46,587.35, making the total cost $84,574.81, or an average cost per pupil of $150.48. Add the amount expended for repairs,

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$5,250.20, and the average cost per pupil becomes $159.82. This includes transportation expenses.

With these figures given it is interesting to note the scope of work of the institution. Considering the great variety of instruction offered and given, the cost of maintaining the school is certainly very reasonable. It is a demonstration of the fact that the Indian industrial training school is the most economical institution. The following synopsis of the course of instruction gives an accurate idea of the scope of work as organized and conducted during the past year. The organization is now such that there is a direct line of responsibility from the superintendent and his assistant through all the departments to the pupil. The departments are as follows:

Clerical.—The clerical force consists of the chief clerk, assistant clerk or stenographer, and the issue clerk clerk or storekeeper, together with a general office assistant selected from the commercial department graduates. These employees have the duties usually pertaining to their positions, the issue clerk issuing goods only on written requests from heads of departments and approved by the superintendent. The head of each department is charged with the property issued to him and credited by articles returned to the storeroom. All property is invoiced quarterly, and the account with each department is kept in form similar to the "Return of property." The clerical work has been done in a most satisfactory manner.

Literary.—In charge of principal teacher. This comprises the kindergarten, the eight grades, the preparatory year, and the normal, commercial, and kindergarten training courses. The first three years' work of the graded school is in charge of the critic teacher, whose assistants are graduates from the normal department. The numbered grades here correspond to the same grades in the best public schools. The course covers the usual work in arithmetic, English, nature study, physiology and hygiene, history and geography, as per detailed outline in course of study.

Drawing as a means of expression is taught in the primary grades, while in the upper grades two regular class periods per week are given to regular object drawing under the direction of a special teacher.

Vocal music is taught to all classes above the kindergarten, one lesson per week, and a few pupils who show special talent are given individual lessons in voice culture. About thirty pupils are given instrumental lessons. The music teacher also has charge of the choir, chorus, girls' chorus, and many solos, quartettes, and class songs required for public and social occasions.

Composition and public speaking are made prominent features of the department. In class rooms are essays, recitations, and discussions of current news topics. An annual oratorical contest between representatives of advanced classes adds zest to study and practice in these lines. Additional experience is afforded members of the normal, commercial, and preparatory classes by the required declamations and original speeches at the weekly school assembly on Mondays.

There are four literary societies which meet fortnightly, and are officered and managed by students under the general supervision of a teacher who acts ex officio as critic. Friday evenings are devoted to these society meetings, to the monthly social for pupils and employees, and to such lectures as can be secured.

The preparatory year prepares for the normal or commercial course; the subjects of study are algebra, English classics, physical geography, drawing, botany, and etymology.

The commercial course covers two years' work in English, correspondence, typewriting and stenography, bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic, actual business practice and banking, rapid drill, and penmanship.

The normal course is also of two years, covering the subjects of algebra, geometry, general history, rhetoric, English and American literature, methods, psychology, pedagogics, history of education, kindergarten methods, and practice teaching.

The kindergarten training course is post-graduate work of one year for those wishing to continue normal training with a view to becoming kindergartners. Only students showing special adaptability to such work are admitted to the class.

There were 14 graduates from the literary department this year, 6 from the normal class, 7 from the commercial class, and 1 from the kindergarten training class.

Industrial.—In charge of superintendent of industries. The trades taught are as follows—the course in each trade covering a period of three years as published in pamphlet Outline for Industrial Training: Carpentry, wagon making, blacksmithing, harness making, shoemaking, masonry, tailoring, steam fitting and engineering, painting, baking, farming, gardening, dairying, and printing. The dairy is at present in charge of the gardener, but the farm and each of the trades is in charge of a special instructor. The printer does the job work for the institution and edits and publishes the Indian Leader.

There were 6 graduates from the industrial department this year. The class is the first one graduated since the work was put upon an educational basis. The graduates, a baker, a wheelwright, an engineer and steam fitter, 2 blacksmiths, a tailor, and a housekeeper, are fitted to make their way in the world independently and need not and should not be further assisted by the Government.

The manual training teacher supervises classes in mechanical drawing, sloyd, joinery, and forging, the pupils being boys from the third grade upward.

Domestic.—In charge of matron. In the domestic-science department a special instructor is provided in household cooking and economics. Girls are here taught the science and the art of home making. Institutional cooking is taught in the school kitchen; general housework and the care of dormitories, dining-room work and laundering are each under the charge of employees under the matron's supervision. The work in sewing, needlework, and fancy work, is divided—one employee having in charge the manufacture of clothing, while another has especial charge of the purely instructive work in sewing, dressmaking, fancy work, and the elements of millinery.

There was one graduate from this department this year, the first regular graduate of the department.

Medical and sanitary.—In charge of physician. Hospital in immediate charge of nurse. Sick call at 7.30 a. m. and 4 p. m., at which time the regular visits of physician are made. All excuses from duty must be on the physician's order. The year has been one of good general healthfulness among all connected with the school. There have been few cases of serious sickness and none of great duration.

Religious training.—In charge of assistant superintendent. An undenominational Sunday school is conducted, the expenses being met by voluntary contributions of pupils and employees. Regular church service Sunday afternoon in chapel. Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association meet Sunday evening. These latter organizations are voluntary and are well sustained. Students also attend church of their choice in the city of Lawrence Sunday morning.

There has been a decided gain in the religious interests of the pupils. The attitude of thoughtfulness and attention has been very marked toward all speakers on Gospel subjects. The Sunday school has in many ways made its best record this year, the interest being genuine. The voluntary work among the pupils in their young men's and young women's organizations have greatly improved, and altogether the outlook for the spiritual interests of the school is one of hopefulness.

Discipline and physical training.—In charge of disciplinarian. The school battalion headed by a military band of 35 pieces, is officered by students. Competition for honors by companies and individuals is based on military drill and daily deportment. The introduction of the latter element into competitive drills has aided greatly in improving discipline. Prompt and cheerful obedience to superiors now counts for as much as well-executed military evolutions.

The new gymnasium under the chapel, completed in January, is about 50 by 90 feet, with 18-foot ceiling, and although as yet but imperfectly equipped is already felt to be indispensable. Here all pupils are given regular class work in free gymnastics: also with Indian clubs and dumb-bells. Other exercises will be introduced as soon as apparatus can be obtained. The gymnasium floor allows space for a basket-ball court, which is the best in this section of the country. From the time of its opening until warm weather made outdoor games practicable it was in almost daily use.

Athletic games have been fostered. For the boys and young men, football, basket ball, and baseball have held sway in order, and have covered the school year. The record of the Institute teams in all their sports has been excellent both as to games won and as to the manly deportment of members. Basket ball for the young women and girls was found to be very popular and highly beneficial. In all these sports class teams and shop teams have been voluntarily organized and have helped to develop the athletic spirit until there are but few pupils now who are not in some way interested and hence benefited.

Since the beginning of the year 1900 there has been no guardhouse, and it is believed that its use will never be resumed. The extending and systematizing of physical training has to a great degree led pupils away from thoughts of mischief and insubordination and into lives of healthful exercise and that bodily development which is the necessary condition to mental and moral growth.

Outing.—About sixty girls and sixty-five boys were placed in families in the vicinity during the months of July and August. Their patrons have been so well pleased that the demand for pupils can not be supplied. In almost every case the homes where girls have been placed have been very satisfactory and the results

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are beneficial. With boys the arrangements have not been so good. A great many farmers want boys for only a short time, and therefore there is too much changing about, and the task of looking after the pupils is very laborious. Another year pupils will not be placed for any period less than one month

The general advantages for outing in this community are good, as the farming is of just such a character as a majority of the pupils will be called upon to do at their homes. Then, too, the farmers, while kind and liberal with the pupils, demand of them just such service as they do of other help, and thus the boys and girls learn the meaning of a farmer's day's labor. It helps to teach them the value of time, property, money, which is one of the most important lessons the Indians have to learn.

The greatest discouragement to be met in Indian schools is the fact that it seems almost impossible to get Indian students to appreciate the value of time, property, and money. The fact that everything that they receive is given them results in the lack of appreciation of values. The few that may be placed with families and there treated the same as other wage-earners will be helped, but the larger number in the schools should be made to earn from day to day at least a portion of what they get at the hands of the Government if they are to become useful citizens. With this purpose in view, a debit and credit system is being established whereby each pupil will be given credit for every hour's work performed and will be charged with everything received, and a balance drawn at the end of the year.

Improvements of the year.—The completion of the superintendent's residence and the gymnasium were the principal improvements. Both were much needed and are greatly appreciated. Plans and specifications for a new school building, a shop for mason's department, and a laundry were prepared during the year, and it was expected that the building would be erected, but circumstances prevented and the advertising for bids is just now being done. These buildings will be begun in the very near future. Plans are also completed for the renewing and extending the steam plant, and it is hoped the work will be completed before winter sets in.

Needs.—A domestic building large enough to accommodate all of the domestic departments is the most urgent need of the school and should be provided for next year. Cottages for employees are very greatly needed. At least five should be built next year, as many employees who are needed on the grounds at all times are now living in the city because there is not room at the school.

Before closing I wish to report that, although so many repairs have been absolute necessities and prices of supplies of all kinds have been so extremely high during the year, most of the immediate needs of the school have been met and the expenditures have been kept within the appropriation. The year's work closed with good feeling existing among employees and pupils and prospects bright for the coming year.

Respectfully submitted.

H. B. PEAIRS,
Superintendent.

TO COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT MOUNT PLEASANT, MICH.

MOUNT PLEASANT, MICH., *August 11, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year 1900.

Excepting the epidemic of measles and pneumonia the health of the pupils has been good.

The schoolroom work has met with the usual success, progress of pupils being especially noticeable in the kindergarten.

In industrial lines much has been accomplished. The farm has produced good crops of hay and grain and the garden vegetables in abundance. Fruit has included early apples, strawberries, raspberries, currants, etc.

Repairing, painting, calciming, and building have kept the carpenter's department busy. Improvements, repairs, and tests of the water system have mainly constituted the work of the engineer's department, besides daily routine.

The laundry has given instruction to 40 girls; the sewing room to 25 girls; the kitchen to 50 girls; the tailor shop to 2 boys. The employees' kitchen has offered advantages to several of the girls for learning to cook.

Among the improvements made during the fall is a reservoir of 7,000 gallons capacity for storing water pumped by windmills, to be raised to the water tank by the power pump. By this improvement wind power has saved a large amount of coal and the supply of water has been increased.

The engineer has removed return pipes for condensed steam from trenches in cement floor of the basement. These trenches are filled and the basement much improved in appearance.

An excellent pigsty was provided for shelter of pigs.

Brick and gravel walks provided means of reaching the dining room and other buildings without wading in the mud. The space occupied by the main buildings has been sown to grass and set to shade trees. The farm has been inclosed by a good wire fence.

We are much encouraged by the provisions made for a new dormitory and a supply of water.

I acknowledge my indebtedness for your aid and helpful suggestions.

Very respectfully,

E. C. NARDIN, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT MORRIS, MINN.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MORRIS, MINN., *July 30, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, the third annual report of the Indian Industrial School at Morris, Minn., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Schoolroom work.—Work in the schoolroom opened the 1st of September, 1899, with an attendance of 101 pupils. The grades of the school being well defined and thoroughly understood by the pupils, they put forth energy unequaled in the history of this school to complete the ground covered by the course of study. Eight pupils passed creditable examinations and received diplomas for completing the eighth-grade work. The management has added the ninth and tenth grades to the outline of study. The essays and orations of these pupils are said to surpass in intelligence those of equal grades in the public schools.

Rev. A. J. Northrup says:

> I have attended similar exercises where white children participated, both in Ohio and Illinois, and your boys and girls compare very favorably with the best of them. I was surprised and delighted in both their essays and musical renditions of the evening.

The results in the schoolrooms have been very gratifying and successful beyond our expectations.

Growth of the school.—Since 1898 two brick buildings, a girls' home and a boys' home, have been added, while a brick school building is nearly completed. A system of waterworks and electric lights have been added to our facilities. A new commissary is under process of erection. Arrangements are being made for the purchase of more land for farming and grazing purposes. The attendance for the year ending June 30, 1898, was 78; for 1899, 117; for the year ending June 30, 1900, the average was 129; the capacity is 150.

Music.—The year has been one musical recital. Seventeen girls have received instructions on the piano. Many remarks of surprise are passed by visitors when they hear music rendered by the Indian girls with as much expression as is heard in the homes of white children. Note reading and singing has been quite satisfactory; the advanced grades have mastered many selections in the four parts.

The band of 19 instruments has made rapid progress. People have shown their appreciation by inviting the band to play on various occasions, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, etc. They have taken an active part in a band encampment of 16 bands. Open-air concerts are held every Sunday evening, attended by many visitors.

Industrial work.—The farm is small, containing but 60 acres available for cultivation. While the farm and garden have received careful attention the benefits of the labor have been cut short on account of the unusually dry season. The raising and care of stock has not been satisfactory owing to the poor facilities at our command for conducting this branch of industry. The carpenter work has been of much interest to the larger boys; they have been well instructed in the care and use of tools and by actual work have shown much ability in handling them. The girls have been carefully instructed in all the departments of domestic duties. Classes in cooking, cutting, and fitting have been formed with beneficial results; many girls have been able to make their own garments.

Employees.—Many changes have taken place among the school employees, but I can not say that it has been a detriment to the work. Harmony and hearty cooperation have prevailed at all times. The present corps of employees especially deserve credit for their untiring energy in the education and advancement of the children under their charge.

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The school management is indebted to Supervisor Charles D. Rakestraw for the many kind and helpful criticisms in the general conduct and advancement of the school.

We hereby express our appreciation for the many courtesies received from your office.

Very respectfully,

W. H. JOHNSON, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT VERMILION LAKE, MINN.

VERMILION LAKE SCHOOL, *Tower, Minn., August 27, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, the second annual report of the Vermilion Lake Indian School.

When the last annual report was made school was not yet in operation, owing to delay in securing a water supply. During the fall a well was put in, and school opened October 16 with 13 pupils. At the end of the quarter (December 31) the enrollment was 31; March 31, 48; and June 30, 41. The average attendance for the time school was in session was 37.

Although the Nett Lake Band of Indians is said to have about 200 children of school age it was difficult to get the few we did get. These Indians are opposed to schools, and positively refused to send their children. A number of visits were made to their camps during the year and their attitude explained to the Indian Office. Runaways were frequent. When sugar-making season arrived (April) the school was almost depopulated. The nature of the country is such—woods, lakes, and swamps—that it is useless to try to catch runaways. There is only one pupil in the school belonging to the Nett Lake Band who has not run away some time during the year. The majority of the runaways have, however, been returned.

At the end of the year (June 30) it was evident that the school could not be filled with pupils from the Nett Lake Band, and we began to look elsewhere for children. A few have been obtained from White Earth, a number from Fond du Lac, and from scattered families living off reservations in Minnesota and northern Wisconsin. The enrollment has reached 96, and we expect to pass the hundred mark by September 1.

The school work during the year was difficult. The numerous and frequent runaways disarranged all classes and details. The employees did as well as could be expected under the circumstances. The year was an exceedingly trying one, and I have to thank the Indian Office for the patience shown and assistance rendered.

Very respectfully,

OLIVER H. GATES, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT SHAW, MONT.

FORT SHAW, MONT., *August 24, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the eighth annual report of this school.

In many respects the year has been successful, with very little sickness. On account of the very mild winter the children were enabled to have more than usual of outdoor exercise which was conducive to good health.

The literary department of the school was organized in the beginning of the year in accordance with the course of study prescribed by the Department, also that of the public schools of the State, the high-school course of the city of Great Falls being our immediate guide, the plan of the work being to carry this department within one year of the completion of the high-school course of that city, from which we are in hopes to graduate our children after completing the course prescribed here.

The industrial department for boys was somewhat disorganized on account of a change in the position of manual training teacher, occasioning a vacancy in the position from March 11 to May 20, preventing us from carrying out the prescribed course in this department.

The State of Montana should be especially interested in the cause of Indian education, as a large and valuable portion is set apart as Indian reservations. It has been the purpose of the school to bring the matter before the public. On account of the isolated situation of the school and the inconvenience attached to the public visiting us, it was deemed advisable to illustrate the purpose of the Government in Indian education by giving a series of entertainments in the neighboring towns and cities. The children taking part in these exercises did very creditable work, and I am sure through their efforts the cause in the State has been very much advanced, there being very few exceptions among those with whom the school has come in contact but what think that the cause is a just and deserving one, and should be promoted in every way possible, and that the time is fully ripe for the establishment of an Indian industrial school either here or elsewhere in the State with modern facilities. A voluntary acknowledgment of the children's entertainment in the city of Great Falls is herewith attached:

GREAT FALLS, MONT., *July 10, 1900.*

MR. F. C. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent Indian Schools, Fort Shaw, Mont.

DEAR SIR: The organizations represented by us, together with the citizens of Great Falls, desire to express to you, and through you to the children of your school, our appreciation of the splendid entertainment given our people at the opera house, this city, recently. Also our sincere thanks for the generous appropriation of a liberal portion of the proceeds toward the erection of a monument in memory of the soldiers of the civil war (Union and Confederate), and of the more recent wars with Spain and in the Philippines, in Highland Cemetery.

We can not refrain from briefly commenting upon the general appearance of the children whose magnificently demonstrated to our people the wonderful progress made by them along the paths of civilization, noting the marked contrast between them and the Indians who frequent our streets and alleys, with whose degraded habits our citizens are so familiar, and as we listened to recitations, vocal and instrumental music, rendered in a manner which would have done credit to the students in our city schools, we were greatly impressed with the character and great value of the work being accomplished by the Government at Fort Shaw, and satisfied that the Indian problem is rapidly being solved.

Again thanking you and your school for the pleasure and proceeds of the entertainment, and trusting that it will be repeated at no distant date,

We remain, respectfully yours.

JOHN A. COLLINS,
Mayor of Great Falls.
J. O. GREGG,
Chairman Monument Committee.
A. KIRKPATRICK,
Ex-Confederate Committee.
CLARENCE L. BOARDMAN,
W. F. TAUNHAUSER,
Spanish War Veterans, and ex-Members First Montana Volunteers.

The school has been favored with several distinguished visitors, the most prominent of them being the governor of the State, who addressed the school and a large number of visitors Memorial Day. Among the many visitors from Great Falls has been the mayor, the superintendent of city schools, and the high-school teachers.

There have been few improvements in the school plant. A steam laundry building has been completed, but not yet furnished with machinery. On account of the condition of the original buildings, which are quite old, it requires the almost continuous labor of the school carpenter and his detail to keep the plant in order.

The farm has not been as fruitful as we were in hopes to have had it. This is largely due to the very dry season, and the inadequacy of our irrigating system.

The cattle have done very well, the number of spring calves branded being 100, and the fall branding will probably increase this number to 130.

One of the discouraging features of the work is to fill the school to its capacity with the limited means for that purpose.

There are many full-blooded children of school age within the limits of the district from which this school is scheduled to draw not attending any school; still it is a very difficult matter to secure the requisite number of children, not more than 20 per cent of these being full bloods.

Very respectfully,

F. C. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GENOA, NEBR.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Genoa, Nebr., September 18, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the Genoa Indian School for the fiscal year 1900.

The attendance, as during the previous year, has not been up to the capacity of the school owing to the lack of necessary transportation funds, although a num-

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ber of pupils paid their own traveling expenses to the school to remain during the school year. I also note again this year, as in the preceding, many delinquents who were granted leaves of absence, although in many cases they were obliged to deposit in the hands of the agent sufficient funds to cover their return to the school at its opening September 1, yet there occurs the same delay as heretofore.

The general health of the pupils has been very good with the exception of an epidemic of measles which visited the school during the months of April and May, and while there were about 100 afflicted, yet there were but two deaths, and only one was the result from measles, as the other case was already affected with hemorrhages preceding the attack of the epidemic.

The schoolroom and departmental work has in most cases been ably carried on and has given good satisfaction. The schoolroom work closed with appropriate commencement exercises, in which a class of eleven pupils received diplomas for completing the work as laid down in the course of study for the school. The exercises were well attended and all the members of the class were complimented for their able efforts.

The harness shop of the school furnished a large number of sets of harness for shipment to Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak., for issue to the Indians, in which the workmanship was highly complimented by the receiver. The crops on the school farm and the garden were exceptionally good, supplying the school stock with corn, oats, and plenty of rough feed for winter use, and a fine supply of vegetables for use of the pupils.

The work of the heating plant as installed last year has given very good satisfaction, although it is found that on account of utilizing much of the steam power in lighting, cooking, and laundering that it will be necessary that additional boilers be put in place in the near future, especialy so should the plant be extended and other buildings be required to be heated therefrom, a matter upon which I advised your office in another communication.

The electric lighting plant as completed last year, I do not hesitate to state, is considered second to none in the service, and has been so commented upon by visiting officials; the expense in the line of repairs has been nominally nothing outside of the purchase of the necessary lamps, and with the system of switches and cut-outs with which the plant is provided, the plant is economical in every respect.

The much needed steam laundry plant which I have made so many appeals to secure in the years past was completed during the month of January, 1900, and fitted as it is with modern machinery is giving the best of satisfaction and supplies the needs of a long felt want for laundry service, and with the old laundry building having been torn down it lends a marked improvement to the school plant.

A new brick warehouse was constructed during the year, and while it is a substantial structure in every way, yet I regret to say that it is altogether too small for the accommodation of the large stock of goods which is necessarily carried by the school, and the building should have an addition built for the storage of subsistence which would afford the necessary relief, and for which I have made a request for an appropriation therefor.

The sewer system has been extended in accordance with the appropriation, much to the comfort of some of the neighboring farmers, and is now complete in every respect and is so situated and with a sufficient size of pipe that connections may be made as the plant increases without the necessity of taking up and laying larger pipe for fear of stoppage.

Appropriations for the fiscal year of 1901, for the construction of a new school building, hospital, and barn, have been secured and the construction of these buildings should have early attention that work may be begun before the commencement of the inclement weather of this latitude.

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 INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Carson, Nev., August 15, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of the Carson Industrial School, Walker River Reservation, and the three California day schools under my charge.

In view of the fact that my report for last year was so filled with what seemed to me to be details of importance as to render it quite lengthy, it does not appear advisable to repeat them here, except perhaps in one or two matters—one, for instance, relating to our supply of water for purposes of irrigation, from which I quote as follows:

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 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, 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 profitably.

The experience of last year has served to emphasize these statements, and to make me more than ever anxious for a larger supply of water for irrigation, to be obtained either through the medium of the plans suggested above or through some other method to be determined on hereafter.

The attendance for the past year was 147 for the entire twelve months, but 150 for the ten school months. I hope that with an ample teaching force during the coming year a better showing than ever before may result in this department.

As between the two I deem industrial training of far more importance to Indian children than literary work. Tailoring, harness and shoe making, blacksmithing, and wagon making are contemplated during the coming year. A class in domestic science will also be maintained, where the larger girls will be taught "home cooking," that they may learn to prepare a meal in all its details as the competent housewife does. This will involve the fitting up a kitchen with the usual furniture and the placing in charge a capable employee.

In this connection I venture to make one more citation from last year's report:

In view of the situation I would earnestly recommend that the Carson school be made a first-class training school. It can be done with comparatively little expense to the Government.

The increased appropriation, the erection of the new dormitory building, the additions and enlargements to the buildings already in use, together with still other intended new buildings and the increased facilities for industrial work, all demonstrate the fact that my recommendations have been favorably considered, and that in as short a time as practicable the school will be converted into a "first-class training school." Indeed, the unfailing response to all the requests I have lately made for its betterment in every way encourages me to believe that the plans for the future improvement of the institution will be realized.

Walker River Reservation.—In view of the fact that the condition of the Paiute Indians of the Walker River Reservation is practically the same as at this time last year, and as my report for 1899 contained what I then believed, and still believe, to be a well considered statement of their needs, I can not do better now than to repeat it, omitting such items as have ceased to be relevant.

They are poor, and many of them, especially the old, suffer much for want of food and clothing. They are sadly in need of agricultural implements and of more water for irrigating their lands. A reservoir should be built on the upper part of the reservation, where water could be stored during the winter and early summer months. 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 in constructing reservoirs and ditches.

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 it, 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 obtaining work, and falls an easy prey to the fiends at these places. Little effort is made by the local authorities to suppress the evil. All efforts at civilization are neutralized by this traffic. 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 prostituted, and yet it goes 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.

Concerning the general character of the reservation, the quantity of allottable land, the lack of water and how it can be remedied, and at about what expense, the number of resident Indians, their frequent absence and the reasons therefor, the evil influences surrounding them when away, the practicability in the future of inducing them to remain at home, and, in his conclusion, a carefully prepared statement of what, in his judgment, ought to be done "to place these Indians on a safe road to self-support," I respectfully refer to the report of Supervisor Frank M. Conser thereon, dated June 19, 1900.

California day schools.—These three day schools, located at Bishop, Big Pine, and

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Independence, Inyo County, Cal., have been satisfactorily conducted during the past year. Quite a number of pupils have been secured for this school from Bishop and Big Pine, the larger number having come from Bishop. So far none have been secured from Independence. I believe all four of the teachers, Mrs. Minnie C. Barrows and Miss Mellie H. Craig, at Bishop; Mrs. Margaret A. Peter, at Big Pine, and Miss Bertha S. Wilkins, at Independence, are capable and zealous in the performance of their duties and deserve commendation.

Very respectfully,

JAMES K. ALLEN, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., *September 27, 1900.*

I have the honor to transmit herewith my first annual report of the Albuquerque Industrial School.

I took charge of this school May 27, 1900, and found the pupils enrolled all in good healthy condition. It seems to be the policy of the present attending physician to adhere to that very old maxim that prevention is worth more than cure, and I heartily indorse this plan.

The Navajo, Pueblo, and Apache, represent the greater proportion of the students, and they are nearly all very bright children and anxious to learn, as well the industrial as the schoolroom work, for they realize more and more that a good knowledge of housework, farm work, and shopwork enables them to earn money, and this is what a great many of them appreciate and are striving for.

At the close of the school this year many of our boys and girls obtained industrial positions during their entire vacation.

This desire on the part of the pupils to obtain positions is the result, in a large degree, of the constant effort that has been and is being made in both mental and manual labor, to have only the practical and useful taught. In the schoolroom only enough attention is given to music and so-called accomplishments to serve as a diversion, and most of the pupils' time is devoted to practical work. In our shops much good work is done, and we consume all the manufactured articles, except harness, and that finds ready sale. Great attention is also given to instruction in agriculture, as it is by tilling the soil that a large proportion of the Indians make their living, and this knowledge is appreciated by them.

It has been reported that a great many Mexicans are in attendance at this school, but I find very few who do not prove their Indian blood, and I am making an effort this fall, as the old pupils return and new applicants arrive, to accept only such as can show, upon affidavit, a fair amount of Indian blood. This, I think, will render the securing of new pupils a less difficult task than it has been heretofore, as many of the Indians object to the persons they term "Mexicans" being admitted to their school.

The majority of the Indians appear to be totally indifferent as to whether or not their children attend school, and seem to think, in some instances, they are conferring a favor upon us when they bring them. The Isleta children are the most difficult to obtain, and a great deal of persuasion is required to convince them that it is for their benefit to attend school. This is one of our nearest pueblos, and it seems that we should have a greater enrollment from that section. This brings up the suggestion regarding a compulsory school law, made in previous reports.

The greatest enrollment made for the year during any one month was 335 and the average attendance 317.61, and as our school can properly and healthfully accommodate only 300 pupils, it is evident the enrollment has been kept up to the capacity of the building.

About 30 acres of the school farm have been cultivated, and considering the general poor condition of the soil, which is strongly impregnated with alkali, the exceptionally dry season, and the scarcity of water, a fair garden has been maintained and considerable alfalfa raised. In looking over past reports I judge the condition of the farm is gradually improving each year, though at a great expense of labor and money.

The buildings, taken as a whole, are entirely inadequate for the needs of the school, and recommendations made the subject of a special communication have been forwarded to the Department asking for several new buildings and additions. A few of the buildings are in a very fair condition, and others are in much need of repair.

The system of sewerage is now complete and satisfactory. Water supply is sufficient and good. The school is lighted by electricity, and all buildings are heated by coal and wood stoves.

Having been so short a time in charge, and knowing little of the work for the year, I have had this report prepared principally by the school clerk, Mr. William J. Oliver.

Very respectfully,

RALPH P. COLLINS,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT SANTA FE, N. MEX.

SANTA FE, N. MEX., *August 29, 1900.*

SIR: In submitting my annual report for this school it must be remembered that I did not assume the duties of superintendent until February 26 last.

I found the school well organized, 300 children in attendance, and practically a full corps of teachers and employees. A few changes had been made prior to my coming and a few have been made since, though in either case not sufficient to interfere with the character of the work, which has been very satisfactory and successful for the entire year.

The plant is of brick, was built originally for about 150 pupils, and has been enlarged from time to time until it is now rated at 300. The buildings are fairly well constructed and in fair condition. The location of the buildings is compact, which, while not adding to the plant in appearance, makes it an easy matter to construct a central heating plant. The general appearance of grounds has been much improved by lawns, walks, and flowers.

The main building consists of two wings to a central building. The boys are quartered in one wing and the girls in the other. I have in a previous communication set forth the disadvantages of this arrangement, and recommended that a separate building or dormitory be erected for girls. When this is done, it will relieve the crowded conditions and make a more satisfactory school in all ways.

The schoolroom work proper is performed by a principal and seven teachers, one of whom is a music teacher and another a kindergartner.

In 1893 the Santa Fe school was made a normal school, and a considerable effort has been made by former superintendents to get suitable students for the normal class. A number of these graduates are holding responsible positions and doing good work. It is not intended in the future, however, to make the normal a feature of the work, as experience in Indian education shows that the industrial is of more importance to the Indian than literary training.

The children from the pueblos and reservations in New Mexico and Arizona entering this school are as a rule "raw material" and must begin with the rudiments of English. Progress is not rapid, and especially is it true with the older pupils, whose early education has been neglected. In industrial lines, however, progress and advancement is more marked. The teacher must be kind and patient, content to repeat and dwell upon the lesson, to be satisfied with reasonable advancement and, above all, not to show temper or impatience.

The school has had no well-defined course of study, even in the normal department. Until a course of study shall be promulgated for all Indian schools, it is proposed to follow closely the work of the public schools in subject-matter and in grading.

The industrial department is one of the strongest features of the school. While at present the shop buildings are not what they should be, or what is expected they will be, the character of the work is encouraging to one interested in the development of the Indian. The shoe shop, tailor shop, blacksmith shop, and carpenter shop are all represented, and each has a full number of apprentices. Besides the above, gardening, care of stock, floral culture, and engineering receive due attention. Boys are selected for a line of work to which they seem best adapted. Few changes are made in the detail, and then only for sufficient reasons.

Girls are instructed in housekeeping, dressmaking, nursing, and cooking.

The location of school with regard to scholastic population is ideal in many ways, making the possibilities of the same one of the most important in the service. In the division of the Pueblo Agency eleven pueblos, with an approximate population of 4,000, have been assigned to the superintendent of the Santa Fe school. There are about 200 Pueblo children enrolled in the boarding school, 300 in the day schools, 100 or more in the mission schools, and at least 200 attend no school, making a scholastic population of 800 in the eleven Santa Fe pueblos. Then the Navaho, San Carlos, and Pima agencies send large classes to this school,

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as its temperate and healthful climate, both summer and winter, is known to the Indian as well as others.

The Indian youth, with his inherent tendencies to tuberculosis and kindred diseases, grows not only in the mental atmosphere of the school, but in physical strength as well.

The water supply is abundant and as pure as melted snow water, which it is, running off from midsummer snow-capped mountains down through a rocky canyon to the reservoir, which supplies by pipe line the city and school.

As stated, one of the first things done to improve the plant should be the erection of a girls' dormitory. This building should be built of brick and have a capacity of 125. The enrollment of boys in excess of girls must continue for some time, as the Southern Indian, especially the Pueblo, does not believe in education for girls; they hold them back from school and marry them off when they should be leaving the day school for the boarding school. With a modern dormitory for girls the capacity of the school would be increased to 100. The present main building would be entirely devoted to boys, dividing the large and small boys in either wing, which of itself is desirable.

The establishing of a central heating plant, preferably steam, should receive early attention, and has been recommended by me in a former communication, as well as by inspecting officials in their reports on this plant. Stoves are now used exclusively, and both wood and coal is burned. Both native wood and soft coal are dangerous when burnt in common stoves. The fire risk is therefore a grave one and can only be corrected by a steam plant. In this connection, however, it might be well to state that the school has a well-organized fire department, and weekly drills are held, thus lessening what must still remain no ordinary risk.

The erection of a superintendent's cottage is important. At present he is quartered in the main building, which room is needed for dormitory and other purposes. Then, again, it is best that a family should not be forced practically to live with Indian children. I therefore am in hopes that provision will not only be made for a superintendent's cottage, but for cottages for employees who may have families. While the rules and regulations state that no provision shall be made for families, I have always found that the married or family man makes the most satisfactory employee, and some inducement should be made to keep them.

The erection of an office building has been called to your attention. Since the consolidation of the Pueblo Agency with the school it is found that more office work, a larger clerical force, and more room is required.

In mentioning the needs of the school I should do injustice to myself and the school did I not call your attention to our present shops, which my predecessor described as huts. They are not at all sufficient or equal to the demand, and should be replaced by a substantial brick industrial building.

The character of work done and reputation that the school has earned is due to a corps of efficient employees and the hearty support which your office has seen fit to give us.

In closing I therefore desire to express my satifaction and gratitude to both teachers and employees and to you and your office, as well as to inspecting officials, for loyal support and courtesies shown.

Very respectfully.

C. J. CRANDALL, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHILOCCO, OKLA.

CHILOCCO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Chilocco, Okla., September 21, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the seventeenth annual report of Chilocco Industrial School.

Location.—The school reservation comprises a tract of land 3 miles north and south by 4¼ 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 Branch of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway. The school buildings are located some 7 miles southwest of Arkansas City, Kans., 1¼ miles west of Chilocco flag station on the Santa Fe, and 1 mile southwest of Cale flag station on the 'Frisco. All trains stop on flag, except that the Santa Fe evening trains do not stop for passengers from local stations. Mail should be addressed to Chilocco, Kay County, Okla. Telegrams are telephoned out from Arkansas City, Kans.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year was 316; for ten months, 333; the total enrollment, 383. The average age was 15. The number of tribes represented was 30. There is promise of a very much larger attendance for the present school year.

Buildings and improvements.—The two-story and basement dormitory for small boys, 36 by 60 feet, was completed and occupied during the year. Three rooms in this building were used as class rooms. It is hoped that the much-needed additions to the school building will be authorized this winter.

The water supply has been greatly improved. On the recommendation of Inspector Graves, a canal 10 feet deep and 300 feet long was constructed, with the necessary dams, cutting off the bend in Chilocco Creek on which are situated the springs that supply the school with water. This effectually prevents the flood waters in times of heavy rains from overflowing springs, entering the reservoirs, and contaminating the supply. A reservoir 30 feet in diameter and 20 feet deep, properly walled with rock laid in cement and covered with a shingle roof, was constructed, into which flows practically all of the water from the springs in this vicinity. When it becomes necessary to increase the water supply further, it will have to be done by means of wells, which are difficult to find supplying good water in any quantity. At a certain depth, varying with the location, a stratum of rock is reached below which the water is brackish or salt.

A stone pump house, 16 by 18 feet, has been erected by school mechanics and a new 40-horse power boiler and large duplex pump installed for pumping water from the new reservoir to the elevated tank about a quarter of a mile distant. The mains consist of two 2-inch pipes, which should be replaced at an early date by a 4-inch cast-iron main. An appropriation is now available for the erection of a steel tower and tank, and a 40,000-gallon tank, the top of which will be at least 100 feet from the ground, will probably be erected at once, thus giving a gravity pressure for fire protection. The old 1,100-barrel wooden tank on the stone tower, which reaches about 64 feet above the ground, should be renewed and used as an additional storage reservoir.

The unsatisfactory Smead system of heating the school building has been replaced by steam heat, connection being made to the present heating plant and a new boiler being added, making four 50-horsepower boilers, which are so connected that each one can be used at any time as high pressure or low pressure may be required. A hot-water heating plant has been installed in the hospital, which is a quarter of a mile from the main buildings and was heated by soft-coal stoves. The work in both hospital and school building is very satisfactory and was done entirely by school force.

A residence for the superintendent is now about completed. It is 30 by 38 feet, two-story, built of dimension stone, of tasteful and unusual design, massive in appearance, and harmonizing well with the other buildings. It was erected by the school force, with the help of some irregular labor. The stone was taken from the school quarry. The building cost less than $3,000, but could not have been erected under contract for less than $4,000.

Eight hundred and sixty-four square feet of stone flagging have been laid, extending the walks to the new dormitory. This stone comes from the new school quarry opened this season, and which promises to become one of the very best and most easily worked in this vicinity. A steam tunnel 400 feet long, walled with stone and covered with flagging, is almost completed and takes the place of a box tunnel on the boys' side, which had entirely given out. This work also has been done by school force. A similar tunnel to the girls' home, though much shorter, will be required next year.

Appropriations are now available for cold-storage and electric-lighting plants and the erection of a new warehouse, and plans and specifications are before the office for consideration.

Industrial.—On the farm 40 acres of prairie have been broken out and 20 acres of old ground sown to alfalfa; 1,842 bushels of oats were threshed from 50 acres; 175 acres were in wheat and 200 acres were in corn; millet and sorghum were raised for forage, and about 600 tons of prairie hay have been received as the school share from meadow land leased.

The school stock numbers 639 cattle, 60 hogs, 35 horses and mules. Although the herd has been poorly bred, it supplied the school with beef worth $4,174.50. We have no beef contract for the present fiscal year. The dairy has had excellent management, but better cows are needed. A systematic record is kept of the milk of each cow at each milking, and the milk is immediately run through a separator.

The garden has supplied the usual quantity of vegetables, except that potatoes were almost a failure.

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The nursery is rapidly improving, and will soon supply a large quantity of stock to neighboring schools and agencies. The cherry crop amounted to about 250 bushels at a conservative estimate. Peaches, apples, and grapes were less abundant. Peaches, cherries, and grapes were canned in limited quantities for winter use.

A large amount of work in the way of repairing and improving the school plant has been done by the engineer, carpenter, blacksmith, painter, and mason. All clothing for both boys and girls is made here, as well as all everyday shoes, but it is proposed to do less in the tailor and shoe shops and extend the agricultural industries and other trades. One hundred and twelve and one-half dozen brooms were made from broom corn raised on the school farm, and brooms will be made again this winter. An experimental plat of cotton did very well, but there is no machinery for handling cotton in the immediate vicinity.

The printing office has turned out a quantity of work much appreciated by the school. A school paper will soon be started.

Literary.—The class-room work has steadily improved, and the teaching force is very satisfactory. Four pupils finished the tenth grade and received the diploma of the school. The outlook is good for a class of ten or twelve for 1901. The literary societies and the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations were maintained. The library has been increased to 1,087 volumes.

In general.—The health of the school has been good, there being much less sickness than during the preceding year. Although smallpox was epidemic in the country and the neighboring towns, by thorough and continued vaccination and great care the school was kept entirely free from it. There were two deaths during the year among the pupils.

On July 7, 1900, occurred at the school the sad death of Mr. J. L. Campbell, of typhoid fever, after an illness of two weeks. Mr. Campbell, our very efficient disciplinarian, seemed a perfect specimen of physical manhood, while his strong mind and large heart won the admiration and esteem of all. His admirable wife and little daughter have the sympathy and good will of everyone at Chilocco.

Miscellaneous receipts, Class IV, for the fiscal year 1900 amounted to $1,755.09.

The school received pleasant official visits from Inspectors James McLaughlin, Arthur M. Tinker, and Walter D. Graves, and Supervisors A. O. Wright and C. D. Rakestraw.

Employees have been faithful and efficient, and "harmony" is taking up its abode even at Chilocco.

Special needs.—In the way of buildings, the particular and immediate needs are additions to the school buildings, and a lavatory building in connection with the large boys' home.

In the management of the school the special and pressing need is of more help. There is no employee that does not have his time more than filled if he does his duty, and it is a physical impossibility for the farmer, the disciplinarian, and the clerical force properly and successfully to perform their duties without additional help. It is poor economy to endeavor to conduct large and productive agricultural industries with insufficient supervision and assistance.

Thanking the office for its many favors, I have the honor to be,

Yours, very respectfully,

C. W. GOODMAN, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT SEGER COLONY, OKLAHOMA.

SEGER COLONY SCHOOL,
Colony, Okla., August 23, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my eighth annual report of this school:

The school opened the 7th day of September. There were 113 enrolled the first month. The parents were notified to bring the children in on a certain day and to bring them in clean. They were told that there would be a committee composed of the teachers who would inspect the children when brought in, and this committee would mark them according to their cleanliness and dress. They were also told that it would be noted which one of the tribes attending this school brought in the cleanest and best-dressed children. The competition was lively. Several parents bought suits for their boys to enter school in, and quite a number of the larger girls bought cloth and made themselves dresses to wear back to school. It was interesting to note the taste used by them in selecting the goods, and also the pains taken and nice work done in making their dresses. I am sure the work done in cutting and making these dresses would compare favorably with

that of white girls of corresponding age, and really I think that the comparison would be in favor of the Indian girls. The bath tub and comb, that had formerly been so prominent at the opening of the school, was on this occasion a superfluity. Frequently, when a child was asked if he needed a bath, he would say: "No, I washed many times before I came and am very clean." When a child was inspected and was pronounced clean enough to enter school without any further ablution, the parents' (for frequently both were present) faces would light up with pleasure. When the children were in school the employee force decided that the arrangement of comparative cleanliness of the children on entering the school had saved much hard work on the part of the matron.

At the end of September there were 113 children enrolled, while the average attendance showed 81 for the entire month. This shows a lack of promptness in bringing in children that is hard to remedy, from the fact that there is no way of compelling the parents to bring their children, though in the past we have been allowed to hold gratuitous supplies until the child was brought in. As the time for issuing rations was once in two weeks, should the school open after a ration day and it was not convenient for the parents to bring them, they would be two weeks behind with their children. I have discovered no case where the parent wantonly refused to bring his child to school. The delay is generally caused by their procrastinating disposition. They always have some trivial excuse—they were away from home visiting and were not ready to come back, or they had just gotten home and their ponies were tired and needed a few days' rest.

One father said "My boy is not late because I did not want him to come to school. On the contrary, I have thanked God every day he has been at home that he had attended this school. He has been my eyes, my hands, my ears. He has been my eyes when some white man gave me some writing; my boy could see what it said. Then he was my hands because he could take a piece of paper and pencil and let the white man know what I wished to say to him. He was my ears when a white man spake English to me; my boy could hear what was said and interpret to me."

In regard to attendance, I believe that there should be a compulsory school law passed by the legislature of Oklahoma to compel Indian school children of school age to attend school regularly. Wherever there are boarding schools sufficient to receive them the attendance on any public school should fulfill the requirements of the law. I believe such a law could be passed if all the Indian employees in Oklahoma would work for it. These Indians are citizens, and the people in this country regard them so. They vote if they wish to and are amenable to all the laws of Oklahoma. A compulsory school law would settle the question of attendance. It is very harassing for a superintendent, because he will not grant some unreasonable request of an old chief, for him to say that he will do all he can to prevent children from coming to school.

There has been very little running away during the year. I believe the only case was two large girls who were receiving small pay; they were returned by their parents. Their pay was stopped, and the rest of the year they were exemplary students.

The last year we hoped and expected to secure an average attendance of 120. The total enrollment for the year was 125; yet the average was only 109. The cause of this was the fact that epidemics of what was called Cuban chicken pox and whooping cough prevailed, and for several months we were menaced with the fear of smallpox, there being several cases of it in the country. I did not think it advisable to make a special effort to bring children into school. From the diseases above mentioned there were five deaths; none, however, died in school.

When the patient became sick enough to require constant attention, many times I let the parent take the child home, where they attended to the nursing. The school furnished medicine and food and care of physician. I believe, as a whole, the children recovered as frequently as they would if they had remained in school. We have no regularly employed nurse, and the matrons were kept very busy with the care of the children and the convalescents. Although the sick children who went home were frequently as much care as the well ones who were in school, from the fact that clothing, food, and medicine were furnished them and some attention, yet they were not added to the school roll while away. In this way could be accounted for most of the difference between total and average attendance.

Improvements.—One year ago we began the building of a school hospital. We have done most of the work on it with Indian and school employees. It has furnished an opportunity to teach the Indians to mix mortar, carry the hod, and lay brick, as well as carpentering and painting. The brick used was also made by Indians. The building is being pushed to completion as fast as possible with the help at hand. The building will be well adapted to the needs of the school

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when finished, and I hope to be able to give Indian girls a knowledge of nursing, which they very much need, as well as to isolate the tuberculosis patients from the ones that are free from this disease. I believe that the instructions are not to receive the children into school who have tuberculosis, yet when children have been at the school for several years and have become out of touch with their home life and take tuberculosis, it seems cruel to thrust them out of their school home for their people to care for, where, in absence of sanitary means, they become a menace to the other members of the family and their smaller sisters and brothers. When, on the other hand, by putting them in the hospital and applying sanitary means to prevent their disease from endangering others, many times their constitutions can be built up, enabling them to enjoy reasonably good health. At the school milk, butter, and eggs can be furnished to the hospital at a trifling expense and the children can be taught to use them for food for sick, and they will be able to provide them in their own homes when they have them.

Authority was granted for the building of a new school building, which we very much need. This will place the schoolroom work all under one roof instead of in three different buildings. Authority was granted me to employ labor in open market to build the stone basement. Up to July 1 I had paid Indians $364.10 for work on this building. They received no more than white men would for the same work. The work they did consisted in quarrying and hauling stone, tending mason, and helping to lay rock. The Indians also did the excavating. Most of their earnings were used in buying food and clothing for themselves.

One windmill and pump has been put up and well dug in pasture at a cost of $152. This was paid for out of miscellaneous receipts, Class IV. Besides keeping in repair about 10 miles of school fence, the school force have built about 1¼ miles seven-wire fence, inclosing a sheep pasture.

Stock.—This school owns 55 head of horses, colts, and mules, 231 head of sheep, 126 head of cattle of all kinds, and 20 head of hogs and pigs.

Last year our increase in cattle herd was 40 calves. I bought 25 head of beef cattle with miscellaneous receipts, Class IV, and killed 100 sheep and 40 head of school cattle. As we were obliged in hot weather to kill small cattle and sheep, not having ice, I saw that our herd would soon be depleted; therefore I estimated for the purchase of 50,000 pounds of beef to be furnished by contract, which will allow the herd to increase, and I hope again to be able to furnish all the beef for the school. This school has sold during the past year hogs and pigs to the value of $121.80; wool, $115.

Products of farm are as follows:

Wheat	acres.. 50	Corn	acres.. 45
Oats	do... 23	Millet and kaffir corn hay	do... 20
Rye	do... 18	Garden vegetables and pease	do... 8

All crops are good. We have now in bin, grown this year, crops at the following valuation:

	Bushels.	Value.
Wheat, at 50 cents	810	$405.00
Oats, at 20 cents	1,500	300.00
Rye, at 40 cents	418	167.20
Corn (estimated), at 25 cents	1,600	400.00
Total	4,328	1,272.20

Our garden was generally productive, affording a large amount of vegetables for the children's table. The dairy also added to the children's food supply, teaching them to drink milk instead of coffee and tea, and more milk is used in cooking than formerly.

The outlook for the Indian youth.—What can we promise them in the future except that they must settle down upon their land and make their living by farming and stock raising? They are favored by having good land and a mild, healthful climate. Their homes are surrounded, as a rule, with thrifty, honest, and industrious farmers. These children have seen these people come to this country poor and destitute, and by honest industry they have seen them possessed of comfortable homes with respectable buildings. Why should not these Indian youths do likewise? All that is lacking is the knowledge and habits of industry. This is the part this school is trying to supply. We teach it to them day by day; the surrounding country is the object lesson. The people who live on farms adjacent

to their allotments are their examples. This school has been following this idea since it began, and I am glad to say I can begin to quote results.

In the past year two of our large schoolgirls have married educated young men and have settled down in homes of their own. They keep their homes neatly, and their ability to live and make comfortable homes has already been demonstrated. One of these young ladies refused to marry until her intended husband had provided the means with which to build a house. It took him eighteen months to do this; he finally succeeded, and they now have a comfortable home and could now be living like their white neighbors were it not that every two weeks they are given rations of beef, flour, etc. Often the young man could earn more supplies than are given him in the time he spends in going after his gratuitous rations; but it is easier to drive up to the commissary and have some Government employee weigh out to each person 4 ounces coffee, 7 ounces sugar, etc. This is enough to remind them that they are Indians; that they are not expected to make their own living like other people. I believe that about every boy in this school has a pony, and many of them have saddles costing from $10 to $25. A large majority of the white boys in this community are not able to own a pony for their exclusive use, much less a saddle.

I have paid during the year to Indian employees of this school $2,304, yet as far as I can find out only $325 has been laid by, and that amount was saved by two couples who were employed, both man and wife. I believe that there should be special effort put forth to teach the Indian children to save. I believe that a penny savings bank would be a good thing to maintain in an Indian school.

I have paid to Indians during the past year as follows:

Employees of school	$2,304.00
For wood	400.00
Freighting	177.50
Quarrying stone	51.50
Hauling stone	148.35
Hauling sand	64.75
Excavating	99.75
Thrashing	75.00
Painting	60.00
Total	3,380.85

Mr. Roe, the missionary at this place, has, through the help of the Indian Industrial League, been able to offer any Indian woman who was any way proficient in making moccasins or other bead work, work whereby she could earn $1 per day, while I have been able to offer most of the time through the year work to the men whereby they could earn from $1 per day and upward. The two Christian Endeavor societies of this school have earned $100 in making Indian trinkets, mostly Indian dolls, which have been sold by white Christian Endeavor societies in the East. The money derived from the work of these Indian societies has been used in the support of the church and Sabbath school. Thus the mission plant near the school and myself have cooperated in trying to supply work for the Indians. We find that there is no trouble in getting Indians to work, except near their issue day or near the time they receive their annuity payment.

Employee force.—The beginning of this school year found this school short a head matron and a primary teacher, some new employees, and some new to the positions they were to occupy. During the past year there have been four different children's cooks and three different kindergarteners. The school employee who gets a transfer one year because the climate is too cold and the next because it is too warm suggests the idea that an automatic arrangement should be devised whereby the climate, salaries, and promotions could be adjusted to suit every employee. Then the calls for transfers would be greatly lessened along with the annoyance attending it.

As a rule, the employees of this school have been faithful, and it is owing to them that this school has been able to accomplish results. They have my thanks, besides a consciousness of doing their duty.

I have to gratefully acknowledge the kindness of the Indian Office in the many favors shown.

Very respectfully, JOHN H. SEGER, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REF0074035

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHEMAWA, OREG.

UNITED STATES INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Chemawa, Oreg., August 25, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this school for the fiscal year 1900:

Attendance.—The enrollment during the year was 494; average attendance, 401. This school now possesses ample accommodation for 500 pupils, and Congress has liberally provided for that number in the appropriation for this year.

Location.—The location of Chemawa, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 5 miles from the capital of the State, in a rich agricultural community, makes it an ideal place for an Indian school.

Buildings.—The school plant consists of 34 buildings, most of which are in good condition, being repaired and painted at regular intervals.

Water and sewerage.—These important systems have been greatly improved and will be enlarged to a satisfactory degree in the near future to meet the demands of this growing institution.

Health.—The health record of Chemawa will compare very favorably with any school in the country. We have a splendidly arranged and well-equipped hospital, ably managed by an efficient and faithful physician.

Progress of pupils.—The literary and industrial departments, under capable and thorough instructors, have made good steady advancement. Six pupils graduated from the ninth grade of the literary department, while others completed a course at various trades.

Improvements.—The new steam-heating and electric-lighting plant is nearing completion and promises to be first-class in every respect.

Outing system.—A large number of our boys and girls have gone out to work on the farms, shops, and households of the best families of the State, and are giving universal satisfaction and receiving very important instruction.

The work of the year has been very satisfactory. The employees have worked faithfully and harmoniously.

In conclusion I desire to thank the office for its kind support and cooperation during the year, and also the employees of this school for their loyalty and faithful services.

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., *October 8, 1900.*

SIR: In submitting the twenty-first annual report of this school, I present the following figures from its records covering November 1, 1879, to June 30, 1900:

Admitted	4,134
Discharged	3,185
On rolls during fiscal year, 1900	1,218
Outings, fiscal year, 1900: Girls, 403; boys, 490	893
Outings during 21 years: Girls, 3,214; boys, 5,118	8,332
Students' earnings, 1900	$37,255.52
Students' savings, June 30	$15,518.39
Students' earnings in past 11 years	$220,355.54

For the year 1888 and prior to that, although records were kept, the aggregate earnings were never reported.

During the year the 1,218 names appearing on our rolls were from 76 different tribes, and there were 277 discharges by reason of expiration of time, graduation, etc. This number includes the six deaths which occurred at the school, five from tuberculosis and one from pneumonia.

Information from the different agencies, Territories, and widely scattered sections in which our students have made their homes since leaving Carlisle, indicates that by far the greater number are leading useful lives. Others whose habits and manners have been necessarily modified by return to demoralizing conditions and influences are, by direct reports from agents and superintendents, doing fairly well.

Very few can be classed as bad, and they only correspond to a like element in our own race upon whom effort often seems wasted.

In my desire to enlarge the opportunities for Indian youth to become familiar with the best the country holds for them or for any youth, I have at different times stated that I could carry from 1,000 to 1,500 in our school at a much less rate than the $167 per capita, which is the amount appropriated for most schools, and give them unrivaled advantages, paying all expenses to and from their homes and all expenses connected with the school, including the addition of new buildings and improvements which the larger number might make necessary. Accordingly, on recommendation of the Department to the Indian Committees of Congress, a number of whose members had visited the school and investigated its various features, the matter was taken up on the conditions above, and I was given an annual appropriation of $150,000 to demonstrate my proposition. Under these favorable auspices the school grew rapidly, and applications for admission became so numerous that in December last we had all we could handle, and were forced to decline receiving more until the beginning of the next year.

In correspondence with applicants I made it a point to ascertain what advantages were to be had in the vicinity if they lived off the reservation; whether they had attended school at all; where, when, and how long? And where replies indicated that public school privileges were within their reach, I left them to work out their own destinies independent of Carlisle assistance, informing them of my reason.

This accords with the principle I have endeavored to carry out from the establishment of the school, namely, the sending of Indians into civilized communities, where with the advantages commonly enjoyed by the ordinary unmoneyed but ambitious white youth, they may educate themselves up to the standards of their surroundings. No Indian school, however well equipped and conducted or wherever located, can give students the broad training and personal confidence and ability that contact with the outside world gives, and the independence and power which grow from a struggle on equal terms with competitors is the only thing that can force public recognition of the Indian's ability and the desirability of making him a citizen. We have at the school a number of students who are continuing their studies in advance of our curriculum, but had they these equal advantages elsewhere they would not be encouraged to remain here. The object of Indian education ought to be to train these people into ability to take care of themselves in competition with any other people. I have no faith that much success will come from our present home and tribal school systems, which only nurse the tribes and reservations. It is easy to keep the Indians in the tribal condition, and nothing better could be devised to accomplish that than the present excess of tribal schools.

On the closing out of Lincoln Institution in June last I was ordered by the Department to receive all students whose time had not expired, or who for other reasons were not to be returned home. This gave me no choice as to age; consequently the excessive number of small children included in the transfer, nearly 40 out of the 74 being under 12 years of age, and many under 10, crowds my accommodations for the smaller children to the utmost. The school being industrial, so many of this class are a hindrance, as they require a great deal of care, and are unable to perform such ordinary duties as belong to the school routine.

On account of the large number of Indian schools now in operation throughout the country, most of which are better calculated to accommodate small pupils and beginners, and because of the numerous appeals from an older class, I have determined for the present to avoid taking any under 14 years. The Department order requiring that no student over 18 years be admitted without special permission from the Indian Office, while entailing added correspondence and delay, has had no material effect on the enrollment, as in all cases submitted authority was readily granted.

For many years the term for which pupils are entered at this school has been five years. We adhere strictly to this rule, and parents understand this when sending their children. During that period we do not send pupils home except where their health makes it necessary. Graduation, whether before or at the end of the five years, completes the pupil's obligations and sends him home.

Industries.—The equipment of the school industrially includes all the various trades for which there is a demand either in the more thickly settled communities or in districts remote from civilization. The introduction of labor-saving machinery has not been considered desirable, as a knowledge of the trade chosen should include skill to accomplish results with limited tools. While the idea is to enable our students to become proficient in hand work especially, the more modern methods are not ignored and the shops are conducted in an up-to-date manner.

The carpenter shop, one of the largest and most popular because of the constant demand for carpenters, accommodates a large class. In connection with indoor work and instruction the boys gain a knowledge of the principles and

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practice of building, fitting, joining, etc., and in repair of buildings, furniture, etc., under the direction of the school carpenter, learn to handle all the tools with reasonable skill. A class in plastering and bricklaying, as an adjunct to this department, was added some years ago. The paint shop, also, is in a manner connected with it.

From our harness shop, in which a large class is trained, we send out every year, on Department orders, harness—single and double, in different styles—for use at Western schools and agencies. These are the work of Indian boys under a skilled harness maker. Shoemaking, cutting, soling, finishing, and repairing are taught in the shoe shop, where all the school's needs in this line are attended to.

Repair of kitchen ware, pipes, roofs, etc., furnishes practice for our tinners, and, in addition, tinware is made and sent to the Indian warehouses for Western shipment.

The making of uniforms for our 600 boys gives training and employment in this line of work, and a number of boys from this department have found employment in tailoring establishments after leaving the school.

In the blacksmith and wagon and carriage departments we have made and shipped spring wagons, buckboards, top buggies, and surreys for agency use, much of the wood and iron work, painting, and trimming being the work of Indians. The orders from the Department for a variety of vehicles is most advantageous to this branch, as it enables students to receive instruction and practice on broader lines. The calls for these goods have been greater than we could supply, showing that they were satisfactory in workmanship and comfort. Candidates for this training are never wanting among the boys, and many of our former students have gone out as competent blacksmiths and are filling positions in Western schools, agencies, and towns.

Lately a Babcock printing press has been added to the printing-office equipment, the old press, which had been in use ten years, having become inadequate and unsatisfactory in operation. Much of the worn-out material has also been replaced, and this department is better equipped than ever before. Here from 25 to 30 students work during the year, learning the different operations in a printing office, advancing from the beginning to the upper grades of work. This training is of great value not only in this special line, but in supplementing the regular school work.

The publication of the two separate papers, The Red Man, the monthly organ of the school, and The Indian Helper, a weekly news sheet, was discontinued in June last, and a four-page quarto under the title of The Red Man and Helper, issued weekly, was established. A large mailing list adds to the work in this department. Besides this, numerous wants in the line of job printing, circulars, programmes, blanks, etc., for the use of the school are supplied. During the spring about 10,000 circulars for distribution at the Paris Exposition were printed for the Department.

The bakery, for a time conducted with measurable satisfaction entirely by Indian boys, is now under a competent baker, who instructs a detail of boys and with their assistance bakes all the bread required.

The great quantity of work to be done in the laundry makes it impossible to accomplish it without the use of machinery. Our laundry is fitted with washers, centrifugal wringers, mangle, and shirt and collar ironer, all run by an electric motor. Much hand work is necessary, however, and the girls in individual washing learn to do all by hand.

The dining-room work is accomplished by a detail of 35 girls, who in addition prepare all vegetables. As many of these girls are new to any household duties, their work there affords opportunity for valuable instruction. The cooking school, heretofore conducted in connection with the dining room, was gradually discontinued because of the heavy duties and large numbers to be looked after. I have this year arranged to add a separate domestic-science department, to be presided over by a woman specially prepared in this line. It is very important that all the girls have an opportunity to learn plain, wholesome, economical cooking, canning, preserving, serving, care of the house, etc. This many do learn in country homes by actual practice, but with the proposed addition to our curriculum all will be instructed in these important household duties. It will also be the best means we can establish to prepare the girls for successful outing.

A detail of boys each half day assists in the kitchen work, which gives a limited number of them advantages in this line. The ordinary ration includes vegetables, eggs, milk, butter, fruit, and other farm products in season. At the farm a silo is in use, and in the dairy boys learn to care for the milk.

The sewing department required additional room and a mending room was added, which relieves the crowded condition in the main room. In this department the girls' uniforms, clothing, etc., and the boys' shirts and underwear are made, and the school mending done; also, linen for the dining room and various quarters hemmed and kept in repair. The room has lately been provided with window shades and the walls made attractive with pictures. After trying several systems of dressmaking, the Livingston system was found to be especially adapted to our work and was adopted. A second class in dressmaking and finishing was started in the winter, and a special class in embroidery and fine needlework is a feature recently added. Besides the regular work, the girls often make their own dresses from materials of their own purchase. Girls' details are changed at the beginning of every month, those detailed to the dining room remaining there the entire period; but in the sewing room and laundry the details alternate, thus relieving the work in each department of some of its tedium.

On account of the building and repairing necessary to be accomplished before the opening of school in the fall I was compelled to hold a considerable number of boys who could have earned good wages under our outing, and therefore considered it fair to pay them a stated daily wage during July and August.

A new double dwelling erected as quarters for the principal teacher and other employees was completed during the summer. This is a plain two-story frame structure, arranged in two suites of seven rooms each. Other buildings were kalsomined and repaired.

The growth of the school and increase in the number of buildings to be heated demanded a better heating plant. Four new 150 horsepower Babcock boilers have been put in and the old ones removed. The new boilers made a larger building and smokestack necessary. This was economically accomplished by enlarging the old boiler house. A round, symmetrical smokestack of white brick made in this valley is a valuable feature of the new equipment. It stands 110 feet in height, a landmark commanding notice for miles up and down the valley. Three of these boilers will be sufficient for heating all the buildings in ordinary cold weather, but the fourth is a necessary reserve. This department, in charge of the school engineer, gives opportunity for training of boys in a knowledge of firing, steam fitting, and other features of mechanics.

The system of grading students in the industrial departments inaugurated several years ago is still producing good results.

Schoolroom work.—By the erection of additions for four schoolrooms and several normal-class rooms, and the enlargement of the sloid room and other interior improvements, this department has become much better equipped to receive the increased number. Special rooms for drawing, for vocal classes, and for assembly of teachers were made available. Every grade from 1 to 10 was well filled.

The normal room in its new location has convenient class rooms, and with an assistant teacher to take charge of pupils at stated times during the day a period was available daily for the training teacher and the twelve pupil teachers to meet for criticism and instruction in methods. This department has been well managed, but students are not well enough established in the use of good English to become competent teachers, and a longer time than two years should be given to preparation. Six of this class took diplomas at the spring commencement, all of whom had some independent practice in substituting as section teachers in the different schoolrooms. Many former pupils in this department, of whose proficiency we had some doubt, have taught acceptably in Indian schools in the West; but more and more these students desire a fuller course than our conditions here permit, and wisely of themselves gain admission to the public and normal schools of the State for higher training.

The quality of music, both vocal and instrumental, reaches a higher plane each succeeding year.

The drawing teacher skillfully conducted one lesson a week throughout the year in each section of every grade. The work accomplished shows much general talent, and in many cases very marked ability. On the request of a yacht owner in New York a number of artistic native designs for decoration were submitted by the more advanced students. An exhibition of the year's work at commencement attracted high comment. The work embraced pen and ink, charcoal, pencil, and water colors, constructive mechanical drawings, and sketching. The taste developed as a partial result of this training is apparent in selection of apparel, decoration of rooms, choice of pictures, etc. The aim of the work is to enhance the powers of observation, to elevate the tastes of the pupil, and cultivate an appreciation of the beautiful in nature and art.

The unusual number of small children necessitates a larger equipment in the sloid room for the coming year. About a hundred boys and girls were accommodated weekly in this department last year. The number of models has been increased and more carefully graded. Results in this handiwork show a high grade of ability, even the smallest children forcing recognition by their perseverance, care, and accurate eye. Habits of neatness and accuracy are acquired, and the change

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from work or school to the special training of this department is beneficial in many ways.

A complete set of apparatus for electrical and other experiments in the senior class has added greatly to the interest and rapid progress in this branch of study. Experiments with homemade devices, necessarily ill fitting and imperfect, have heretofore interfered with a satisfactory treatment of these subjects. The apparatus was bought and paid for with other than Government funds. The school being convenient to factories, classes have access to these places for practical illustrations in mechanics.

The enlarging library is becoming more valuable to teachers and students and continues a source of inspiration and helpfulness. Additions of books are made from time to time; also periodicals which help furnish information on current affairs. Government publications containing the latest and most reliable information on the different subjects treated have been sent by the various Dpartments and are especially valuable.

The work in the grades shows substantial gain in many directions. Pupils are strengthening in scholarship, power of independent research, and application; in fondness for study; in ideals and aspirations, and in eagerness for higher training. The principal and teachers meet for an hour each week for discussion and exchange of ideas. During the summer all teachers attended the several summer schools at Marthas Vineyard, Cold Springs Harbor, Chautauqua, the Chicago Institute, and other institutions of a high order. This association with educators from every class of our American schools I consider of inestimable value, keeping us in touch with the best methods and a looking forward to a dispensing with a pernicious race-school system for Indians.

A set of papers from every grade on the different subjects studied, together with drawings, specimens of sloid work, sewing, embroidery, iron and gold work, joining, printing, etc., including every department, was sent to the Paris Exposition and received a medal award. The exhibit at the recent convention in Charleston, S. C., also contained work from Carlisle.

In connection with the academic department three debating societies are maintained among the students: One among the girls, known as the Susan Longstreth Literary Society, and two among the boys, the Standard Literary Society and the Invincible Debating Society. The quality of work in these societies has been materially improved by supervision and encouragement from visiting committees detailed regularly from employees for this purpose. The independence of thought and expression developed in the discussion of events which claim the interest of the world help our young men and women to understand some of the responsibilities connected with citizenship. Each member is under obligation to the society to respond when placed on the programme, and preparation and research in proportion to the advancement of the student is expected. Each society from its beginning has been regularly conducted, and business is carried on with reasonable adherence to parliamentary usage. One creditable public contest was held in which three chosen representatives from each society participated and distinguished legal gentlemen acted as judges.

A literary entertainment under the auspices of the academic department, in which one member from each schoolroom takes part, is a monthly feature which has from the first given an impetus to the acquirement of straight English, proper address, and distinct articulation. The ordeal to the awkward boy or girl in taking his place before a large audience and doing his best toward the evening's entertainment stimulates confidence and often wakens an assertiveness of self that months of steady plodding without this experience could not accomplish. After the first effort in this line, volunteers are seldom wanting even among the most primary.

From the beginning of the school the band has been a prominent feature and has furnished music not only for our own entertainment, but for innumerable public and charitable occasions in Carlisle and in Philadelphia, New York, and Washington. It required some such organization in the earlier days of the school to persuade people that the Indian possessed other characteristics than those ascribed to him in war accounts. That harmony and melody had a part in his make-up was only credited after the fullest proof.

The steady advancement of the band under the leadership of a graduate Oneida encouraged him in the idea that by making some additions he could prepare a band to appear with credit to his race at the Paris Exposition. The project seemed worthy and had the indorsement of many friends of the school as well as of those whose prominence in the musical world made their judgment especially encouraging. Accordingly I agreed to the enterprise, and with your approval the band was doubled in membership through contributions of their best players by the other Indian schools. A fine set of instruments was purchased, all without

expense to the Government, and the work begun about two years ago. The band thus enlarged to 60 members was greatly sought after for various public occasions. The highest commendation was accorded these performances by musical critics and educational people, and I was persuaded to undertake a tour of the Eastern cities with a view to raising the necessary funds for the European trip, as otherwise there was no means of meeting the expenses. The venture, however, was poorly handled by the agents in whose hands the matter was placed, and though praise was unstinted and the tour bade fair to be popular if longer continued, the undertaking was a failure financially, plunging me several thousand dollars into debt, so that I was compelled to abandon it.

Had I catered to the unhealthy craving of the public, educated by the wild-west class of Indian shows, for wild, sensational, or sentimental exhibitions, and introduced war dances, feathers, paint, and other Indian spectacular features, the enterprise would not have lacked patronage and financial gain. The problem is not only to educate the Indian into rational and proper ideas to give worth where he expects compensation, but to educate the public mind to expect of the Indian what it expects of the white man. When this attitude is general, the expectation will be realized. At present the average amusement seeker prefers the grotesque and painful exhibitions of savagery to proofs of the Indians' civilized advancement.

The outing.—During the year 403 girls and 490 boys received the individualizing benefits attending our outing system. The total earnings were $27,255.52, about two-thirds of this being boys' earnings and one-third, girls'. Three hundred and sixteen students remained out during the winter and attended public schools. By this means boys and girls who so elect live in good homes and have the privileges of the local schools, attending at least one hundred consecutive school days and earning their board and washing by their work out of school hours, which teaches self-support. Pupils so placed seldom fall behind their classes and often push ahead. Yoked with other slow minds an Indian girl or boy in an Indian school does not have the stimulus which daily intercourse with the ready Anglo-Saxon mind affords him in his country home and the public school. Applications for our boys and girls are more than we have students to place, and whenever the controlling powers wake up to the great benefits of this feature the field can easily be greatly extended by scattering them in remote localities. A visiting agent inspects and reports upon each home and student at least twice in the year. A special outing agent for the boys was appointed last year, and the same service has become necessary for the girls.

An instance showing the spirit this independent experience is cultivating among our boys: One of them, while on duty recently for his employer, was struck by a white man who attempted to involve him in a quarrel. Instead of engaging in a fight, or submitting meekly to such abuse, the boy resorted to law and had the man arrested and placed under bail. The case was settled by the court in the boy's favor. The suit was brought by the boy himself, without aid or advice from the school.

When the outing was inaugurated, the need of a system to care for the pupils' money was apparent. From a few dollars, the earnings of the first summer, the deposits have gradually increased until our students' bank has in keeping for them $18,027.45, all their own savings, besides about $5,000 in the hands of outing patrons, making approximately $23,000 savings. The habit of foresight and provision for the morrow is successfully cultivated by our system requiring students to save two-thirds of their earnings until $20 have been accumulated. This amount is then placed on interest for them to remain until they quit the school. The remainder is subject to withdrawal for personal use. Each pupil is furnished with a bank book by which he can count up his balance. One Saturday each month is appointed for drawing money, previous to which blanks for this purpose are filled by the students, stating their balances and what they wish to buy, and submitted for approval. If the expenditure is reasonable, it is granted and the money given them to go independently and make the purchase.

General.—For convenience and better entertainment of our guests at commencement this season was changed from the end of February to the middle of March, with such marked advantage that it was considered best to adopt that time permanently. On this occasion a class of 18 boys and 18 girls, who had completed the course, received diplomas, which by executive authority exempt them from civil-service examination for employment in the Indian service, in such positions as their course has fitted them to fill. Five of the class have already been called to minor positions in the West, and except for the cutting down of forces at Western schools a larger number might have been so employed.

I am pleased to note in this connection that superintendents report that a considerable portion fill such positions with ability and success. The training received

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here, though not sufficient to fit them fully for these particular employments, does give them ideas of order and organization essential to the proper carrying on of an institution. One superintendent has in his school five of our former students as employees, assigned there at his own request, and constantly reports well of them.

This, however, is not the end to be striven for. It is only a means to higher attainment. The policy of the Department has influenced many young Indians to be satisfied with poor equipment because positions were so easily procured. The employment of a limited number, those who have prepared themselves well for the responsibilities they undertake, is very desirable, and Indians so prepared have much influence. The disposition toward better qualification is steadily growing. In the past year a number have left the school with my approval to take up studies at their own cost under more favorable conditions in public, business, state, and higher schools of Pennsylvania.

Of the class recently sent out one has engaged in work in the oil regions of West Virginia; another, a good carpenter, has taken up work for himself; another has established himself as a blacksmith in New York, not on the reservation, but in the midst of competition. Although others were ahead, he was soon overwhelmed with work and wrote for a schoolmate, also trained as a blacksmith here, to come and help him out. I allowed him to go, and am informed that the two are successful, working early and late, often taking in as much as $10 a week—this in open competition with skilled white men.

For the past two years I have had in my office a graduate of several years back. This fall he was offered a position in a bank in Pittsburg and resigned to accept. I filled the vacancy with another of my former pupils, who, after graduating here, earned by farm labor the money with which to pay for his business schooling. Two other young men and three young women graduates are regularly employed as assistants and in other positions at the school, performing satisfactory service. One of our boys who, for several years, has been in the office of the Gettysburg and Harrisburg Railroad in Carlisle learning telegraphy in connection with his school work here, was for a time this summer stationed as night operator at a nearby junction.

During the Spanish war our young men were worked up to a high pitch of patriotic enthusiasm, and I had many applications from those wanting to enlist. Thirty-four passed the examination, enlisted, and went with our troops to Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, and China, and have successfully taken part in our army operations in those lands. I recommended that no two Indians be placed in the same company, in order to avoid clanning or tribalizing. One, who was assigned to the Fifteenth Infantry, writes from China his experience in the battle about Tientsin; others write from Nagasaki, Manila, Cuba, and Porto Rico. The views and descriptions presented show a loyalty to flag and country which inspires like ardor in schoolmates. Newspapers are eagerly scanned and not only movements in which our boys may take part, but the general policy and action of the country are matters of universal interest among them.

Last spring seven enlisted in the Navy. One was assigned to duty on the *Yankton;* another on the *Vermont;* unfortunately, four were placed on one ship, the *Dolphin,* and of course there was at once an Indian reservation, which led to three of them deserting in a body. Had they been sent to different ships, the results would have been satisfactory. The one remaining was after two months promoted from landsman to yeoman, and in connection with his duties has splendid opportunity to continue his studies.

The health of the school throughout the year has been exceptionally good. This is promoted by seasonable outdoor exercise and physical culture exercises in the large gymnasium in the winter. A skating pond adjoining the school grounds affords pleasure to all. Basket ball and other indoor sports are indulged in by both boys and girls, while field sports on Decoration Day, Fourth of July, and other holidays give healthy contest and amusement. In various interschool contests in Philadelphia our boys have won watches and medals for their speed and agility. Baseball in season is popular, and teams among the boys are numerous.

The football team last year won much renown in a series of games with the large universities and colleges, including Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Columbia, Pennsylvania, and other noted institutions. A game with the University of California, in San Francisco in December, gave the team a trip across the continent, going out by one route and returning by another, an education in itself to the observant traveler. Beside the valuable experience from this travel and contact, the reputation of the team for fair play has commanded general respect.

A great need ever since the founding of the school has been the possession of more land close to the school. Owners steadily refused to sell at anything like a fair price, and ownership of the additional land needed has not been practicable until now. A clause in my appropriation this year gave the money and a deal

was effected, adding a desirable farm of 176 acres to our present possessions. This new tract corners our school farm on the northeast, and is about as desirable for our purposes as any land contiguous to the present property.

Carlisle being a college town, lectures and entertainments are frequent, and our pupils have unusual advantages in this respect. Last year a series of helpful entertainments were given in our assembly hall, employees and students contributing to cover the expense.

An undenominational Sunday school is maintained throughout the year at the school for the girls and smaller boys. The Catholic priest and Protestant ministers meet their own children for an hour each week at the school. A Sunday afternoon service for all has been conducted by the different ministers in rotation. King's Daughters' Circles among the girls, and a Y. M. C. A. among the boys are added sources of much religious profit.

Conclusion.—It is a reason for gratitude that during our long career we have never had a fire nor a material loss caused through carelessness, and that we have been unusually free from virulent epidemics and passed through those that did visit us with a minimum of mortality.

Though our family of employees is large, sickness and death have been phenomenally rare visitants throughout our whole history. The fifth death in twenty-one years among my employee force occurred this year. Miss Bessie Barclay, a talented and faithful teacher, died February 24.

I am deeply grateful for the generous care over the school by both the legislative and administrative departments of the Government, and for the loyal and efficient services of my employees.

Very respectfully,

R. H. PRATT,
Major Tenth Cavalry, Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHAMBERLAIN, S. DAK.

INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Chamberlain, S. Dak., August 27, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of the Chamberlain Indian Training School:

Attendance.—The total enrollment for the year was 104. The following table shows the average attendance by quarters:

Quarter ending—	
September 30, 1899	82
December 31, 1899	85
March 31, 1900	93
June 30, 1900	101

Schoolroom work.—The work in the primary room, under the charge of Minnie E. Lincoln, was very satisfactory. Her report shows the following promotions by grades: First to second year, 10; second to third year, 10; third to fourth year, 7.

The work in the room under charge of T. H. Faris was fair. His report shows that 14 pupils of the fourth year are ready for promotion to the fifth year. During the past year the grading did not extend beyond the fifth year. This year a sixth-year grade will be added.

Industrial work.—Outside of gardening, caring for stock, repairing shoes, a little carpentry, and general work around the institution, we have not been able to do much in the industrial line, because we have not the necessary shops and material. This year we will erect a shoe and harness shop, and intend to make a start in manufacturing shoes and harness.

The following table shows what was produced during the year:

Beets	bushels	50	Melons	number	800
Butter	pounds	207	Milk	gallons	4,170
Cabbage	heads	1,100	Onions	bushels	4
Eggs	dozen	260	Potatoes	do	150

Domestic work.—The work in the various domestic departments has been very satisfactory. The matron and her assistants rendered good and faithful service. Our cook, laundress, seamstress, and assistant matron are to be commended for their success this year.

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The following articles were made in the sewing room during the year:

Aprons	number.. 323	Pants	pairs.. 13
Blouses	do.... 4	Sheets	number.. 90
Capes	do.... 5	Skirts	do.... 53
Cloaks	do.... 2	Tablecloths	do.... 10
Curtains	do.... 36	Towels	do.... 146
Drawers	pairs.. 128	Union suits	do.... 46
Dresses	number.. 184	Undershirts	do.... 4
Garters	pairs.. 88	Waists	do.... 38
Jackets	number.. 3	Instrument covers	do.... 20
Nightdresses	do.... 20		

Farm.—As stated in previous reports, our available farm land is not sufficient. More land is needed for farming purposes and also grazing. Of the 160 acres in the present farm only 30 acres can be cultivated.

Stock.—We have at present 1 bull, 2 calves, 10 cows, 60 chickens, 1 heifer, 4 hogs, 4 horses, and 16 young hogs. We raised and sold during the year 32 hogs and 2 calves.

Health of pupils.—The health of the pupils has been good. With one or two exceptions we have had no illness to speak of and no epidemics. Our physician, R. H. Goodrich, is faithful in attending to his duties, and I am pleased to know that he will be retained for this year.

Music.—It is a pleasure to notice that the children are contented and happy, and now consider this their home. It was not thus at first. A brass band was organized February 5 last, and the boys have made rapid progress under the leadership of Augustus Breuninger. The money expended for band instruments was well spent, as I have never before seen a more contented lot of boys than our band boys. A mandolin and guitar club was organized for the girls, and they did quite well.

Evening session.—We have an even' g session every night of the week during school term. The exercises are varied and of a nature to entertain and instruct the pupils.

The pupils attend their respective churches in Chamberlain, and a nonsectarian Sunday school is conducted at the school.

The social relations of the employees and pupils have been pleasant during the past year.

Official visits.—We were favored with two official visits during the year. Supervisor Bauer visited the school last spring. Inspector McLaughlin visited the school in April, and did us much good by his valuable advice and encouragement.

In conclusion I desire to thank the officials of the Indian Office for the courteous treatment extended to this school during the past year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN FLINN, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FLANDREAU, S. DAK.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SCHOOL,
Flandreau, S. Dak., September 10, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the seventh annual report of the Flandreau Indian Industrial School, for the year 1900.

In accordance with instructions from your office I assumed charge of this institution March 10, 1900, relieving Supervisor Charles D. Rakestraw, who had been in charge since December 23, 1899.

As is well known to your office, the condition of the school was deplorable—the year's supply of fuel exhausted, employees without pay for nearly six months, the school practically bare of the necessities that go toward making a success, and, under the ruling of the Auditor of the Interior Department, no funds in sight for continuing the work for the remainder of the year. A large force of employees were on the pay roll, with the school about half filled with pupils, so that the appropriation for the year was seriously endangered.

By order of your office dated March 27, eight of the force of employees were transferred or furloughed, thereby causing a reduction of several hundred dollars per month in the operating expense of the school. Ample funds for collection of pupils were at once placed to my credit, and the task of increasing the attendance of the school was immediately begun. Upon visiting the different reservations I found that the unfortunate conditions that heretofore existed at this place were well known and that it was going to require some energetic work to build up the attendance. However, after a few weeks of active campaign the attendance was increased from 184 to 286 at the close of the year. Taking into consideration that this was accomplished just at the close of the year, when pupils were about to take a vacation, I felt very well satisfied with the results of the campaign, for I not only secured a good number of pupils, but had also made the acquaintance of agency officials and Indians, so that there will be no trouble in enrolling 350 pupils early in the next school year.

The school plant here, so far as the buildings go, is in good condition, but the heating plant is not satisfactory by any means, and the water system and supply is inefficient and poor. Water is pumped from the Big Sioux River, is poorly filtered, and at times not filtered at all, so that it is not a good, wholesome supply. The appropriation of $6,000 for a permanent supply, made by the last Congress, is not sufficient to install such a plant as the institution needs, and an increased appropriation will be asked for. The heating plant needs an overhauling, boilers reset, pipes covered, and a new local-plant boiler at the hospital. The heating apparatus—the fan system—in new school building has never given entire satisfaction, and unless it can be more satisfactorily operated this winter will doubtless have to be rebuilt.

The work in the different departments has progressed as well as could be expected with the limited force of employees and lack of many necessities. The class rooms suffered much inconvenience, as teachers were obliged to do double work, and pupils could not receive the attention due them.

The industrial work at this place has in the past been neglected. Here is a school with 175 or more boys, and until this year it has had nothing in the way of industrial training except farming, and this has not received the attention due it. The products of the garden will be small, owing to the fact that authority to purchase seed was not received until long after planting time. It is hoped that some provision can be made in the next appropriation bill for an industrial building, so that some of the boys may receive instruction in blacksmithing, carpentry, harness, and other trades.

With additional strength in the industrial department there is no reason why Flandreau school should not become one of the leading schools of the service, and I earnestly hope this feature will receive due consideration in the future. As to needed improvements in order to carry out this plan, I would say that these have been discussed in a former communication and items for the completion of the same included in the annual estimate, which I trust will meet with the approval of your office and be granted by Congress at its next session.

Of the employees I can say that I have found all to be loyal and generally efficient. The changes that have been made will, I believe, result in strengthening the force, and I trust that the work of the coming year may be harmonious and efficient in all departments.

Thanking your office for the favors of the past and hearty support in the work at this place,

I am, very respectfully,

CHAS. F. PEIRCE, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PIERRE, S. DAK.

UNITED STATES INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Pierre, S. Dak., July 20, 1900.

SIR: The history of the Pierre Industrial School for the fiscal year 1900 offers nothing in addition to the usual routine of school duties, and in this, my tenth annual report, it would seem a fitting opportunity to call attention to the various advantages, as well as the serious disadvantages, which the location of the institution offers.

The sanitary record of the school would indicate most excellent hygienic surroundings. No epidemic of measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, or diphtheria has ever obtained a foothold here, though this part of the State is by no means a stranger to such diseases. During the past year no deaths have occurred at the school or among those pupils who have returned to their homes, and in the ten and one-half years the school has been in existence only two cases of typhoid fever have developed among pupils or employees.

In the matter of fires, also, the school has been most fortunate, only one fire

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having been started here, and that was extinguished in a few minutes, with a damage to the building amounting to about $5.

Very respectfully,

CROSBY G. DAVIS, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT ONEIDA, WIS.

ONEIDA INDIAN SCHOOL,
Oneida, Wis., August 29, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first report of the Oneida Indian school and agency.

I took charge of the school March 5, and the reservation, formerly a part of the Green Bay Agency, was put under my jurisdiction July 1. All business pertaining to the Oneida Reservation will be transacted at the Oneida Indian School, 10 miles west from Green Bay, near the small station Oneida, on the Green Bay and Western Railway. All mail should be addressed to Oneida, but telegrams may be sent to Green Bay to be forwarded by mail.

The Oneida Reservation contains 65,440 acres, all allotted, a large part still in forest from which the best timber has been removed. A considerable income is derived from the sale of stave timber, railroad ties, and cord wood. Four thousand acres are reported under cultivation, on which corn, oats, potatoes, and wheat are the principal crops. The soil is fair and under proper cultivation gives good returns. The present need is for more diversified farming, more cattle, and better tillage. A large part of the reservation is still uncultivated and can be made to support a large population.

Since these people are so fortunate as to have good lands in a country where crops are sure and prices good, it seems desirable that their education should extend along agricultural lines, giving especial attention to quality of soil and its influence on the kind and quality of crops, and the effect of moisture, light, and air on the germination and growth of seeds.

The population by the last census is as follows:

Males	1,071
Females	958
Males over 18	633
Females over 14	565
Children of school age	518

This census varies slightly from that of last year, but is believed to be nearly correct.

There are three churches on the reservation, with a membership of over 700. These churches are well attended and are doing good work. The Episcopal Church supports a hospital and day school. The beneficial influence of the church societies in maintaining order, promoting good works, and encouraging helpful Christian lives can scarcely be overestimated.

Three day schools were maintained a part of the year. No. 3 was closed in February on account of small attendance. No. 2 was closed in June for the same reason. No. 1 had an average attendance for the year of 19, and has been authorized for the ensuing year.

Attendance at the boarding school has been quite satisfactory, averaging 133 for the year. An outbreak of diphtheria in June made it necessary to close the school for a few days and materially reduced the average attendance.

Buildings are good and in good condition. A new brick school building of four rooms and assembly hall has just been completed. The girls' building was enlarged last winter so that 200 pupils can now be accommodated, and I hope to bring into the boarding school every child from 6 to 18 years old who is physically able to attend and who is not enrolled in the day schools.

The school farm of 80 acres, including the school grounds, is large enough for our purpose except in the way of pasture. A small tract near the school is desirable for this purpose.

No trades are taught, and industrial work for boys is confined to care of grounds, minor repairs, care of stock, and gardening. I consider the last two items especially appropriate for this school, since all the Oneida own land here. The soil is good and markets near, and it is very probable, indeed desirable, that most of the young men will follow farming, especially the branches named. I think it is desirable, also, that they should follow the same line of work at the higher schools, believing that they will be better and more independent citizens upon their own lands and in their own homes than in any other trades or professions that they may seek to enter.

The girls receive the usual training in sewing, cooking, washing, and housework, and I doubt if there is any more lasting benefit that can be conferred upon them than giving them instruction in the old-fashioned but ever necessary home duties. A clean house and well-cooked meals are very attractive to men, and who can say but what the influence of a pretty home and dainty table may go far toward overcoming the temptation to drink and evil associations that have so long hindered progress here as elsewhere? There are, fortunately, such homes on this reservation, and I hope to see many more.

After a longer acquaintance with people and conditions I shall be able to make a more extended report.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH C. HART, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT WITTENBERG, WIS.

WITTENBERG, WIS., *July 12, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward this my eighth annual report of the Wittenberg, Wis., Indian school.

With the past school year, closing on the 30th of June last, the five-year lease of this institution by the Government expired, and negotiations are now pending for the purchase of this school property by the Government for the sum of $11,000.

The burning of one of the principal buildings here one and a half years ago proved to handicap school facilities to a more marked degree than expected. Rooms for employees have been lacking; likewise proper accommodations in the way of reading rooms, music rooms, etc., for pupils.

Immediately following the purchase of this plant by the Government it is to be hoped that the necessary accommodations will be provided and the capacity of the school increased, as a large number of applicants for admission have been refused admittance during the year for want of room.

While paying Wisconsin Winnebago annuities last fall I secured the names of 285 able-bodied Winnebago Indian children of school age not attending school. I had authority from your honor to withhold payments from parents who refused to send their children to school, but for want of room I was unable to enforce the regulation. The more obstinate Indians were willing to send their children after getting matters explained to them, but owing to lack of room nothing or very little was accomplished in increasing the Winnebago Indian children's attendance. Some 40 Winnebago children have attended this school during the year. It is a humiliating state of things to have these 300 healthy children growing up in ignorance in the midst of civilization. The attendance for the year has averaged 100, the fullest capacity of the school.

Improvements.—Owing to the lease of this institution for a space of five years past, nothing of consequence has been done, either by the society owning the plant or by the Government operating same, in substantial improvements. We need a boys' building in the place of the one destroyed, a school building, and a heating and lighting plant in order to have a modern school plant. It is to be hoped that steps will be undertaken immediately to have at least some of these improvements added to the plant.

Literary.—The literary work at school has proceeded very satisfactorily under the direction of the two able teachers, who have occupied their positions for the past five years or more.

We have pursued the same policy as before in having pupils of different tribes at school, thereby facilitating or forcing upon the children the use of English in their games, etc. English has been used almost exclusively by the pupils, without necessitating any compulsory measures to obtain that end.

Industrial.—Industrial work has also proceeded quite well on farm and in shop. The greater part of the 80-acre farm has been cleared of stumps, and the prospects for use of machinery in gathering crops are now good. The boys have been regularly detailed to care for the school stock, and very much beneficial instruction has been derived for boys from this detail. We have been instrumental in having a creamery erected near the school, and we expect to give our boys practical lessons in dairying.

The girls have, as before, received daily instruction in cooking, baking, and laundering, sewing, etc. Very many of them have become proficient in one or more of these branches.

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Health.—Uninterrupted health has been enjoyed during the year. We have had but seven cases in hospital and no contagious sickness of any kind whatever. It might be well, however, in this connection to mention the necessity of having a hospital building in connection with this institution, as we can not expect always to be spared from contagious diseases. It would, furthermore, be a satisfaction to have a separate building (hospital) for confining suspicious cases that may occur occasionally.

Social and ethical.—Employees have all taken part in making the school attractive for the pupils in a social way. All kinds of simple games, birthday parties, etc., have been celebrated by the pupils at the school, supervised by some of the employees.

Pupils have been allowed to attend the village churches in company with employees on Sundays, and likewise ethical exercises have been conducted at the school regularly, where all pupils and employees have participated. A Sunday school has also been conducted during the entire year.

Employees have been generally faithful, working together in harmony for the welfare of the school. Without this unity of purpose among employees present favorable conditions of advancement among pupils at school could not have been attained.

In conclusion I wish to add that on the whole good work has been accomplished during the year, but with additional room accommodations, which I hope will soon be added, the influence for the betterment of the Indians may be greatly enhanced in this section.

We have during the year been favored by visits from Inspector Duncan, Special Agent Jenkins, and Supervisor Rakestraw, to whom we are indebted for valuable advice.

Concluding, I beg to tender your honor my sincerest thanks for prompt attention to the wants of the school during the past year.

Very respectfully,

AXEL JACOBSON, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE AT HAMPTON, VA.

HAMPTON, VA., *July 1, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for our school for the fiscal year closing June 30, 1900:

During the past year we have had 136 Indian pupils—58 girls and 78 boys. Oneida, Wis., has sent the largest number—42. There have been 17 Sioux, 16 Seneca, 15 Cherokee, 12 Arickara, and from the other tribes from 1 to 9. They have been classified as follows:

Class.	Girls.	Boys.
Normal	5	.....
Senior	.....	2
Middle	7	8
Junior	9	16
Preparatory	32	32
Night school	.....	11
Special trade students	.....	2
At the North	5	7
Total	58	78
Industrial departments:		
Housework and industrial room	57	.....
Blacksmiths	.....	6
Bricklayers	.....	3
Business	.....	1
Carpenters and builders	.....	18
Engineers	.....	4
Farmers and gardeners	.....	8
Harness makers	.....	3
Machinists	.....	6
Painters	.....	4
Printers	.....	2
Shoemakers	.....	2
Wheelwrights	.....	3
Wood turners	.....	4
Upholsterers	.....	2

There has been a steady gain among them in responsiveness and in readiness and ability to shoulder responsibility. They seem to find more purpose in school life and have a keener sense of its relation to the future. The sending out of regular application blanks is proving helpful.

Two girls graduate this year from the normal department, 3 others are in the first year of this course, and 2 are taking the advanced dressmaking course. Eleven boys have worked every day and attended night school. An attempt has been made the past year to interest the Indians in their native arts, such as bead work, basket weaving, and pottery, and to train them in the pursuits of these arts. Miss Sibyl Carter will send a teacher soon to instruct the girls in lace making.

A more vital connection has been established between Hampton and the workers in the West, many of whom we have been glad to welcome as visitors. Miss Estelle Reel, the superintendent of Indian schools, has inspected our work, and several of our own officers have visited the Western reservations. The Indian schools have sent us better prepared students, and have in many cases made the coming to Hampton a reward of merit. Nearly half of the girls and a large number of the boys have come to us through the influence of returned Hampton students, which shows that these students are making their influence felt on the side of education. Perhaps no single year has shown such a distinct gain as the present one in the character and work of our Indian students.

Academic department.—The most important change in the academic department is the closer correlation secured by giving each class the same teacher in three or more related subjects. This is believed to have had several beneficial results.

The seniors have had monthly debates, for which careful preparation of briefs has been required. The teacher who has conducted these exercises reports great gain in concentration of thought and in soundness of reasoning.

More and more stress is being laid on doing instead of talking, and a practical application is sought for every principle learned in the class room. Each girl of the academic department is given instruction in agriculture, woodwork, sewing, cooking, and dressmaking. No girl is allowed to graduate from the school who is not able to do plain cooking and make her own clothes. Every boy is required before graduation to take a course in agriculture and work in wood, iron, and tin. A more intimate relation is established each year between our academic and industrial departments.

The trade school.—There are now incorporated in the trade school departments of harness making, tailoring, carpentry, wheelwrighting, blacksmithing, machine work, bricklaying, plastering, and steam engineering. Of the above, harness making, shoemaking, and steam engineering have been added since last year, as well as the productive departments of the wheelwright and blacksmith trades. By thus centralizing the work it is hoped that greater economy will be possible and that a closer relation may be established between the technical and productive sides of our trade work. Forty-nine Indian boys are taking trades.

The students have gained much practical experience by working on a new house for the school's treasurer, built by Mr. Ogden, president of our board of trustees. The high class of skilled labor required in this building has given these students unusual opportunities. The trade school has also been given the contract for the addition to Virginia Hall, one of the girls' dormitories. When completed, this addition will be a four-story brick building, 145 feet long by 50 feet wide. It will contain between 800,000 and 1,000,000 bricks, 300,000 of which the students have already laid. The carpenters, painters, and plasterers will also have opportunities for work on this building.

In the harness shop the students have nearly finished an order for upward of $2,000 worth of fine delivery harness for John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia and New York, and have just shipped nearly $500 worth of harness to Washington.

The blacksmiths have recently completed 1,000 raft dogs and are at work on the second thousand, at the same time assisting the wheelwrights in manufacturing trucks and farm carts. Fifty trucks have already been furnished to a Richmond house and 50 more to the Seaboard Air Line. These students have executed some fine wrought-iron work, and more has recently been ordered for a church in Raleigh. While we are making every effort to have our boys well taught in technical detail, we feel that the stimulus of this commercial work is most beneficial.

The present year we have required the students taking tailoring to have enough cash balance to carry them through two or three months. Notwithstanding this requirement, we have had more applications than usual for this trade. The addition of the productive industries to the trade school has made it possible for boys connected with it to take their productive work along the lines in which they are receiving instruction.

In our blacksmith department scientific horseshoeing has been introduced, and careful teaching has been given in this important industry.

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Two Indians are taking a course in steam engineering and seem to be thoroughly in earnest.

As a rule, we believe in an all-round training in trades for the Indian, because in many cases he has no opportunity on the reservation to work at a regular trade. We are making studies of home conditions with a view to giving courses adapted to home conditions—cattle raising for a grazing country, agriculture for farming lands, and trades where they can be followed. There has been marked improvement in the work of our Indians in the trade school, and, in general, heads of departments report better material and a more earnest spirit.

The standard of admission to the trade school has been raised, and we hope soon to be able to demand for admission to this department the requirements for the middle class in the academic department, as is now done in the case of those who wish to take up printing or agriculture. One reason for insisting upon this is the advantage to the tradesmen of the academic manual training course. It can be readily seen that the broader a student's previous intellectual training the greater his ability to master the geometrical problems underlying mechanical drawing and the complicated details that belong to the making of contracts. All the trade students have this year been taught, in the most practical manner, the principles of physics underlying their trades, these being considered necessary for a full understanding of the technicalities of their work.

Agriculture.—Every pupil in the school has regular instruction in agriculture, which is, in fact, the subject in which all our academic work centers. One of the chief objects of the Hampton school is to create in its students an enthusiasm for country life and to teach them how to make the soil yield them a living. To this end nature study, geography, chemistry, and domestic science are all related to agriculture. In the Hampton exhibit for the Paris Exposition next summer this centralization of the school's work in the arts pertaining to agriculture and home making is quite prominent. The exhibit consists of photographs showing how Hampton in its class rooms and workshops and on its farms leads its pupils away from the darkness and the hopelessness of the one-room cabin and the mortgage system of crops into the light and promise of the well-ordered home.

The work in elemetary agriculture begins in the junior year with observation lessons on soils, plants, and insects, continues in the middle year with the study of fertilizers and the care of stock, and ends with a senior course in dairying, stock feeding and breeding, fruit growing, and the planting of school grounds. Two young men will graduate in June from the special agriculture course of three years and will be able to do good work in instructing others in this important science.

The dairy has been in daily operation for a year, producing about 75 pounds of butter weekly, and the experiment garden has yielded large quantities of berries and vegetables. The model farm of 4 acres has continued its useful work of showing students how to make a small piece of land support an ordinary family, and the building and filling of the new silo have afforded excellent practical lessons. This farm has been conducted by one of the students in the agricultural department, and all the accounts have been placed in his hands.

Domestic science.—The work of the girls in the domestic-science building has been more satisfactory than ever before. A practical answer to those who ask why we teach sloyd to girls is found in the dainty bedroom in that building, all of the furniture in which, except the iron bedstead, is their work. They have prepared also the muslin curtains, the hemstitched bed linen and towels, the bureau and stand covers, the upholstered corner seat (made of dry-goods boxes), and even the rug on the floor.

The course in sewing, is now well organized, and every girl who graduates from Hampton knows how to draft, cut, and make her own underclothes and dresses. The cooking course is supplemented by practical work in the Abby May Home, occupied by the girls of the post-graduate class. Here 200 meals have been prepared this year by members of the cooking classes, and each girl has made bread twice for the home, which requires 30 loaves a week. The older girls are learning also how to do the marketing. It is intended to teach next year the canning of fruit.

Both Indian and colored girls have constant practice in household work of all kinds in their dormitories and in the teachers' rooms, and should be able, on leaving school, to keep house well for themselves or others. The condition of the girls has steadily improved. The raising of the school standard has brought to it not only girls who are better fitted mentally, but those who are better material in many other respects.

Discipline.—There have been no cases of serious discipline during the last year among either girls or boys. The school's commandant reports better order than ever before. Each year shows marked improvement in the moral tone of our

boys. The friendly relations between the two races have been strengthened, and it becomes clearer every year that each has a valuable influence on the other.

All the boys have been measured and examined under the direction of Dr. Sargent, of Harvard University, and special exercises have been given to remedy defects. The object of the discipline is constructive as well as corrective. The aim is that the daily routine at Hampton shall develop obedience, self-control, and quickly responsive physical and mental action, and that these shall become so habitual as to be a natural part of the student's life.

Health.—The health of the school has been excellent. Although smallpox has prevailed at students' homes, the school's physician has exercised such great care that there has been no case in the school itself. The water in the wells has been tested by experts and has been found satisfactory. Both races have greater power of resistance to disease than formerly. This is shown by a comparison of the reports of cases of illness during the past eighteen years, and is doubtless due to better home conditions. The health of the advanced classes of the school is better than that of the lower classes. No Indian student has been sent home on account of health, and not one has suffered from any acute form of pulmonary disease. The general health of the Indians has been excellent. Out of 673 boarding students there has been no death.

Religious work.—The religious work of the school has made steady progress, and the students' organizations for Christian work have grown stronger. Both the school chaplain and the rector of St. John's Church, in Hampton, who assists in the Indian work, comment on the greater earnestness of the students. Very practical work has been carried on by the circles of King's Daughters. At their weekly meetings problems of home life have been discussed and pleasant social relations established between teachers and students. Their Sunday evening gatherings have been well attended and helpful, as have also those of the Christian Endeavor Association.

Returned students.—There have been many cheering items of news from returned students. A significant incident of the exercises of Indian Citizenship Day was the response made by the Indian boys and girls to a request that all would stand who before entering Hampton had been taught by former students, or who had come directly through their influence. More than half of the girls and a large number of boys rose to their feet. Gratifying testimony was thus borne to the fact that our returned students are putting their influence on the side of education, and that they retain their love and loyalty to Hampton.

During the past twenty-two years 774 Indians have returned to their homes from Hampton. Seventy of these have been graduates; 572 of them are living, and those who have been at home over a year are graded as follows:

Excellent	130	
Good	280	
Fair	99	
Poor	28	
Bad	8	
		545
They are employed as follows:		
Attending higher schools	4	
Attending other schools	28	
		32
Self-supporting off the reservation:		
Machinists and engineers	8	
Tailor	1	
Storekeeper	1	
Carpenter	1	
Bookkeeper	1	
Servants, clerks, and farm hands (4 boys, 3 girls)	7	
Laborers	3	
		22
Teachers:		
Academic (10 camp, 7 boarding)	17	
Industrial	25	
		42
School employees		3
Field matrons		3
Church work:		
Catechists	13	
Missionaries	10	
		23

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Agency employees:		
Interpreters	4	
Clerks	6	
Blacksmiths	8	
Blacksmiths and carpenters	20	
Farmers	4	
Police	10	
Miller	1	
Shoemaker	1	
		54
United States employees:		
Surveyors	3	
Army	2	
Navy	3	
		8
Independent workers in the West:		
Physicians	2	
Lawyer	1	
Nurse	1	
Storekeepers	6	
Clerks	2	
Logging	6	
Logging and farming	4	
Hotel keeper	1	
Carpenters	2	
Blacksmiths	5	
Notary public	1	
Contractors	2	
Servants and farm hands	4	
Mining	1	
Stock raisers (over 100-head farms)	26	
Farmers	115	
		170
Girls making good homes		96
Boys and girls living at home		20

In consideration of the temptations of reservation life and the lack of early opportunities these young people have had, we can but feel that this record is a very hopeful one.

Respectfully submitted.

H. B. FRISSELL, *Principal.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NAMES OF INDIAN TRIBES AND BANDS.

The spelling of the names of Indian tribes bands, etc., contained in the following list has been agreed upon by the Bureau of American Ethnology and the Indian Bureau. So far as practicable the names are spelled phonetically, but it has been found advisable in several instances to retain, unchanged, names of foreign origin and those that have long been used as geographic terms. Except in the few instances noted the same form should be used for both singular and plural. Where a cross reference is given, the spelling referred to is the one adopted.

Absaroka, see Crow
Acoma
Aionai
Algonquian (stock)
Algonkin (tribe)
Alsea
Anadarko
Apache
Arapaho
Arikara
Assiniboin
Bannock
Blackfoot (pl. Blackfeet)
Blood (pl. Bloods)
Bois Fort Chippewa
Brulé
Caddo
Cahuilla, see Kawia.
Calapooya, see Kalapuya
Calispel, see Kallspel
Capote
Cayuga
Cayuse
Chastacosta
Chehalis
Chemehuevi
Cherokee
Chetco
Cheyenne
Chickasaw
Chilkat
Chinook
Chippewa
Chiricahua
Choctaw
Clackamas (singular and plural)
Clallam
Clatsop
Clickatat, see Klikitat
Cochiti
Coahuila, see Kawia
Coconino, see Havasaupai
Cocopa
Cœur d'Alêne
Colville
Comanche
Conconi
Coos
Coquille
Cowlitz
Coyotero
Cree
Creek, or Muskogee (pl. Creeks)
Crow (pl. Crows)
Dakota
Delaware (pl. Delawares)
Dwamish
Euchee, see Yuchi
Flathead (pl. Flatheads)
Fox (pl. Foxes)
Gila Apache
Goship
Goslute
Groseventre (pl. Grosventres)
Hano (Hopi village)
Havasupai
Hidatsa
Hoh
Hoopa, see Hupa
Hopi[1]
Hualapai, see Walapai
Humptulip
Hunkpapa
Hupa
Huron, see Wyandot
Ioni, see Aionai.
Iowa
Iroquois
Isleta
Jemez
Jicarilla
Joshua
Kaibab
Kalapuya
Kallspel
Kansa
Kaskaskia
Kaw, see Kansa
Kaweah, see Kawia
Kawia
Kickapoo
Kiowa
Klamath
Klikitat
Kootenai, see Kutenai
Kutenai
Kwapa, see Quapaw
Kwalami
Lac Courte Oreille
Laguna
Lake Indians
Lakmiut
L'Anse
Lipan
Luckamute, see Lakmiut
Lummi
Mac qua noot na, see Mikonotuni
Mahican
Makah
Mandan
Maricopa
Mdewakanton
Menominee
Mescalero
Methow
Miami
Mikonotuni
Mimbreño
Miniconjou
Minitaree, see Hidatsa
Mishongnovi (Hopi village)
Missouri
Moache
Modoc
Mogollon
Mohave
Mohawk
Mohican, see Mahican
Moki, see Hopi[1]
Molala
Montauk
Moqui, see Hopi
Muckleshoot
Munsee
Muskogee (or Creek)
Nambe
Natchez
Navaho
Nespelim
Nestucca
Nez Percé (pl. Nez Percés
Nisqually
Nomelaki
Nooksak
Ogiala
Ojibwa, see Chippewa
Okinagan
Omaha
Oneida
Onondaga
Osage
Oraibi (Hopi village)
Oto
Ottawa
Ozette
Paguate (Laguna village)
Paiute
Palouse
Panaca
Papago
Parajo (Laguna village)
Pawnee
Payiotso
Pend d'Oreille
Pennacook
Peoria
Picuris
Piegan
Piankashaw
Pima
Pisquow
Pit River Indians
Pojoaque
Polacco, see Polakakai
Polakakai
Ponca
Potawatomi
Pueblo
Puyallup
Qualtso
Quapaw
Quinaielt
Quileute
Quoit, see Qualtso
Ree, see Arikara
Sac, see Sauk
Salish
Sans Arcs (sing. and pl.)
Sandia
Sanpoil
Santee
Santiam
Sauk
Seminole
Seneca
Shawnee
Shebit, see Shivwits
Sheepeater, see Tukuarika
Shipaulovi (Hopi village)
Shivwits
Shoshoni
Shumopovi (Hopi village)
Sia
Sichumovi (Hopi village)
Siletz
Sioux
Sixes, see Kwatami
Sisseton
Skiallam
Skokomish
Spokan
Squaxon
Stockbridge
Supai, see Havasupai
Swinomish
Tabaquache
Taos
Tenino
Tesuque
Teton
Tillamook
Tonawanda
Tonkawa
Tonto Apache
Tootootna, see Tututni
Towakoni
Tukuarika ("Sheepeater")
Tulalip
Tuscarora
Tututni
Uchee, see Yuchi
Uinta
Ukie, see Yuki
Umatilla
Umpqua
Uncompahgre
Unkpapa, see Hunkpapa
Ute
Vieux Désert, Chippewa
Waco
Wahpeton
Wallaki
Walapai
Wallawalla
Walpi (Hopi village)
Wasco
Washaki
Washo
Wazhazhe
Wea
Wenatchi
Wichita
Wichumni
Wiminucho
Winnebago
Winibigoshish
Wyandot
Wylacki, see Wallaki
Yakima
Yaqui
Yaquina
Yanktonai
Yankton
Yavapai
Yava Supai, see Havasupai
Yuchi
Yuki
Yuma
Zia, see Sia
Zuñi

[1] Hopi is the proper tribal name, Moki being an opprobrious nickname.

REF0074044

INDIAN LEGISLATION PASSED DURING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.[1]

CHAP. 111. An act enlarging the powers of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company. March 28, 1900.

Vol. 31, p. 52.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the limitations imposed by the proviso to section four of the Act approved August twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, entitled "An Act to authorize the purchasers of the property and franchises of the Choctaw Coal and Railroad Company to organize a corporation, and to confer upon the same all the powers, privileges, and franchises vested in that company," or by any Act amendatory of said Act upon the power of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company, the corporation organized thereunder, to construct branches authorized by said section four of said Act of August twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, are hereby repealed, except in so far as these limitations require the filing of maps of the said branches with the Secretary of the Interior and his approval of the same.

Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad.
Vol. 28, p. 563.
Vol. 29, p. 98.
Repeal of limitation as to constructing branches.
—except.

SEC. 2. That the powers heretofore conferred upon the said Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company by the said Act of August twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and the Acts amendatory thereof, shall be so construed as to authorize the construction and operation of the railroad and branches thereby or hereby authorized through and over any Indian reservations, subject to the payment of the compensation provided for in said Acts as to land in the Indian Territory, and through and over any Indian allotments, subject to the compensation provided by the laws of Oklahoma.

Construction through Indian reservations, etc.

SEC. 3. That it shall and may be lawful for the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company to purchase the franchises, railroad and other property of, or to consolidate with, any other railroad company incorporated under the laws of any State or Territory of the United State whose lines may now or hereafter form a continuous line of railroad with it, either directly or by means of an intervening railroad, upon complying with the regulations and requirements of the laws of the State or Territory in which such road is located, applicable to such purchase or consolidation.

Company may purchase, etc., railroads forming continuous lines with it.

SEC. 4. That for the purpose of perfecting such purchase or consolidation it shall be lawful for said Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company to increase its stock, either preferred or common or both, and to guarantee the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds and other obligations of any company whose property is thus acquired, or of dividends on its preferred or guaranteed stock: *Provided also*, That the power conferred by this section shall also extend to like guaranties of the bonds, obligations, and dividends on stocks of companies whose roads may now or hereafter be leased to the said Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company.

—may increase its stock.
—may guarantee bonds, etc., of property acquired.
Proviso.
—or leased.

SEC. 5. That for the purpose of providing means for the construction of its railroad and branches, the acquisition of additional property, the payment of its obligations, or for other corporate purposes, the said Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company is authorized to increase from time to time its issue of preferred and common stock, and to dispose of the same upon such terms as may be deemed

Increase of stock authorized.

[1] This does not include items of appropriations for the Indian Service unless they involve new legislation.

REF0074045

necessary. Before any such increase shall be made the same shall have been authorized by the holders of a majority of the then outstanding stock of the company, voting in person or by proxy, at a meeting duly called by the board of directors of the company, which shall be held at the general office of the company, of which meeting notice shall have been given by advertisement once a week for sixty days prior to such meeting, in at least one newspaper published in the city or county wherein such principal office is situate.

Approved, March 28, 1900.

April 4, 1900.
Vol. 31, p. 59.

CHAP. 156. An act approving a revision and adjustment of certain sales of Otoe and Missouria lands in the States of Nebraska and Kansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the revision and adjustment of the sales of lands in the late reservation of the confederated Otoe and Missouria tribes of Indians in the States of Nebraska and Kansas, to which more than three-fourths of the adult male members of said tribes have given their consent, by an instrument in writing dated the twentieth day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and now on file in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby approved and confirmed, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to carry the same into full force and effect as to all delinquent purchasers of said lands, their heirs and legal representatives, in the following manner, to wit: The Secretary of the Interior shall cause notice to be given to said purchasers, their heirs and legal representatives, respectively, of the amounts of the deferred payments found to be due and unpaid on their respective purchases under the adjustment hereby confirmed; and within one year thereafter it shall be the duty of such purchasers, their heirs and representatives, respectively, to make full payment in cash of the amounts thus found to be due by them, severally, and in default of such payment within said period of one year the entry of any purchaser so in default shall be forthwith canceled and the lands shall be resold for the benefit of the Indians at not less than the appraised value thereof, and in no case at less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre, as provided in the Act under which they were originally sold. Upon making such complete payment within the time so fixed each purchaser, his heirs or legal representatives, shall be entitled to receive a patent for the lands so purchased.

Approved, April 4, 1900.

Otoe and Missouria Indians, Nebraska and Kansas.

Vol. 27, p. 568.

Revision of sale of land in reservation of, confirmed.

—manner of enforcing as to delinquent purchasers.

Vol. 21, p. 380.

April 17, 1900.
Vol. 31, p. 134.

CHAP. 193. An act granting the right of way to the Minnesota and Manitoba Railroad Company across the ceded portion of the Chippewa (Red Lake) Indian Reservation in Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby granted to the Minnesota and Manitoba Railroad Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and its successors and assigns, the right of way of said railroad, with necessary side tracks and switch tracks, and for telegraph and telephone lines, through the ceded lands of what was formerly the Red Lake Indian Reservation, which railroad commenced at a point at or near the terminus of the Manitoba and Southeastern Railway, on the boundary line between the State of Minnesota and the province of Manitoba; thence in a southeasterly direction through townships one hundred and sixty-four, one hundred and sixty-three, one hundred and sixty-two, one hundred and sixty-one, one hundred and sixty to a point on Rainy River, forming the northeastern boundary of the State of Minnesota, at or near the mouth of the Baudette River, in the State of Minnesota, which right of way shall be fifty feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad. And

Minnesota and Manitoba Railroad granted right of way through Chippewa (Red Lake) Indian Reservation, Minn.

—width.

said company shall also have the right to take from lands, to which there is no prior valid claim and which have not been appraised for sale as pine lands, lying adjacent to the line of said railroad, material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also ground adjacent to such right of way for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turn-outs, turntables, water stations, and such other structures at such points as the said railroad company may deem to their interest to erect, not to exceed 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, except at the crossing of said Rainy River, at which point said railroad company may take not exceeding forty acres in addition to the grounds allowed for station purposes for the corresponding section of ten miles: *Provided*, That no part of such lands herein granted shall be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as are necessary for the construction, maintenance, and convenient operation of said railroad.

Materials.

Additional ground for stations, etc.

Proviso.
—use restricted.

SEC. 2. That before said railroad shall be constructed through any land, claim, or improvements held by individual occupants according to any custom of the tribes, 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 United States district court at Minneapolis, Minnesota, shall have jurisdiction, upon petition of either party, to determine such just compensation in accordance with the laws of Minnesota provided for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes. The amount of damages resulting to the tribes of Indians, in their tribal capacity, by reason of the construction of said railroad through such ceded lands of the former Red Lake Reservation as are not occupied in severalty, shall be ascertained and determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, and be subject to his final approval; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railroad company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroad, and including grounds for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turn-outs, and water stations, shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and until compensation aforesaid shall have been fixed and paid: *Provided*, That said railroad shall be located, constructed, and operated with due regard to the rights of the Indians.

Damages.

—jurisdiction.

Plats.

Proviso.
Rights of Indians to be preserved.

SEC. 3. That said company shall file maps showing the definite location of the line of road and station grounds in the local land office for the district in which the land lies, and upon approval thereof by the Secretary of the Interior the grant of right of way shown thereon shall relate back to the date of such filing. Upon the completion of the road the company shall file an affidavit of its engineer and a certificate of its president as evidence thereof.

Maps.

SEC. 4. That said company is hereby authorized to enter upon said ceded lands for the purpose of surveying and locating its line of railroad.

Surveys.

SEC. 5. That the right herein granted shall be forfeited by said company unless the road shall be constructed through the said ceded lands within two 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 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."

Railroad rights.

Vol. 18, p. 482.

SEC. 7. That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act, or any part thereof.

Approved, April 17, 1900.

Amendment.

REF0074046

May 7, 1900.
Vol. 31, p. 170.

CHAP. 381. An act for the appointment of an additional United States commissioner in the northern judicial district of the Indian Territory.

Indian Territory.
Appointment of additional United States commissioner at Wewoka, authorized.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the judge of the United States court in the Indian Territory presiding in the northern judicial district thereof is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint an additional United States commissioner within said district, who shall be permanently located at Wewoka, in the Seminole Nation, and to prescribe by metes and bounds the portion of the district for which such commissioner is appointed.

Approved, May 7, 1900.

May 17, 1900.
Vol. 31, p. 179.

CHAP. 479. An act providing for free homesteads on the public lands for actual and bona fide settlers, and reserving the public lands for that purpose.

Public lands.
Free homesteads for actual settlers, etc.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all settlers under the homestead laws of the United States upon the agricultural public lands, which have already been open to settlement, acquired prior to the passage of this Act by treaty or agreement from the various Indian tribes, who have resided or shall hereafter reside upon the tract entered in good faith for the period required by existing law, shall be entitled to a patent for the land so entered upon the payment to the local land officers of the usual and customary fees, and no other or further charge of any kind whatsoever shall be required from such settler to entitle him to a patent for the land covered by his entry; *Provided*, That the right to commute any such entry and pay for said lands in the option of any such settler and in the time and at the prices now fixed by existing laws shall remain in full force and effect: *Provided, however*, That all sums of money so released which if not released would belong to any Indian tribe shall be paid to such Indian tribe by the United States, and that in the event that the proceeds of the annual sales of the public lands shall not be sufficient to meet the payments heretofore provided for agricultural colleges and experimental stations by an Act of Congress, approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, for the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts, established under the provisions of an Act of Congress, approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, such deficiency shall be paid by the United States: *And provided further*, That no lands shall be herein included on which the United States Government had made valuable improvements, or lands that have been sold at public auction by said Government.

Provisos.
Right to commute continued.
Payments to Indian tribes.
Agricultural colleges, etc.
Vol. 26, p. 417.
Vol. 12, p. 503.
Certain lands not included.

Repeal.

SEC. 2. That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved, May 17, 1900.

May 24, 1900.
Vol. 31, p. 182.

CHAP. 548. An act to amend section eight of the Act of Congress entitled "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."

Right of way of Fort Smith and Western Railroad through Choctaw and Creek nations, Indian Territory.
Vol. 30, p. 1371, amended.

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 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, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"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 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 when a map or maps of the first eighty miles of said line from Fort Smith to a crossing of the Missouri, Kansas and

Maps of route to be filed.
Provisos.
—of first 80-mile section.

Texas Railroad at or near South Canadian shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, the same may be approved by the Secretary of the Interior to authorize the commencement of construction of said eighty-mile section: *Provided further*, That a map or maps showing (sections of at least twenty-five miles in length) of the remaining portion of said line in the Indian Territory shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior before the construction of any such said remaining section shall be commenced; and said company shall have the right to build in the line of said railroad a bridge across the Poteau River and bridges across the two forks of the Canadian River crossed by said line, but the plan of construction of said bridges shall be first approved by the Secretary of War: *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.

—remaining sections.
Bridges authorized.
Changes, etc.

Approved, May 24, 1900.

May 31, 1900.
Vol. 31, p. 221.

CHAP. 598. 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 one, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department 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 one, and fulfilling treaty stipulations for the various Indian tribes, namely:

Indian Department appropriation.

* * * * * * *

CHOCTAWS.

[Vol. 31, p. 225.]

* * * To carry out the provisions of section twenty-nine of the Act of Congress approved June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, under the title "orphan lands," two thousand six hundred and ninety-six dollars and forty cents, the said sum to be placed to the credit of the Choctaw orphan fund in the Treasury of the United States, and to draw interest at five per centum per annum, this amount being the value of two thousand one hundred and fifty-seven and twelve one-hundredths acres of land, being the unsold Choctaw orphan lands in the State of Mississippi, which lands, under the provisions of said section twenty-nine, were taken by the United States at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Credit Choctaw orphan fund for unsold orphan lands, Mississippi.
Vol. 30, p. 513.

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QUAPAWS.

Quapaws.
[Vol. 31, p. 229.]

* * * That hereafter 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: *Provided*, That hereafter the clerks of the district courts in the Indian Territory shall account for and pay into the Treasury of the United States all fees collected in excess of one thousand dollars per year. All settlements to be made in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Attorney-General may prescribe: *Provided*, That

Recording chattel mortgages.
Provisos.
Clerks of district courts, Indian Territory, to return fees in excess of $1,000.

REF0074047

—amount to be expended for reservation schools.

the one thousand dollars of this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the support and maintenance of three or more public schools on the Quapaw Reservation, at such places as may be provided by the Quapaw Nation: *And provided*, That

Consolidation of certain schools

the present industrial school on said reservation shall be consolidated with the Seneca Industrial School at Wyandotte, in the Quapaw Agency: *And provided*, That the building and furniture now used for school purposes at the present Industrial Quapaw School, except such as may be required for the consolidated school at Wyandotte, shall be turned over to the Quapaw Nation by the Secretary of the Interior for the use of schools on the Quapaw Reservation: *And provided*, That such of said buildings as may not be required for a public school, where they now stand, may be removed by said nation to suitable places on said reservation, and five hundred dollars of the amount hereby appropriated shall be turned over to the Quapaw Nation to pay for the removal and repairing of said buildings.

—disposition of building, etc.

* * * * * * *

Vol. 31, p. 233.

ALSEA AND SILETZ INDIANS.

Alsea and Siletz Indians. Payment to.

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed, on the passage of this Act, to pay to such Alsea and other Indians on the Siletz Reservation, in Oregon, parties to an agreement made October thirty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, ratified by the Act of Congress approved August fifteenth, eighteen hundred

Vol. 28, p. 323.

and ninety-four (Twenty-eighth Statutes, page three hundred and twenty-three), as shall be found to be competent and capable of managing and taking care of their own affairs their pro rata shares of the permanent fund of one hundred thousand dollars, appropriated by the said Act of August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and now to their credit in the Treasury of the United States:

Proviso. Payees not to pay interest, etc., on remainder of fund.

Provided, That such of said Indians as receive their pro rata share of said fund, under this provision, shall not hereafter participate in the payment of interest or principal on that portion of the fund that shall remain.

* * * * * * *

Vol. 31, p. 236. Miscellaneous.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Commission to Five Civilized Tribes.

Vol. 27, p. 645. Vol. 28, p. 939. *Provisos.* Number of commissioners.

For salaries of four commissioners, appointed under Acts of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory, twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the number of said commissioners is hereby fixed at four. For expenses of commissioners and necessary expenses

Special disbursing agent, clerk, etc.

of employees, and three dollars per diem for expenses of a clerk detailed as special disbursing agent by Interior Department, while on duty with the commission, shall be paid therefrom: for clerical help, including secretary of the commission and interpreters, five hundred thousand dollars, to be immediately available; for contingent expenses of the commission, four thousand dollars; in all, five hundred

Amount. Use of appropriation.

and twenty-four thousand dollars: *Provided further*, That this appropriation may be used by said commission in the prosecution of all work to be done by or under its direction as required by statute.

Continuance of authority.

That said commission shall continue to exercise all authority heretofore conferred on it by law. But it shall not receive, consider, or

Enrollment as members of tribe.

make any record of any application of any person for enrollment as a member of any tribe in Indian Territory who has not been a recognized citizen, thereof, and duly and lawfully enrolled or admitted as such, and its refusal of such applications shall be final when approved by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That any Mis-

Provisos. Right of Mississippi Choctaws, enrolled, to settle in Choctaw-Chickasaw country.

sissippi Choctaw duly identified as such by the United States Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes shall have the right, at any time prior to the approval of the final rolls of the Choctaws and Chickasaws by the Secretary of the Interior, to make settlement within the Choctaw-Chickasaw country, and on proof of the fact of bona fide settlement may be enrolled by the said United States Commission

and by the Secretary of the Interior as Choctaws entitled to allotment: *Provided further*, That all contracts or agreements looking to the sale or incumbrance in any way of the lands to be allotted to said Mississippi Choctaws, shall be null and void.

Contracts for sale, etc., of Mississippi Choctaw allotments void.

To pay all expenses incident to the survey, platting, and appraisement of town sites in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Cherokee nations, Indian Territory, as required by sections fifteen and twenty-nine of an Act entitled "An Act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, for the balance of the current year and for the year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and one, the same to be immediately available, sixty-seven thousand dollars, or so much as may be necessary: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him, to survey, lay out, and plat into town lots, streets, alleys, and parks, the sites of such towns and villages in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Cherokee nations, as may at that time have a population of two hundred or more, in such manner as will best subserve the then present needs and the reasonable prospective growth of such towns. The work of surveying, laying out, and platting such town sites shall be done by competent surveyors, who shall prepare five copies of the plat of each town site which, when the survey is approved by the Secretary of the Interior, shall be filed as follows: One in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, one with the principal chief of the nation, one with the clerk of the court within the territorial jurisdiction of which the town is located, one with the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, and one with the town authorities, if there be such. Where in his judgment the best interests of the public service require, the Secretary of the Interior may secure the surveying, laying out, and platting of town sites in any of said nations by contract.

Surveys, etc., town sites, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Cherokee nations.

Vol. 30, pp. 500, 505.

Proviso. —plats, etc., into town lots, etc.

—surveyors.

—filing plats.

—contract work

Hereafter the work of the respective town-site commissions provided for in the agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes ratified in section twenty-nine of the Act of June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, entitled "An Act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," shall begin as to any town site immediately upon the approval of the survey by the Secretary of the Interior and not before.

Work of commissions to begin on approval of survey.

Vol. 30, p. 505.

The Secretary of the Interior may in his discretion appoint a town-site commission consisting of three members for each of the Creek and Cherokee nations, at least one of whom shall be a citizen of the tribe and shall be appointed upon the nomination of the principal chief of the tribe. Each commission, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, shall appraise and sell for the benefit of the tribe the town lots in the nation for which it is appointed, acting in conformity with the provisions of any then existing Act of Congress or agreement with the tribe approved by Congress. The agreement of any two members of the commission as to the true value of any lot shall constitute a determination thereof, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and if no two members are able to agree the matter shall be determined by such Secretary.

Creek and Cherokee town-site commissions.

Where in his judgment the public interests will be thereby subserved, the Secretary of the Interior may appoint in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, or Cherokee Nation a separate town-site commission for any town, in which event as to that town such local commission may exercise the same authority and perform the same duties which would otherwise devolve upon the commission for that Nation. Every such local commission shall be appointed in the manner provided in the Act approved June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, entitled "An Act for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory."

Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Cherokee nations.

Separate town-site commissions for towns.

Vol. 30, p. 500.

The Secretary of the Interior, where in his judgment the public interests will be thereby subserved, may permit the authorities of any town in any of said nations, at the expense of the town, to survey, lay out, and plat the site thereof, subject to his supervision and approval, as in other instances.

Surveys by towns.

As soon as the plat of any town site is approved, the proper commission shall, with all reasonable dispatch and within a limited

Appraisal and sale of lots.

REF0074048

time, to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, proceed to make the appraisement of the lots and improvements, if any, thereon, and after the approval thereof by the Secretary of the Interior, shall, under the supervision of such Secretary, proceed to the disposition and sale of the lots in conformity with any then existing Act of Congress or agreement with the tribe approved by Congress, and if the proper commission shall not complete such appraisement and sale within the time limited by the Secretary of the Interior, they shall receive no pay for such additional time as may be taken by them unless the Secretary of the Interior for good cause shown shall expressly direct otherwise.

Removal of commissioners, etc.

The Secretary of the Interior may, for good cause, remove any member of any townsite commission, tribal or local, in any of said nations, and may fill the vacancy thereby made or any vacancy otherwise occurring in like manner as the place was originally filled.

Establishment of corporate and town-site limits.

It shall not be required that the townsite limits established in the course of the platting and disposing of town lots and the corporate limits of the town, if incorporated, shall be identical or coextensive, but such townsite limits and corporate limits shall be so established as to best subserve the then present needs and the reasonable prospective growth of the town, as the same shall appear at the times when such limits are respectively established: *Provided further*, That the exterior limits of all townsites shall be designated and fixed at the earliest practicable time under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Proviso. —regulations.

Reservation from allotment at railroad stations, etc.

Upon the recommendation of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized at any time before allotment to set aside and reserve from allotment any lands in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, or Cherokee nations, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in any one tract, at such stations as are or shall be established in conformity with law on the line of any railroad which shall be constructed or be in process of construction in or through either of said nations prior to the allotment of the lands therein and this irrespective of the population of such townsite at the time. Such townsites shall be surveyed, laid out, and platted, and the lands therein disposed of for the benefit of the tribe in the manner herein prescribed for other townsites: *Provided further*, That whenever any tract of land shall be set aside as herein provided which is occupied by a member of the tribe, such occupant shall be fully compensated for his improvements thereon under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Proviso. —compensation for occupants' improvements.

Existing surveys etc., unaffected.

Nothing herein contained shall have the effect of avoiding any work heretofore done in pursuance of the said Act of June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, in the way of surveying, laying out, or platting of town sites, appraising or disposing of town lots in any of said nations, but the same, if not heretofore carried to a state of completion, may be completed according to the provisions hereof.

* * * * * * *

Vol. 31, p. 240.

Payment to Kaskaskia, Peoria, Piankeshaw, and Wea Indians.

Vol. 15, p. 519.

For this amount to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the terms of the twenty-fourth article of the treaty of February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, with the confederated tribes of Kaskaskia, Peoria, Piankeshaw, and Wea Indians, twenty-five thousand five hundred and four dollars and ninety-six cents, as itemized and set forth in Senate Report Numbered Five hundred and eighty-two, Forty-fourth Congress, second session, at page three thereof, to be immediately available, and to be in full of all demands of said Indians under and by virtue of said treaty, said sum to be paid per capita to said Indians by the Secretary of the Interior, or expended for their benefit in such manner and for such objects and purposes as he may direct: *Provided*, That before any payment shall be made to said Indians under this Act the sum of one thousand one hundred and eighty-one dollars and sixty-nine cents shall be deducted and paid to T. F. Richardville, or his legal representatives, on account of money loaned to said Indians.

Proviso. —deduction.

Seminole Indians.

Payment of balance of awards.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay the balance of awards made to the loyal Seminole Indians under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, with interest thereon, as per articles three and four of the treaty of March

twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and paragraph fourteen of the agreement of December sixteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, such payment to be in full settlement and satisfaction of all claims under said articles and paragraph; and the sum of one hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose: *Provided*, That if any of the said loyal Seminoles whose names are on the lists of awards as made up in pursuance of said treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-six shall have died, then the amount due such deceased persons, respectively, shall be paid to their legal heirs, and the acceptance of the sum hereby appropriated shall be in full settlement of said awards.

Vol. 14, p. 756.

Proviso. —payment to heirs of deceased Seminoles.

Chickasaw Nation.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay out and distribute in the following manner the sum of two hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and seventy-nine dollars and forty-eight cents, which amount was appropriated by the Act of June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and credited to the "incompetent fund" of the Chickasaw Indian Nation on the books of the United States Treasury, namely: First, there shall be paid to such survivors of the original beneficiaries of said fund and to such heirs of deceased beneficiaries as shall, within six months from the passage of this Act, satisfactorily establish their identity in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe and also the amount of such fund to which they are severally entitled, their respective shares; and second, so much of said fund as is not paid out upon claims satisfactorily established as aforesaid shall be distributed per capita among the members of said Chickasaw Nation, and all claims of beneficiaries and their respective heirs for participation in said incompetent fund not presented within the period aforesaid shall be, and the same are hereby, barred.

Payment to beneficiaries of incompetent fund.

Vol. 30, p. 505.

Flambeau Lumber Company.

Payment to.

For payment to the Flambeau Lumber Company twelve thousand and thirty-nine dollars and thirty-five cents, the same being balance due said company for improvements made on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation for school and reservation purposes under a proper authority of the Secretary of the Interior, to be paid for out of timber to be cut on school and swamp lands within said reservation, which timber was not cut on account of suit instituted by the State of Wisconsin against the lumber company, after the improvements authorized had been made, stopping the same.

Repairs Big Wind River bridge, Shoshone Agency, Wyo.

For making necessary repairs of the Big Wind River bridge, on the Shoshone Agency, Wyoming, seven hundred and fifty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; the same to be immediately available.

Klamath Agency, Oreg., sawmill.

For the purchase and construction of one portable sawmill for the Klamath Agency, Oregon, three thousand dollars.

Additional time for payment to settlers, etc.

That the settlers who purchased with the condition annexed of actual settlement on all ceded Indian reservations be, and they are hereby, granted an extension to July first, nineteen hundred and one, in which to make payments as now provided by law.

Suppression of smallpox.

Fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available, in payment of liabilities already incurred and for amount necessary to be expended in suppressing the spread of smallpox in the Indian Territory among those residents of said Territory not members of any Indian tribe or nation therein, all accounts to be first carefully examined and approved by the Secretary of the Interior as just and reasonable.

Counsel for Papago Indians.

To enable the United States Indian agent of the Pima Agency, Arizona, to pay the expenses incurred by the farmer in charge of the San Xavier Reservation in employing two attorneys to defend four Papago Indians tried on the charge of violating United States Statute fifty-two hundred and eighty-six, the sum of two hundred dollars.

Reimbursement for services of.

Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont.

Payment for lands, etc.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay for certain lands and improvements, as recommended by United States Indian Inspector James McLaughlin in his three reports to the Secretary of the Interior dated, respectively, November fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and February third and sixteenth, nineteen hundred, upon investigations made under the provisions of section ten of the Indian appropriation Act approved July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight (Thirtieth Statutes, pages five hundred and ninety-six and five hundred and ninety-seven), one

Vol. 30, p. 596.

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hundred and seventy-one thousand six hundred and fifteen dollars and forty-four cents.

Leech Lake Agency, Minn. Expense of establishing.

For the erection of additional buildings, fencing, means of locomotion, and other purposes necessary to complete the establishment of Leech Lake Agency, Minnesota, five thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

Digest of Indian decisions.

Vol. 30, p. 87.

Vol. 29, p. 391.

For printing and binding in two volumes not exceeding two thousand copies of the digest of decisions relating to *Indian Affairs*, authorized by Indian appropriation Acts of June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and June seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to donate thirty copies to Kenneth S. Murchuson, the compiler of said digest, for complimentary distribution by him.

Proviso. —copies to compiler.

* * * * * * *

Vol. 31, p. 243.

Grand Junction, Colo.

For support and education of one hundred and seventy-five Indian pupils at the Indian school at Grand Junction, Colorado, twenty-nine thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars; for pay of superintendent at said school, one thousand five hundred dollars; for general repairs and improvements, three thousand dollars; for dormitory building, twenty thousand dollars, for the purchase of not exceeding ten acres of land for the purpose of sewerage deposits, six hundred dollars, to be immediately available; in all, fifty-four thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

* * * * * * *

Vol. 31, p. 244.

Riverside, Cal. Establishment of school.

Proviso. Site.

For the establishment, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, of an Indian School at or near Riverside, California: *Provided*, That a suitable site can be obtained there for a reasonable sum, to be selected by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for the purchase of land, the erection of buildings, and for other purposes necessary to establish a complete school-plant upon the new site, seventy-five thousand dollars.

* * * * * * *

Morris, Minn.

For the support and education of one hundred and fifty Indian pupils at the Indian school at Morris, Minnesota, twenty-five thousand and fifty dollars: for pay of superintendent, one thousand five hundred dollars; for general repairs and improvements, one thousand five hundred dollars; for the purchase, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, of a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, six thousand four hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available; in all, thirty-four thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

* * * * * * *

Vol. 31, p. 245.

Salem, Oreg.

For support and education of five hundred pupils at the Indian school, Salem, Oregon, eighty-three thousand five hundred dollars; for pay of superintendent at said school, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for erection of an industrial building, six thousand dollars; for the erection and completion of a brick dormitory, twenty thousand dollars; for general repairs and improvements, three thousand dollars; for purchase of twelve and twenty-seven one-hundredths acres of land at one hundred dollars per acre, one thousand two hundred and twenty-seven dollars; in all, one hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred and twenty-seven dollars.

Sac and Fox Reservation, Iowa.

For the support and education of seventy-five Indian pupils, Sac and Fox Reservation, Iowa, twelve thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars; for pay of superintendent, one thousand dollars; for general repairs and improvements, four hundred dollars; in all, fourteen thousand and twenty-five dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior is directed to pay to Push-e-ton-neke-que, head chief of the Sac and Fox of the Mississippi Indians located in the State of Iowa, five hundred dollars per annum during the remainder of his natural life, beginning with and including the fiscal year nineteen hundred, in accordance with the terms of article four of the treaty proclaimed March twenty-third, eighteen hundred and forty-three.

Proviso. Push-e-ton-neke-que. Annuity.

Vol. 31, p. 246.

* * * * * * *

Yakima Reservation, Wash. Leases authorized.

SEC. 2. * * * * *Provided further*, That the Indians to whom lands have been allotted on the Yakima Reservation in the State of Washington shall be permitted to lease unimproved allotted lands, for agricultural purposes, for any term not exceeding ten years upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Vol. 31, p. 247.

* * * * * * *

Proviso. Crow Reservation, Mont. Use of annuity money of Indians for irrigation.

SEC. 4. * * * * *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.

Vol. 31, p. 247.

* * * * * * *

Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians and Absentee Shawnee Indians of Oklahoma. Adult heirs of deceased allottee may sell inherited lands, etc.

Vol. 28, p. 295.

SEC. 7. That the proviso to the Act approved August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, permitting the sale of allotted lands by members of the Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians and of the Absentee Shawnee Indians of Oklahoma is hereby extended so as to permit the adult heirs of a deceased allottee to sell and convey the lands inherited from such decedent; and if there be both adult and minor owners of such inherited lands, then such minors may join in a sale thereof by a guardian, duly appointed by the proper court, upon an order of such court made upon petition filed by such guardian, all conveyances made under this provision to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior; and any Citizen Pottawatomie or Absentee Shawnee not residing upon his allotment, but being an actual resident of another State or Territory, may in like manner sell and convey all the land allotted to him.

Further extension of act.

Vol. 17, p. 159.

That such proviso of the Act approved August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, as herein enlarged, is hereby extended to those members of the Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians and the Absentee Shawnee Indians who were given allotments under the Act approved the twenty-third day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and to their heirs; and any purchasers of Indian blood of lands sold under the provisions of the Act last named, or their heirs, who may own other allotted lands under any Act of Congress, may sell all the lands so owned by them in excess of eighty acres, the restrictions against sales by allottees under the Act last named to others than the United States or persons of Indian blood being hereby removed; and all such conveyances shall hereafter be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Purchasers may sell, etc.

Act extended to heirs of allottees of Peoria and Miami Indians.

Vol. 30, p. 72.

That the provisions hereof as to the sale of inherited lands by heirs of deceased allottees of the Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians and Absentee Shawnee Indians are hereby extended and made applicable to the heirs of allottees of the Peoria and Miami Indians, who were authorized by the Act approved June seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, to sell a portion of their lands, and all sales and conveyances of lands of deceased allottees by their heirs, which have been duly made and executed by such heirs and duly approved by the Secretary of the Interior, are hereby ratified and confirmed.

Approved, May 31, 1900.

CHAP. 610. An act to ratify an agreement between the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and the Seminole tribe of Indians

June 2, 1900.

Vol. 31, p. 250.

Seminole Indians. Agreement with, as to rolls of citizens, etc. Preamble.

Whereas an agreement was made by Henry L. Dawes, Tams Bixby, Archibald S. McKennon, and Thomas B. Needles, the commission of the United States to the Five Civilized Tribes, and John F. Brown and K. N. Kinkehee, commissioners on the part of the Seminole tribe of Indians, on the seventh day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, as follows:

Commissioners.

"This agreement by and between the Government of the United States of the first part, entered into in its behalf by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, Henry L. Dawes, Tams Bixby, Archibald S. McKennon, and Thomas B. Needles, duly appointed and authorized thereunto, and the Seminole tribe of Indians, in Indian Territory, of the second part, entered into in behalf of said tribe by

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John F. Brown and K. N. Kinkehee, commissioners duly appointed and authorized thereunto, witnesseth:

Who may be enrolled. Vol. 30, p. 502.

"First. That the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, in making the rolls of Seminole citizens, pursuant to the Act of Congress approved June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, shall place on said rolls the names of all children born to Seminole citizens up to and including the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and the names of all Seminole citizens then living; and the rolls so made, when approved by the Secretary of the Interior, as provided by said Act of Congress, shall constitute the final rolls of Seminole citizens, upon which the allotment of lands and distribution of money and other property belonging to the Seminole Indians shall be made, and to no other persons.

Rolls to be final.

Laws of descent.

"Second. If any member of the Seminole tribe of Indians shall die after the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, the lands, money, and other property to which he would be entitled if living, shall descend to his heirs who are Seminole citizens, according to the laws of descent and distribution of the State of Arkansas, and be allotted and distributed to them accordingly: *Provided*, That in all cases where such property would descend to the parents under said laws the same shall first go to the mother instead of the father, and then to the brothers and sisters, and their heirs, instead of the father.

Proviso. —to parents, etc.

"Third. This agreement to be ratified by the general council of the Seminole Nation and by the Congress of the United States.

"In witness whereof the said commissioners hereunto affix their names, at Muskogee, Indian Territory, this seventh day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine.

Signatures.

"HENRY L. DAWES,
"TAMS BIXBY,
"ARCHIBALD S. MCKENNON,
"THOMAS B. NEEDLES,
"Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.
"JOHN F. BROWN,
"K. N. KINKEHEE,
"Seminole Commissioners."

Therefore,

Ratification.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the same be, and is hereby, ratified and confirmed, and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent therewith are hereby repealed.

Repeal.

Approved, June 2, 1900.

June 6, 1900. Vol. 31, p. 321.

CHAP. 786. An act making further provision for a civil government for Alaska, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I.

CHAPTER ONE.

* * * * * * *

Vol. 31, p. 330. Occupants of school or mission lands not to be disturbed. —missionary stations.

SEC. 27. The Indians or persons conducting schools or missions in the district shall not be disturbed in the possession of any lands now actually in their use or occupation, and the land, at any station not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, now occupied as missionary stations among the Indian tribes in the section, with the improvements thereon erected by or for such societies, shall be continued in the occupancy of the several religious societies to which the missionary stations respectively belong, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to have such lands surveyed in compact form as nearly as practicable and patents issued for the same to the several societies to which they belong; but nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to put in force in the district the general land laws of the United States.

General land laws not to apply.

Education of children.

SEC. 28. The Secretary of the Interior shall make needful and proper provision and regulations for the education of the children of school age in the district of Alaska, without reference to race and their compulsory attendance at school, until such time as permanent provision shall be made for the same.

* * * * * * *

Approved, June 6, 1900.

June 6, 1900. Vol. 31, p. 657.

CHAP. 795. An act changing place for holding court in the central division of the Indian Territory from Cameron to Poteau, and for other purposes.

Indian Territory. Terms of court at Poteau instead of Cameron. Vol. 28, p. 694.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subdivision three, of chapter one hundred and forty-five, of the United States Statutes at Large, approved March first, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, entitled "An Act to provide for the appointment of additional judges of the United States court in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," which said subdivision reads as follows: "The central district shall consist of all the Choctaw country, and the places of holding court in said district shall be at South McAlester, Atoka, Antlers, and Cameron," be amended by striking out of said subdivision the word "Cameron" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Poteau," so that said subdivision when amended shall read as follows: "The central district shall consist of all the Choctaw country, and the places of holding court in said district shall be at South McAlester, Atoka, Antlers, and Poteau."

Pending suits transferred.

SEC. 2. That all suits, prosecutions and processes, recognizances, bail bonds, and other proceedings of whatever nature pending in or returnable to said court at Cameron are hereby transferred to and shall be made returnable and have force in said court at Poteau.

Approved, June 6, 1900.

June 6, 1900. Vol. 31, p. 658.

CHAP. 798. An act to authorize the Seneca Telephone Company to construct and maintain lines in the Indian Territory.

Seneca Telephone Company may construct lines in Indian Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Seneca Telephone Company, organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of Missouri, is hereby authorized and empowered to construct and maintain telephone lines from Seneca, in the State of Missouri, to the Quapaw Agency, and to Wyandotte, Grand River, Fairland, Oseuma, Afton, and Vinita, in the Indian Territory, subject to the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That cities and towns into or through which such telephone lines may be constructed shall have the power to regulate the manner of construction therein, and the said company shall be subject to such municipal and Territorial taxation as may be provided for by law.

Proviso. Municipal control.

Tolls.

SEC. 2. That Congress hereby expressly reserves the right to regulate the tolls or charges of said telephone lines constructed in the Indian Territory by said company.

Approved, June 6, 1900.

June 6, 1900. Vol. 31, p. 659.

CHAP. 799. An act to provide for the sale of isolated and disconnected tracts or parcels of the Osage trust and diminished reserve lands in the State of Kansas

Osage trust, etc., lands, Kans. Sale of isolated tracts, etc., of, authorized.

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 shall cause to be duly proclaimed and offered at public sale, in the manner prescribed for the offering of public lands, all isolated or disconnected tracts or parcels of lands of one quarter section or less of the Osage trust and diminished reserve lands within the State of Kansas for which no application has been filed under the provisions of existing laws in relation thereto, but

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—limit to one purchaser.

not more than one quarter section shall be sold to any one purchaser under the provisions of this Act. Such lands shall be offered for sale by advertisement for not less than thirty days in two newspapers in the proper land district, and by posting in the proper local land office for the same period, and upon the day named in such notice shall be sold for cash to the highest bidder at not less than the price fixed by law: *Provided*, That any settler upon any of said lands shall be permitted, at any time prior to the sale of the particular tract claimed by him, to file his application and submit proof therefor in accordance with existing laws. If any of said lands remain unsold after the offering as aforesaid they shall be subject to private entry, for cash, in tracts not exceeding one quarter section by one purchaser.

Advertisement.

Proviso. Rights of settlers.

Unsold lands subject to private entry.

Sale of lands isolated by disposal of surrounding lands.

R. S., sec. 2455, p. 469. Vol. 28, p. 687.

SEC. 2. That any such tracts or parcels of land that may become isolated or disconnected by the disposal of surrounding lands, after the offering provided for in the preceding section of this Act, shall be subject to disposal under the provisions of section twenty-four hundred and fifty-five of the Revised Statutes of the United States as amended by the Act of February twenty-sixth eighteen hundred and ninety-five, except that it shall not be necessary that said lands shall have been subject to homestead entry for three years prior to such sale.

Approved, June 6, 1900.

June 6, 1900. Vol. 31, p. 672.

CHAP. 802. An act to provide for the use of timber and stone for domestic and industrial purposes in the Indian Territory.

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 to prescribe rules and regulations for the procurement of timber and stone for such domestic and industrial purposes, including the construction, maintenance, and repair of railroads and other highways, to be used only in the Indian Territory, as in his judgment he shall deem necessary and proper, from land belonging to either of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians, and to fix the full value thereof to be paid therefor, and collect the same for the benefit of said tribes; and every person who unlawfully cuts, or aids, or is employed in unlawfully cutting, or wantonly destroys, or procures to be wantonly destroyed, any timber standing upon the land of either of said tribes, or sells or transports any of such timber or stone outside of the Indian Territory, contrary to the regulations prescribed by the Secretary, shall pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than twelve months, or both, in the discretion of the court trying the same.

Indian Territory.

Use of timber and stone for industrial purposes.

—payment, etc.

—penalty, unlawful cutting, etc.

Approved, June 6, 1900.

June 6, 1900. Vol. 31, p. 672.

CHAP. 813. An act to ratify an agreement with the Indians of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation in Idaho, and making appropriations to carry the same into effect.

Agreement with Shoshone and Bannock Indians of the Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho.

Whereas Benjamin F. Barge, James H. McNeely, and Charles G. Hoyt, acting for the United States, did, on the fifth day of February, anno Domini eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, make and conclude the following agreement with the Shoshone and Bannock Indians of the Fort Hall Reservation, in Idaho; and

Preamble.

Whereas Benjamin F. Barge, James H. McNeely, and Charles G. Hoyt, being duly appointed and acting commissioners on behalf of the United States for such purposes, have concluded an agreement with the headmen and a majority of the male adults of the Bannock and Shoshone tribes of Indians upon the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, in the State of Idaho, which said agreement is as follows:

Commissioners.

Vol. 29, p. 341.

Whereas the aforesaid commissioners were appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, under and by virtue of an act of Congress, approved June the tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six (29 U. S. Stat. L., p. 341), entitled "An act making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Indian Bureau of the Interior Department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June the thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and for other purposes," and by said act were authorized to negotiate with the Bannock and Shoshone Indians, in the State of Idaho, for the cession of part of their surplus lands; and

Whereas the Indians of the Fort Hall Reservation are willing to dispose of part of their surplus lands in the State of Idaho, reserved as a home for them by a treaty concluded at Fort Bridger July the third, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and ratified by the United States Senate on the sixteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and also by Executive order:

Vol. 15, p. 673.

Now, therefore, this agreement, made and entered into by and between the aforesaid commissioners on behalf of the United States of America, and by the headmen and a majority of the male adults of the Bannock and Shoshone tribes of Indians, located on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, in the State of Idaho. Witnesseth:

ARTICLE I.

Cession of lands.

That the said Indians of the Fort Hall Reservation do hereby cede, grant, and relinquish to the United States all right, title, and interest which they have to the following-described land, the same being a part of the land obtained through the treaty of Fort Bridger on the third day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and ratified by the United States Senate on the sixteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine:

—boundaries.

All that portion of the said reservation embraced within and lying east and south of the following-described lines: Commencing at a point in the south boundary of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, being the southwest corner of township nine (9) south, range thirty-four (34) east of the Boise meridian, thence running due north on the range line between townships 33 and 34 east to a point two (2) miles north of the township line between townships five (5) and six (6) south, thence due east to the range line between ranges 35 and 36 east, thence south on said range line four (4) miles, thence due east to the east boundary line of the reservation; from this point the east and south boundaries of the said reservation as it now exists to the point of beginning, namely, the southwest corner of township nine (9) south, range thirty-four east, being the remainder of the description and metes and bounds of the said tract of land herein proposed to be ceded.

ARTICLE II.

Consideration.

That in consideration of the lands ceded, granted, and relinquished, as aforesaid, the United States stipulates and agrees to pay to and expend for the Indians of the said reservation, six hundred thousand dollars ($600,000) in the following manner, to wit:

Seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000), or as much thereof as may be necessary, shall be expended by the Secretary of the Interior in the erection of a modern school plant for the Indians of the Fort Hall Reservation at a point near the present agency, said point or site to be selected by the Secretary of the Interior, and the surplus remaining, if any, of the above seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) may be expended by the Secretary of the Interior for the educational needs of said Indians.

One hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) shall be paid in cash pro rata, share and share alike, to each man, woman, and child belonging to and actually residing on said reservation, within three months after the ratification of this treaty by the Congress of the United States. The remainder of said sum total shall be paid pro rata in like manner, as follows:

Fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) one year after the first payment.
Fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) two years after the first payment.
Fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) three years after the first payment.
Fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) four years after the first payment.
Fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) five years after the first payment.
Fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) six years after the first payment.

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Fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) seven years after the first payment.

Fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) eight years after the first payment.

Twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) nine years after the first payment.

The deferred payments shall bear interest at the rate of four (4) per centum per annum, said interest to be placed annually to the credit of said Indians, and shall be expended for their benefit by the Secretary of the Interior at such times and in such manner as he may direct.

Proviso. Depredation claims not to affect payments.

Provided, That none of the money due to said Indians under this agreement shall be subject to the payment of any claims, judgments, or demands against said Indians for damages or depredations claimed to have been committed prior to the signing of this agreement.

ARTICLE III.

Heads of families who have settled not to be moved without consent. Vol. 15, p. 675.

Where any Indians have taken lands and made homes on the reservation and are now occupying and cultivating the same, under the sixth section of the Fort Bridger treaty hereinbefore referred to, they shall not be removed therefrom without their consent, and they may receive allotments on the land they now occupy; but in case they prefer to remove they may select land elsewhere on that portion of said reservation not hereby ceded, granted, and relinquished and not occupied by any other Indians; and should they decide not to move their improvements, then the same shall be appraised under direction of the Secretary of the Interior and sold for their benefit, at a sum not less than such appraisal, and the cash proceeds of such sale shall be paid to the Indian or Indians whose improvements shall be sold.

ARTICLE IV.

Use of ceded lands by Indian continuing to live thereon.

So long as any of the lands ceded, granted, and relinquished under this treaty remain part of the public domain, Indians belonging to the above-mentioned tribes, and living on the reduced reservation, shall have the right, without any charge therefor, to cut timber for their own use, but not for sale, and to pasture their live stock on said public lands, and to hunt thereon and to fish in the streams thereof.

ARTICLE V.

Surveys.

That for the purpose of segregating the ceded lands from the diminished reservation, the new boundary lines described in article one of this agreement shall be properly surveyed and permanently marked in a plain and substantial manner by prominent and durable monuments, the cost of said survey to be paid by the United States.

ARTICLE VI.

Prior treaties continued in force.

The existing provisions of all former treaties with the Indians of the Fort Hall Reservation, not inconsistent with the provisions of this agreement, are hereby continued in force and effect; and all provisions thereof inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

ARTICLE VII.

Certain roads declared public highways.

The existing main traveled roads leading from McCammon to Blackfoot and from McCammon to American Falls are declared public highways, and the proper use of such is hereby granted to the general public.

ARTICLE VIII.

Irrigation.

The water from streams on that portion of the reservation now sold which is necessary for irrigating on land actually cultivated and in use shall be reserved for the Indians now using the same, so long as said Indians remain where they now live.

ARTICLE IX.

Signatures.

This agreement shall take effect and be in force when signed by the commissioners and by a majority of the male Indians of the Fort Hall Reservation over eighteen years of age, and ratified by the Congress of the United States.

Signed on the part of the United States Government by the commissioners aforesaid and by the following Indians of the Bannock and Shoshone tribes, residing and having rights on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.

BENJAMIN F. BARGE, Commissioner.
JAMES H. MCNEELY, Commissioner.
CHARLES G. HOYT, Commissioner.

FORT HALL INDIAN AGENCY,
Ross Fork, Idaho, February 5, 1898.

(1) Jim Ballard (x); witness, Mary W. Fisher. (2) Pocatello Tom (x); witness, Chas. M. Robinson. (3) Kunecke Johnson (x); witness, Mary W. Fisher. (And 247 others.)

* * * * * * *

We certify that we interpreted the foregoing agreement with the Bannock and Shoshone Indians and that they thoroughly understood the entire matter; that we truly interpreted for the commissioners and the Indians at all the councils held to discuss the subject, and to individual Indians.

J. J. LEWIS,
KENNEKE (his x mark) JOHNSON,
Interpreters.

Witness:
CHAS. M. ROBINSON.
J. H. BEAN.
ALBERT W. FISHER.

ROSS FORK, IDAHO, February 5, 1898.

FORT HALL AGENCY, IDAHO, February 5, 1898.

I hereby certify that two hundred and twenty-seven (227) Indians constitute a majority of male adult Indians on or belonging on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, Idaho.

F. G. IRWIN, Jr.,
First Lieutenant, Second Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.

Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said agreement be, and the same hereby is, accepted, ratified, and confirmed.

Ratification.

Appropriation for first cash payment, etc.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of making the first cash payment stipulated for in article two of the foregoing agreement, and for the purpose of a new school plant, as provided in the same article, the sum of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

—for surveys, etc.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of surveying, establishing, and properly marking the western and northern boundaries of the tract ceded by the foregoing agreement, as required by article five thereof, and for field examination and necessary office work in connection therewith, the sum of one 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.

Heads of families settled thereon to have allotments prior to opening to ceded l entry

SEC. 4. That before any of the lands by this agreement ceded are opened to settlement or entry, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall cause allotments to be made of such of said lands as are occupied and cultivated by any Indians, as set forth in article three of said agreement, who may desire to have the same allotted to them; and in cases where such Indian occupants prefer to remove to lands within the limits of the reduced reservation, he shall cause to be prepared a schedule of the lands to be abandoned, with a description of the improvements thereon, and the name of the Indian occupant, duplicate of which shall be filed with the Commissioner of t oral Land Office.

ecting to re- ove, schedule lands, etc., abandoned.

REF0074053

—appraisal and sale of improvements.

Before entry shall be allowed, as hereinafter provided, of any tract of land occupied and cultivated as above and included in the schedule aforesaid, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the improvements on said tract to be appraised and sold to the highest bidder. No sale of such improvements shall be for less than the appraised value. The purchaser of such improvements shall have thirty days after such purchase for preference right of entry, under the provisions of this Act, of the lands upon which the improvements purchased by him are situated, not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres: *Provided*, That the proceeds of the sale of such improvements shall be paid to the Indians owning the same.

Proviso.
—disposition of proceeds of sale.

Removal of improvements.

Any Indian electing to abandon the land occupied by him as aforesaid shall have reasonable time, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, within which to remove the improvements situated upon the land occupied by him.

Lands opened to settlement.

SEC. 5. That on the completion of the allotments and the preparation of the schedule provided for in the preceding section, and the classification of the lands as provided for herein, the residue of said ceded lands shall be opened to settlement by the proclamation of the President, and shall be subject to disposal under the homestead, town-site, stone and timber, and mining laws of the United States only, excepting as to price and excepting the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in each Congressional township, which shall be reserved for common-school purposes and be subject to the laws of Idaho: *Provided*, That all purchasers of lands lying under the canal of the Idaho Canal Company, and which are susceptible of irrigation from the water from said canal, shall pay for the same at the rate of ten dollars per acre; all agricultural lands not under said canal shall be paid for at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and grazing lands at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, one-fifth of the respective sums to be paid at time of original entry, and four-fifths thereof at the time of making final proof; but no purchaser shall be permitted in any manner to purchase more than one hundred and sixty acres of the land hereinbefore referred to; but the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors, as defined and described in sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes of the United States, shall not be abridged, except as to the sum to be paid as aforesaid.

Proviso.
Price of Idaho canal lands.
—other lands.
—limit of purchase.
Soldiers' and sailors' homesteads.
R. S., 2304, 2305, p. 422.

Classification of agricultural and grazing lands.

The classification as to agricultural and grazing lands shall be made by an employee of the General Land Office under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Indemnity to State of Idaho for certain school lands.

No lands in sections sixteen and thirty-six now occupied, as set forth in article three of the agreement herein ratified, shall be reserved for school purposes, but the State of Idaho shall be entitled to indemnity for any lands so occupied: *Provided*, That none of said lands shall be disposed of under the town-site laws for less than ten dollars per acre: *And provided further*, That all of said lands within five miles of the boundary line of the town of Pocatello shall be sold at public auction, payable as aforesaid, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for not less than ten dollars per acre: *And provided further*, That any mineral lands within said five mile limit shall be disposed of under the mineral land laws of the United States, excepting that the price of such mineral lands shall be fixed at ten dollars per acre instead of the price fixed by the said mineral land laws.

Proviso.
—price under town-site laws.
—lands near Pocatello.
—mineral lands.

Agreement with Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache Indians of Oklahoma.

SEC. 6. Whereas David H. Jerome, Alfred M. Wilson, and Warren G. Sayre, duly appointed Commissioners on the part of the United States, did, on the sixth day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, conclude an agreement with the Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache tribes of Indians in Oklahoma, formerly a part of the Indian Territory, which said agreement is in the words and figures as follows:

"Articles of agreement made and entered into at Fort Sill, in the Indian Territory, on the twenty-first day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, by and between David H. Jerome, Alfred M. Wilson, and Warren G. Sayre, Commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache tribes of Indians in the Indian Territory.

"ARTICLE I.

Cession of lands.

"Subject to the allotment of land, in severalty to the individual members of the Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache tribes of Indians in the Indian Territory, as hereinafter provided for, and subject to the setting apart as grazing lands for said Indians, four hundred and eighty thousand acres of land as hereinafter provided for, and subject to the conditions hereinafter imposed, and for the considerations hereinafter mentioned, the said Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache Indians hereby cede, convey, transfer, relinquish, and surrender, forever and absolutely, without any reservation whatever, express or implied, all their claim, title, and interest, of every kind and character, in and to the lands embraced in the following-described tract of country in the Indian Territory to wit: Commencing at a point where the Washita River crosses the ninety-eighth meridian west from Greenwich; thence up the Washita River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point thirty miles, by river, west of Fort Cobb, as now established; thence due west to the north fork of Red River, provided said line strikes said river east of the one-hundredth meridian of west longitude; if not, then only to said meridian line, and thence due south, on said meridian line, to the said north fork of Red River; thence down said north fork, in the middle of the main channel thereof, from the point where it may be first intersected by the lines above described, to the main Red River; thence down said Red River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to its intersection with the ninety-eighth meridian of longitude west from Greenwich; thence north, on said meridian line, to the place of beginning.

—boundaries.

"ARTICLE II.

Allotments in severalty.

"Out of the lands ceded, conveyed, transferred, relinquished, and surrendred by Article I hereof, and in part consideration for the cession thereof, it is agreed by the United States that each member of said Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache tribes of Indians over the age of eighteen (18) years shall have the right to select for himself or herself one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land to be held and owned in severalty, to conform to the legal surveys in boundary; and that the father, or, if he be dead, the mother, if members of either of said tribe of Indians, shall have the right to select a like amount of land for each of his or her children under the age of eighteen (18) years; and that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or some one by him appointed for the purpose, shall select a like amount of land for each orphan child belonging to either of said tribes under the age of eighteen (18) years.

"ARTICLE III.

Grazing lands.

"That in addition to the allotment of lands to said Indians as provided for in this agreement, the Secretary of the Interior shall set aside for the use in common for said Indian tribes four hundred and eighty thousand acres of grazing lands, to be selected by the Secretary of the Interior, either in one or more tracts as will best subserve the interest of said Indians. It is hereby further expressly agreed that no person shall have the right to make his or her selection of land in any part of said reservation that is now used or occupied for military, agency, school, school-farm, religious, or other public uses or in sections sixteen (16) and thirty-six (36) in each Congressional township, except in cases where any Comanche, Kiowa, or Apache Indian has heretofore made improvements upon and now uses and occupies a part of said sections sixteen (16) and thirty-six (36), such Indian may make his or her selection within the boundaries so prescribed so as to include his or her improvements. It is further agreed that wherever in said reservation any Indian, entitled to take lands in severalty hereunder, has made improvements, and now uses and occupies the land embracing such improvements, such Indian shall have the undisputed right to make his or her selection within the area above provided for allotments, so as to include his or her said improvements.

Restrictions on selection of land.

REF0074054

Reservation of land for public schools, etc.

"It is further agreed that said sections sixteen (16) and thirty-six (36) in each Congressional township in said reservation shall not become subject to homestead entry but shall be held by the United States and finally sold for public school purposes. It is hereby further agreed that wherever in said reservation any religious society or other organization is now occupying any portion of said reservation for religious or educational work among the Indians, the land so occupied may be allotted and confirmed to such society or organization, not, however, to exceed one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land to any one society or organization so long as the same shall be so occupied and used; and such land shall not be subject to homestead entry.

"ARTICLE IV.

Limit of time for selecting allotments.

Proviso.—extension of time, etc.

"All allotments hereunder shall be selected within ninety days from the ratification of this agreement by the Congress of the United States: *Provided*, The Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, may extend the time for making such selection; and should any Indian entitled to allotment hereunder fail or refuse to make his or her selection of land in that time, then the allotting agent in charge of the work of making such allotments shall within the next thirty (30) days after said time make allotments to such Indians, which shall have the same force and effect as if the selection were made by the Indian.

"ARTICLE V.

Allotments to be held in trust for twenty-five years.

Vol. 24, p. 388.

—conveyance of title.

"When said allotments of land shall have been selected and taken as aforesaid, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the titles thereto shall be held in trust for the allottees, respectively, for the period of twenty-five (25) years, in the time and manner and to the extent provided for in the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of land in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes,' approved February 8, 1887, and an act amendatory thereof, approved February 28, 1891.

"And at the expiration of the said period of twenty-five (25) years the titles thereto shall be conveyed in fee simple to the allottees or their heirs, free from all incumbrances.

"ARTICLE VI.

Consideration.

Payment.

"As a further and only additional consideration for the cession of territory and relinquishment of title, claim, and interest in and to the lands as aforesaid, the United States agrees to pay to the Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache tribes of Indians, in the Indian Territory, the sum of two million ($2,000,000) dollars, as follows: Five hundred thousand ($500,000) dollars to be distributed per capita to the members of said tribes at such times and in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall deem to be for the best interests of said Indians, which sum is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and any part of the same remaining unpaid shall draw interest at the rate of five per centum while remaining in the Treasury, which interest shall be paid to the Indians annually per capita; and the remaining one million five hundred thousand ($1,500,000) dollars to be retained in the Treasury of the United States, placed to the credit of said Indians, and while so retained to draw interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be paid to the said Indians per capita annually.

Existing annuities.

"Nothing herein contained shall be held to affect in any way any annuities due said Indians under existing laws, agreements, or treaties.

"ARTICLE VIII.

Allotments by Interior Department may be governed by this agreement.

"It is further agreed that wherever in said reservation any member of any of the tribes of said Indians has, in pursuance of any laws or under any rules or regulations of the Interior Department taken an allotment, such allotment, at the option of the allottee, shall be

confirmed and governed by all the conditions attached to allotments taken under this agreement.

"ARTICLE IX.

Existing leases.

"It is further agreed that any and all leases made in pursuance of the laws of the United States of any part of said reservation which may be in force at the time of the ratification by Congress of this agreement shall remain in force the same as if this agreement had not been made.

"ARTICLE X.

Certain persons married into tribes entitled to allotment.

"It is further agreed that the following named persons, not members by blood of either of said tribes, but who have married into one of the tribes, to wit, Mabel R. Given, Thomas F. Woodward, William Wyatt, Kiowa Dutch, John Nestill, James N. Jones, Christian Ko oh-tah, Edward L. Clark, George Conover, William Deitrick, Ben Roach, Lewis Bentz, Abilene, James Gardloupe, John Sanchez, the wife of Boone Chandler, whose given name is unknown, Emmit Cox, and Horace P. Jones, shall each be entitled to all the benefits of land and money conferred by this agreement, the same as if members by blood of one of said tribes, and that Emsy S. Smith, David Grantham, Zonee Adams, John T. Hill, and J. J. Methvin, friends of said Indians, who have rendered to said Indians valuable services, shall each be entitled to all the benefits, in land only, conferred under this agreement, the same as if members of said tribes.

"ARTICLE XI.

Ratification.

"This agreement shall be effective only when ratified by the Congress of the United States."

Said agreement be, and the same hereby is, accepted, ratified, and confirmed as herein amended.

Special allotment agent, etc.

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to cause the allotments of said lands, provided for in said treaty among said Indians, to be made by any Indian inspector or special agent.

Proviso. Limit of time for alloting.

That all allotments of said land shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior to said Indians within ninety days from the passage of this Act, subject to the exceptions contained in article four of said treaty: *Provided*, That the time for making allotments shall in no event be extended beyond six months from the passage of this act.

Lands opened to settlement.

Provisos. Price per acre.

That the lands acquired by this agreement shall be opened to settlement by proclamation of the President within six months after allotments are made and be disposed of under the general provisions of the homestead and town-site laws of the United States: *Provided*, That in addition to the land-office fees prescribed by statute for such entries the entryman shall pay one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for the land entered at the time of submitting his final proof: *And provided further*, That in all homestead entries where the entryman has resided upon and improved the land entered in good faith for the period of fourteen months he may commute his entry to cash upon the payment of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre: *And provided further*, That the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors of the late civil war, as defined and described in sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes shall not be abridged; *And provided further*, That any person who, having attempted to but for any cause failed to secure a title in fee to a homestead under existing laws, or who made entry under what is known as the commuted provision of the homestead law, shall be qualified to make a homestead entry upon said lands: *And provided further*, That any qualified entryman having lands adjoining the lands herein ceded, whose original entry embraced less than one hundred and sixty acres in all, shall have the right to enter so much of the lands by this agreement ceded lying contiguous to his said entry as shall, with the land already entered, make in the aggregate one hundred

Commutation of homestead entries.

Soldiers and sailors homesteads. R. S. sec. 2304, 2305, p. 422.

Persons now qualified for homestead entry who have hitherto failed to secure title.

Entry on land adjoining existing entries.

REF0074055

and sixty acres, said land to be taken upon the same conditions as are required of other entrymen: *And provided further*, That the settlers who located on that part of said lands called and known as the "neutral strip" shall have preference right for thirty days on the lands upon which they have located and improved.

Preference right on "neutral strip."

Reservations for schools, etc.

That sections sixteen and thirty-six, thirteen and thirty-three, of the lands hereby acquired in each township shall not be subject to entry, but shall be reserved, sections sixteen and thirty-six for the use of the common schools, and sections thirteen and thirty-three for university, agricultural colleges, normal schools, and public buildings of the Territory and future State of Oklahoma; and in case either of said sections, or parts thereof, is lost to said Territory by reason of allotment under this Act or otherwise, the governor thereof is hereby authorized to locate other lands not occupied in quantity equal to the loss.

Payments not available for depredation claims.
Vol. 26, p. 851.

That none of the money or interest thereon which is, by the terms of the said agreement, to be paid to said Indians shall be applied to the payment of any judgment that has been or may hereafter be rendered under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An Act to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations."

Mineral deposits open to location.

That should any of said lands allotted to said Indians, or opened to settlement under this act, contain valuable mineral deposits, such mineral deposits shall be open to location and entry, under the existing mining laws of the United States, upon the passage of this Act, and the mineral laws of the United States are hereby extended over said lands.

Court of Claims to determine claims of Choctaws and Chickasaws.

That as the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations claim to have some right, title, and interest in and to the lands ceded by the foregoing treaty as soon as the same are abandoned by said Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache tribes of Indians, jurisdiction be, and is hereby, conferred upon the United States Court of Claims to hear and determine the said claim of the Chickasaws and the Choctaws, and to render a judgment thereon, it being the intention of this Act to allow said Court of Claims jurisdiction, so that the rights, legal and equitable, of the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and the Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache tribes of Indians in the premises shall be fully considered and determined, and to try and determine all questions that may arise on behalf of either party in the hearing of said claim; and the Attorney-General is hereby directed to appear in behalf of the Government of the United States; and either of the parties to said action shall have the right to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States: *Provided*, That such appeal shall be taken within sixty days after the rendition of the judgment objected to, and that the said courts shall give such causes precedence: *And provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be accepted or construed as a confession that the United States admit that the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations have any claim to or interest in said lands or any part thereof.

—appeal.
Provisos.
—time for taking.
Claim not to be construed as admitted, etc.

Procedure.

That said action shall be presented by a single petition making the United States party defendant, and shall set forth all the facts on which the said Choctaw and Chickasaw nations claim title to said land; and said petition may be verified by the authorized delegates, agents, or attorneys of said Indians upon their information and belief as to the existence of such facts, and no other statement or verification shall be necessary: *Provided*, That if said Choctaw and Chickasaw nations do not bring their action within ninety days from the approval of this Act, or should they dismiss said suit, and the same shall not be reinstated, their claim shall be forever barred: *And provided further*, That, in the event it shall be adjudged in the final judgment or decree rendered in said action that said Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have any right, title, or interest in or to said lands for which they should be compensated by the United States, then said sum of one million five hundred thousand ($1,500,000) dollars shall be subject to such legislation as Congress may deem proper.

Provisos.
Claim barred by failure to bring action.

Disposal of fund on judgment for Choctaws and Chickasaws.

Approved, June 6, 1900.

PRIVATE ACT.

CHAP. 562. An act for the relief of Northrup and Chick, and also of Thomas N. Stinson.

May 26, 1900.
Vol. 31, p. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to examine and adjudicate the claims of Northrup and Chick, and also of Thomas N. Stinson, late licensed Indian traders with the Pottawatomie Indians in Kansas, for supplies furnished said Indian band for their subsistence, and to determine whether anything is justly due said Northrup and Chick, and also Thomas N. Stinson, and if so, the amount thereof, and whether there is any fund belonging to said Indians which can be applied to the payment of such claims; and if so determined, then to report and certify the amount found due to said Northrup and Chick, and also to Thomas N. Stinson, without interest, to be paid from the funds of said Indians to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be so paid by him; and the receipt by said Northrup and Chick, and also by Thomas N. Stinson, or their representatives, of any amount found due them shall operate as a waiver and relinquishment of any claim for interest. It is further provided that the award by the Secretary of the Interior to Northrup and Chick shall not exceed the sum of three thousand five hundred and twenty-nine dollars and ninety-eight cents, and that to Thomas N. Stinson shall not exceed two thousand six hundred and ninety-four dollars and six cents.

Approved, May 26, 1900.

Northrup & Chick and Thomas N. Stinson, examination, etc., of claims of, authorized.

Limit of award.

PROCLAMATIONS.

[No. 2.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 13, 1899.
Vol. 31, p. —.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by the provisions of an act approved February 20, 1895, entitled "An act to disapprove the treaty heretofore made with the Southern Ute Indians to be removed to the Territory of Utah, and providing for settling them down in severalty where they may so elect and are qualified and to settle all those not electing to take lands in severalty, on the west forty miles of present reservation and in portions of New Mexico, and for other purposes, and to carry out the provisions of the treaty with said Indians June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty," the agreement made by the commissioners on the part of the United States with the Southern Ute Indians of Colorado bearing date November thirteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, was annulled and the treaty made with said Indians June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, was directed to be carried out as therein provided and as further provided in general law for settling Indians in severalty; and

Southern Ute Indian Reservation, Colorado.
Preamble.
Vol. 28, p. 677.

Whereas, it was further provided by said act that within six months after the passage thereof, the Secretary of the Interior should cause allotment of land, in severalty, to be made to such of the Southern Ute Indians in Colorado, as might elect and be considered by him qualified to take the same out of the agricultural lands embraced in their present reservation in Colorado such allotments to be made in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, entitled "An act to accept and ratify the agreement submitted by the confederated bands of Ute Indians in Colorado for the sale of their reservation in said State and for other purposes, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same," and the amendments thereto, as far as applicable, and the treaties theretofore made with said Indians; and

Vol. 21, p. 200.

REF0074056

Whereas, it was further provided that for the sole and exclusive use of such of said Indians as might not elect or be deemed qualified to take allotments in severalty as provided, there should be set apart and reserved all that portion of their reservation lying west of the range line between ranges thirteen and fourteen west of the New Mexico Principal Meridian, and also all of townships thirty-one and thirty-two of ranges fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen west of the New Mexico Principal Meridian and lying in the Territory of New Mexico, subject to the right of the Government to erect and maintain agency buildings thereon, and to grant rights of way through the same for railroads, irrigation ditches, highways and other necessary purposes; and

Vol. 21, p. 201. Whereas, under the provisions of section four of said act it was made the duty of the President of the United States to issue his proclamation declaring the lands within the reservation of said Indians except such portions as might have been allotted or reserved under the provisions of the preceding sections of said act, open to occupancy and settlement, said unallotted and unreserved lands to be and become a part of the public domain of the United States and to become subject to entry, under the desert, homestead, and townsite laws and the laws governing the disposal of coal, mineral, stone and timber lands, but providing that no homestead settler should receive a title to any portion of such lands at less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and such settlers should be required to make a cash payment of fifty cents per acre at the time filing is made upon any of said lands; and providing that before said lands should be open to public settlement the Secretary of the Interior should cause the improvements belonging to the Indians on the lands then occupied by them to be appraised and sold at public sale to the highest bidder, except improvements on lands allotted to the Indians in accordance with this act; and providing that no sale of such improvements should be made for less than the appraised value and that the several purchasers of said improvements should, for thirty days after the issuance of the President's proclamation have the preference right of entry of the lands upon which the improvements purchased by them should be situated, but that the said purchase should not exceed one hundred and sixty acres and that the proceeds of such improvements should be paid to the Indians owning the same; and

Whereas, it is further provided that the provisions of said act should take effect only upon the acceptance thereof and consent thereto by a majority of all the male adult Indians then located or residing upon the reservation, which acceptance should be at once obtained under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior might prescribe; and

Whereas, allotments have been made as provided for in said act, and all the other terms and considerations as required therein have been complied with, precedent to opening the unallotted and unreserved lands in said reservation to settlement and entry, except the sale of improvements on the NE ¼ NW ¼, S ½ NW ¼ and NW ¼ SW ¼ Sec. 1, T. 33 N., R. 9 W., belonging to Ignacio, an Indian, but said sale will be immediately ordered and the rights of the purchaser thereof will be protected for thirty days from date of this proclamation, as provided by the act, by instructions to the register and receiver of the local land office having jurisdiction over the same, and as this exception is not considered a bar to the opening of the unallotted and unreserved lands to settlement; and

Whereas, I issued a proclamation on the 29th day of March, last, intended to open the lands to settlement and entry as authorized in said act, but as some question has arisen as to the boundaries proclaimed being sufficiently definite to cover the lands intended to be opened,

Lands opened for settlement. Now, Therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, for the purpose of removing any doubt and making the boundaries of said lands more definite, by virtue of the power in me vested by said act, do hereby issue this, my second proclamation, and do hereby declare and make known that all of the lands embraced in said reservation, saving and excepting the lands reserved for and allotted to said Indians, and the lands reserved for other purposes in pursuance of the provisions of said act, will, at and after the hour of twelve o'clock noon (mountain standard time) on the 4th day of May A. D., eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and not before, be open to settlement and entry under the terms of and subject to all the conditions, limitations, reservations, and restrictions contained in said act, and the laws of the United States applicable thereto.

Boundaries, etc. The lands to be opened to settlement and entry are described as lying within the following boundaries: Beginning at the point established by S. S. Gannett, Special Indian Agent, in June, 1897, at the intersection of the 107th meridian and the 37th parallel of latitude; thence north 15 miles along the eastern boundary of the reservation; thence westerly along the north boundary of the Southern Ute Indian Reservation to its intersection with the range line between ranges thirteen and fourteen west of the New Mexico Principal Meridian; thence south fifteen miles on said range line to the south boundary of the State of Colorado; thence easterly along the south boundary of the State of Colorado to the place of beginning.

The survey of the east boundary of the above tract through townships 32, 33, and 34 N., R. 1 W., and of that part of the north boundary in Tps. 34 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W., being in process of correction owing to errors found in said survey, notice is hereby given to all parties who may elect to make entries of lands adjoining the boundary lines subject to correction, that their entries will be at their own risk, and subject to such changes as to the boundaries of the several tracts so entered as may be found necessary in the progress of the correction of the erroneous survey, and that without recourse to the United States for any damage that may arise as the result of the correction survey.

The lands allotted to the Indians are for greater convenience particularly described in the accompanying schedule entitled "Schedule of lands within the Southern Ute Indian Reservation allotted to the Indians and withheld from settlement and entry by proclamation of the President dated April 13, 1899," and which schedule is made a part thereof.

An error having been made in 1873 in the survey and location of the eastern boundary of the reservation hereby opened to settlement and entry whereby certain lands constituting a part of the reservation were erroneously identified as being outside of the reservation, by reason of which several persons in good faith settled upon said lands under the belief that the same were unappropriated public lands open to settlement, and have since improved and cultivated, and are now residing upon, the same with a view to the entry thereof under the public land laws, notice is hereby given that in so far as said persons possess the qualifications required by law, and maintain their said settlement and residence up to the time of the opening herein provided for, they will be considered and treated as having initiated and established a lawful settlement at the very instant at which the lands become open, and as having the superior right and claim to enter said lands, which right must be exercised within three months from the time of said opening.

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 18th day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-
[SEAL.] nine, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President
JOHN HAY
Secretary of State.

6266—00——35

REF0074057

Schedule.

SCHEDULE OF LANDS WITHIN THE SOUTHERN UTE INDIAN RESERVATION ALLOTTED TO THE INDIANS AND WITHHELD FROM SETTLEMENT AND ENTRY BY PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT DATED APRIL 18, 1899.

In Township 32 North, Range 3 West.

Southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 4; south half of southeast quarter and southeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 5; north half of northeast quarter, east half of northwest quarter, east half of southwest quarter and southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 8; north half of northwest quarter and southeast quarter of northwest quarter of section 9; southeast quarter of southwest quarter and south half of southeast quarter of section 10; southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 11; northwest quarter of northwest quarter of section 13; north half of northeast quarter and north half of northwest quarter of section 14; northeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 15; northwest quarter of northwest quarter of section 17; and northeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 18.

In Township 33 North, Range 3 West.

East half of section 3; northeast quarter, south half of northwest quarter and west half of southwest quarter of section 10; south half of southeast quarter and south half of southwest quarter of section 19; east half of northeast quarter, southeast quarter, east half of southwest quarter and southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 20; northwest quarter and north half of southwest quarter of section 21; west half of northwest quarter of section 28; east half, east half of northwest quarter and northwest quarter of northwest quarter of section 29; north half of northeast quarter and north half of northwest quarter of section 30; and northeast quarter of section 32.

In Township 34 North, Range 3 West.

Southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 22; northwest quarter of northwest quarter, south half of northwest quarter and southwest quarter of section 27; and north half of northwest quarter, southeast quarter of northwest quarter, southwest quarter of northeast quarter and southeast quarter of section 34.

In Township 32 North, Range 4 West.

Southwest quarter of southeast quarter of Section 10; southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 13; south half of southeast quarter, south half of southwest quarter and northwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 14; west half of northeast quarter, south half of northwest quarter, west half of southeast quarter and southwest quarter of section 15; south half of section 16; south half of northeast quarter, south half of northwest quarter, north half of southeast quarter and north half of southwest quarter of section 17; south half of northeast quarter, north half of southeast quarter, southeast quarter of northwest quarter and northeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 18; north half and north half of southeast quarter of section 21; north half, north half of southeast quarter and north half of southwest quarter of section 22; north half, north half of southeast quarter and north half of southwest quarter of section 23; and west half of northwest quarter and northwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 24.

In Township 33 North, Range 4 West.

South half of northeast quarter, northwest quarter, north half of southeast quarter, southeast quarter of southeast quarter and northeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 23; south half of section 24; and north half of northeast quarter of section 25.

In Township 34 North, Range 4 West

All of section 7; all of section 8; north half of section 9; all of section 10; north half, southwest quarter, north half of southeast quarter and southwest quarter of southeast quarter of section 11; northwest quarter and northwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 12; west half of northwest quarter and northwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 13; all of section 14; east half, east half of northwest quarter, and southwest quarter of section 15; south half of southeast quarter of section 16; north half of northeast quarter, north half of northwest quarter, southwest quarter of northwest quarter, and southwest quarter of section 18; west half of section 19; east half of southeast quarter of section 20; east half, east half of northwest quarter, and southwest quarter of section 21; north half of northeast quarter, north half of northwest quarter, southwest quarter of northwest quarter and northwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 22; north half of the northwest quarter of section 28; and northeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 29.

In Township 32 North, Range 5 West.

South half, south half of northeast quarter and south half of northwest quarter of section 9; south half of northwest quarter, and southwest quarter of section 10; west half of northwest quarter and west half of southwest quarter of section 14; all of section 15; east half, northwest quarter and north half of southwest quarter of section 16; northeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 19; north half of southeast quarter and north half of southwest quarter of section 20; and northeast quarter, south half of northwest quarter, northwest quarter of southeast quarter and north half of southwest quarter of section 21.

In Township 33 North, Range 5 West.

West half of northeast quarter, northwest quarter and northwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 1; east half, east half of northwest quarter, and southwest quarter of section 2; east half of southeast quarter and southwest quarter of southeast quarter of section 3; east half of southeast quarter and southwest quarter of southeast quarter of section 9; northeast quarter, east half of northwest quarter, southwest quarter of northwest quarter, northwest quarter of southeast quarter, and southwest quarter of section 10; northwest quarter of northeast quarter, and northwest quarter of section 11; west half of northwest quarter and west half of southwest quarter of section 15; east half, east half of northwest quarter and east half of southwest quarter of section 16; north half, north half of southeast quarter and north half of southwest quarter of section 21; west half of section 28; east half of section 29, north half of northeast quarter of section 32; and north half of northwest quarter of section 33.

In Township 34 North, Range 5 West.

East half, east half of northwest quarter and south half of southwest quarter of section 12; east half of northeast quarter, northwest quarter of northeast quarter and west half of northwest quarter of section 13; east half of northeast quarter of section 14; west half of section 25; south half of northeast quarter, southeast quarter and east half of southwest quarter of section 26; and east half of section 35.

In Township 32 North, Range 7 West.

West half of northwest quarter, west half of southeast quarter, and southwest quarter of section 3; all of section 4; east half of northeast quarter and east half of southeast quarter of section 5; east half of northeast quarter and east half of southeast quarter of section 8; all of section 9; west half, west half of northeast quarter,

REF0074058

and southeast quarter of section 10; west half, west half of northeast quarter and west half of southeast quarter of section 15; east half, east half of northwest quarter, northwest quarter of northwest quarter and east half of southwest quarter of section 16; northeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 17; northeast quarter of section 21; and northwest quarter of section 22.

In Township 33 North, Range 7 West.

South half of northeast quarter, south half of northwest quarter, and south half of section 1; south half of northeast quarter, and southeast quarter of section 2; northwest quarter of northeast quarter, and northwest quarter of section 4; all of section 5; all of section 6; north half and northeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 7; all of section 8; west half of northeast quarter, west half of southeast quarter, and west half of section 9; east half of section 11; all of section 12; all of section 13; east half of section 14; southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 15; southeast quarter of northeast quarter, west half of northeast quarter, northwest quarter and south half of section 16; north half, southeast quarter, north half of southwest quarter and southeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 17; east half of northeast quarter, southwest quarter of northeast quarter and north half of southeast quarter of section 18; northeast quarter, and east half of northwest quarter of section 20; north half, southeast quarter, east half of southwest quarter and northwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 21; west half of northwest quarter, and southwest quarter of section 22; east half of section 23; all of section 24; all of section 25; northeast quarter of section 26; west half of section 27; east half, east half of northwest quarter, southwest quarter of northwest quarter, and southwest quarter of section 28; south half of northeast quarter, and southeast quarter of section 29; east half of northeast quarter and east half of southeast quarter of section 32; west half of northeast quarter, west half of southeast quarter, and west half of section 33; south half of northeast quarter, and southeast quarter of section 35; and all of section 36.

In Township 34 North, Range 7 West.

All of section 10; all of section 11; west half of northeast quarter, west half of southeast quarter, and west half of section 12; north half and southwest quarter of section 13; all of section 14; all of section 15; north half, southeast quarter, and east half of southwest quarter of section 21; all of section 22; all of section 23; north half and southwest quarter of section 24; northwest quarter of section 25; north half, west half of southeast quarter, and southwest quarter of section 26; all of section 27; northeast quarter, east half of northwest quarter, east half of southeast quarter, northwest quarter of southeast quarter and northeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 28; east half, and south half of southwest quarter of section 32; all of section 33; north half of northeast quarter, southwest quarter of northeast quarter, northwest quarter and south half of section 34; and west half of northeast quarter, northwest quarter, and west half of southwest quarter of section 35.

In Township 34 North, Range 8 West.

East half, east half of northwest quarter and east half of southwest quarter of section 7; west half and southeast quarter of section 8; west half of section 17; east half of section 18; east half and southwest quarter of section 19; west half of section 20; northwest quarter and south half of section 25; south half of section 26; west half of section 29; east half, east half of northwest quarter and east half of southwest quarter of section 30; all of section 31; west half of northwest quarter and west half of southwest quarter of section 32; north half and southeast quarter of section 35; and all of section 36.

In Township 33 North, Range 9 West.

Southwest quarter of northeast quarter, south half of northwest quarter, southeast quarter, east half of southwest quarter and northwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 2; south half of northeast quarter, southeast quarter of northwest quarter, north half of southeast quarter, southwest quarter of southeast quarter, and southwest quarter of section 3; southeast quarter and south half of southwest quarter of section 4; east half and southwest quarter of section 8; north half of northwest quarter of section 9; west half of southeast quarter, and west half of section 17; east half of southeast quarter, and southwest quarter of section 18; east half of northeast quarter, northwest quarter, and southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 19; northwest quarter, and east half of southwest quarter of section 20; west half of section 29; east half, south half of northwest quarter, northwest quarter of northwest quarter, and southwest quarter of section 30; east half, east half of northwest quarter, and southwest quarter of section 31; and west half of northwest quarter of section 32.

In Township 34 North, Range 9 West.

All of sections 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36.

In Township 33 North, Range 10 West.

All of section 1; west half of section 12; west half and southeast quarter of section 13; east half of section 24; and east half of section 25.

In Township 34 North, Range 10 West.

South half of section 13, and all of sections 24, 25 and 36.

In Township 34 North, Range 11 West.

East half of northeast quarter, and southeast quarter of section 7; north half, southeast quarter and east half of southwest quarter of section 8; west half of northwest quarter and west half of southwest quarter of section 9; west half of northeast quarter and east half of northwest quarter of section 17; and west half of section 18.

In Township 33 North, Range 12 West.

West half of northwest quarter, south half of southwest quarter and northwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 4; east half, east half of southwest quarter and southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 5; northeast quarter, south half of northwest quarter and north half of southwest quarter of section 7; north half of northeast quarter and north half of northwest quarter of section 8; south half of northwest quarter and west half of southwest quarter of section 18; east half and northwest quarter of section 19; east half of section 30; and east half of section 31.

In Township 34 North, Range 12 West.

Southeast quarter and east half of southwest quarter of section 13; southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 22; east half of northeast quarter, southwest quarter of northeast quarter, southeast quarter of northwest quarter, and south half of section 23; north half, west half of southeast quarter, and southwest quarter of section 24; northwest quarter of northeast quarter and north half of northwest quarter of section 25; north half of northeast quarter, north half of northwest quarter and southwest quarter of northwest quarter of section 26; east half, south half of northwest quarter, and southwest quarter of section 27; southeast quarter of section 28; all of section 33; and north half of northeast quarter, southwest quarter of northeast quarter, northwest quarter, and north half of southwest quarter of section 34.

REF0074059

In Township 33 North, Range 13 West.

Southeast quarter of northeast quarter and east half of southeast quarter of section 12; and east half of northeast quarter, southwest quarter of northeast quarter and east half of southeast quarter of section 13.

[No. 12.]

April 10, 1900.
Vol. 31, p.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble. Vol. 27, p. 62.

Whereas, by section one of the act of July 1, 1892 (27 Stat., 62), entitled "An act to provide for the opening of a part of the Colville Reservation, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes" it is provided:

"That subject to the reservations and allotment of lands in severalty to the individual members of the Indians of the Colville Reservation in the State of Washington herein provided for, all the following described tract or portion of said Colville Reservation, namely: Beginning at a point on the eastern boundary line of the Colville Indian Reservation where the township line between townships thirty-four and thirty-five north, of range thirty-seven east, of the Willamette meridian, if extended west, would intersect the same, said point being in the middle of the channel of the Columbia River, and running thence west parallel with the forty-ninth parallel of latitude to the western boundary line of the said Colville Indian Reservation in the Okanagon River, thence north following the said western boundary line to the said forty-ninth parallel of latitude, thence east along the said forty-ninth parallel of latitude to the northeast corner of the said Colville Indian Reservation, thence south following the eastern boundary of said reservation to the place of beginning, containing by estimation one million five hundred thousand acres, the same being a portion of the Colville Indian Reservation, created by executive order dated July second, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be, and is hereby, vacated and restored to the public domain, notwithstanding any executive order or other proceeding whereby the same was set apart as a reservation for any Indians or bands of Indians, and the same shall be open to settlement and entry by the proclamation of the President of the United States and shall be disposed of under the general laws applicable to the disposition of public lands in the State of Washington," and

Whereas it is provided by section three of said act,

"That each entryman under the homestead laws shall, within five years from the date of his original entry and before receiving a final certificate for the land covered by his entry, pay to the United States for the land so taken by him in addition to fees provided by law the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per acre, one third of which shall be paid within two years after the date of the original entry; but the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors, as defined and described in sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes of the United States, shall not be abridged, except as to the sum to be paid as aforesaid," and

R. S., secs. 2304, 2305, p. 422.

Whereas by section six of said act it is provided:

"That the land used and occupied for school purposes at what is known as Tonasket school, on Bonaparte Creek, and the site of the sawmill, gristmill, and other mill property on said reservation, is hereby reserved from the operation of this act, unless other lands are selected in lieu thereof: *Provided*, That such reserve lands shall not exceed in the aggregate two sections, and must be selected in legal subdivisions conformably to the public surveys, such selection to be made by the Indian Agent of the Colville Agency, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and subject to his approval: *Provided, however*, That said Indians may, in lieu of said sites or either of them, select other lands of equal quantity, for such purposes, either on the vacated or unvacated portions of said reservation, the same to be designated in legal subdivisions by said Indian Agent, under the direction of and subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, in which case said first-designated tracts shall not be exempt from the operation of this act; such selection to be made and approved within six months after the survey of said lands and the proclamation of the President,"

and

Whereas, in a clause in the Indian Appropriation Act of July 1, 1898 (30 Stat., 571), it is provided: Vol. 30, p. 571.

"That the mineral lands only in the Colville Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington, shall be subjected to entry under the laws of the United States in relation to the entry of mineral lands: *Provided*, That lands allotted to the Indians or used by the Government for any purpose or by any school shall not be subject to entry under this provision,"

and in another clause that,

"The Indian allotments in severalty provided for in said act shall be selected and completed at the earliest practicable time and not later than six months after the proclamation of the President opening the vacated portion of said reservation to settlement and entry, which proclamation may be issued without awaiting the survey of the unsurveyed lands therein. Said allotments shall be made from lands which shall at the time of the selection thereof be surveyed, excepting that any Indian entitled to allotment under said act who has improvements upon unsurveyed land may select the same for his allotment, whereupon the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the same to be surveyed and allotted to him. At the expiration of six months from the date of the proclamation by the President, and not before, the non-mineral lands within the vacated portion of said reservation which shall not have been allotted to Indians as aforesaid, shall be subject to settlement, entry and disposition under said act of July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-two: *Provided*, That the land used and occupied for school purposes at what is known as Tonasket School, on Bonaparte Creek, and the sight of the sawmill, gristmill and other mill property on said reservation, are hereby reserved from the operation of this act, unless other lands are selected in lieu thereof as provided in section six of the aforesaid act of July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-two,

and

Whereas, all the terms, conditions and considerations required by said Acts of July 1, 1892, and July 1, 1898, precedent to the issuance of the Proclamation provided for therein, have been, as I hereby declare, complied with: Colville Reservation, Washington.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by the statutes hereinbefore mentioned, do hereby declare and make known that all of said lands hereinabefore described, restored by the said Act of July 1, 1892, will, at and after the hour of twelve o'clock noon (Pacific standard time) six months from date hereof, to wit: the 10th day of October, nineteen hundred, and not before, be open to settlement and entry under the terms of and subject to all the conditions, limitations, reservations, and restrictions contained in the statutes above specified, and the laws of the United States, applicable thereto, saving and excepting such tracts as have been or may be allotted to or reserved or selected for, the Indians, or other purposes, under the laws herein referred to. Certain lands opened to settlement.

Sections sixteen and thirty-six in each township will be subject to such right of the State of Washington thereto as may be ascertained and determined by the land department in the administration of the grant of lands in place to that State for the support of common schools. School lands.

The lands which have been allotted to the Indians are for greater convenience particularly described in the accompanying schedule, entitled "Schedule of lands allotted to the Indians in restored portion of Colville Reservation, Washington, and withheld from settlement and entry by proclamation of the President, dated April 10, 1900," and which schedule is made a part hereof. Indian allotments

REF0074060

Non-mineral lands open to settlement.

Notice, moreover, is hereby given that it is by law enacted that at the expiration of six months from the date of the proclamation by the President, and not before, the non-mineral lands within the vacated portion of said reservation which shall not have been allotted to or reserved or selected for the Indians, or for other purposes, shall be subject to settlement, entry and disposition under said Act of July 1, 1892; and all persons are hereby warned from attempting to make settlement on any of said lands prior to the date fixed for the opening thereof.

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 tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-fourth.

[SEAL.]

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President,
JOHN HAY
Secretary of State.

Schedule.

SCHEDULE OF LANDS ALLOTTED TO THE INDIANS IN RESTORED PORTION OF COLVILLE RESERVATION, WASHINGTON, AND WITHHELD FROM SETTLEMENT AND ENTRY BY PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT, DATED APRIL 10, 1900.

Township 35 North, Range 31 East.

A tract of land described as follows: Biginning at a large fir tree blazed on N. side being S. E. Cor. thence due N. 20 chains set post and made a mound thence due west 40 chains set post and made mound thence S. 20 chains set post being S. W. Cor. thence due E. 40 chains to point of beginning, in section 11 or 12.

A tract of land described as follows: Beginning at N. W. Cor. of 198 due W. 40 chains set post being S. E. Cor. thence due N. 20 chains set post thence due W. 40 chains set post thence due S. 20 chains set post thence due E. 40 chains to point of beginning, in section 10 or 11.

A tract of land described as follows: Beginning at a post and mound at N. W. Cor. thence due S. 20 chains set post thence due E. 40 chains set post S. E. Cor. thence due N. 20 chains set post thence due W. 40 chains to point of beginning, in section 6 or 7.

A tract of land described as follows: Beginning at S. W. Cor. of 200 thence due S. 20 chains set post thence due E. 40 chains set post thence due N. 20 chains, being N. E. Cor. thence due W. 40 chains to point of beginning, in section 6 or 7.

A tract of land described as follows: Beginning at S. E. Cor. of 201 thence due S. 40 chains being S. W. Cor. thence due E. 40 chains set post thence due N. 20 chains thence due W. 40 chains set post thence due S. 20 chains to point of beginning, in section 7 or 8.

Township 35 North, Range 32 East.

A tract of land described as follows: Set post and made mound for N. E. Cor. thence due S. 20 chains set post thence due W. 40 chains set post and made mound thence due N. 20 chains set post made a mound thence due E. 40 chains to point of beginning in section 7 or 8.

Township 35 North, Range 36 East.

SE ¼, Sec. 24; NE ¼ NW ¼, NW ¼ NE ¼, Sec. 25.

Township 35 North, Range 37 East.

E ½ SE ¼, Sec. 9; lots 3, 4 and 5 of Sec. 10; lots 1 and 2 of Sec. 15; NE ¼ SW ¼ and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Sec. 19; E ½ NE ¼, SE ¼ of Sec. 19; W ½ NW ¼, W ½ SW ¼, SE ¼ SW ¼ and lots 2, 3 and 4 of Sec. 20; NW ¼, W ½ SW ¼ and lots 1, 2 and 4 of Sec. 29; E. N E ¼, NW ¼ and S. ½ Sec. 30; NE ¼ and lots 1 and 2 of Sec. 31; NE ¼ NW ¼, lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Sec. 32.

Township 36 North, Range 28 East.

A tract of land described as follows: Beginning at a mound and stake run due North 20 chains thence due West 40 chains set post thence due S. 20 chains set post thence due E. 40 chains to point of beginning.

A tract of land described as follows: Beginning at NE Cor. of 188 run due N. 20 chains set post thence due W. 40 chains set post thence due S. 20 chains to N. W. Cor. 188 thence due E. 40 chains to point of beginning.

A tract of land described as follows: Beginning at N. W. Cor. of 188 thence due W. 40 chains set post thence due N. 20 chains set post thence due E. 40 chains to N. W. Cor. of 189 thence due S. 20 chains to the point of beginning.

A tract of land described as follows: Beginning at N. W. Cor. of 190 thence due N. 20 chains set post thence due E. 40 chains set post thence due S. 20 chains to N. E. Cor. of 190 thence due W. 40 chains to point of beginning.

A tract of land described as follows: Beginning at N. W. Cor. of 191 thence due N. 20 chains set post thence due E. 40 chains set post thence due S. 20 chains to N. E. Cor. of 191 thence due W. 40 chains to point of beginning.

A tract of land described as follows: Beginning at N. W. Cor. 190 thence due W. 20 chains set post thence due N. 40 chains set post thence due E. 20 chains to N. W. Cor. 192 thence due south 40 chains to point of beginning.

A tract of land described as follows: Beginning at S. E. Cor. Sec. 32, Tp. 37 R. 28 run due S. 20 chains set post thence due E. 40 chains made rock mound thence due N. 20 chains to quarter Sec. Cor. of Sec. 33 on Tp. line, thence due W. 40 chains on Tp. line to point of beginning.

Township 36 North, Range 29 East.

A tract of land described as follows: Set post and made mound thence due N. 20 chains set post thence due E. 40 chains set post thence due S. 20 chains set post thence due W. 40 chains to point of beginning, in section 9.

A tract of land described as follows: Beginning on ninth standard parallel at quarter Cor. of Sec. 33 thence due S. 40 chains set post thence due W. 20 chains set post thence due N. 40 chains set post thence due E. on 9th standard parallel 20 chains to point of beginning.

A tract of land described as follows: Beginning at S. W. Cor. of 215 on ninth standard parallel thence due E. 40 chains set post thence due S. 20 chains set post thence due W. 40 chains set post thence due N. 20 chains to place of beginning, in section 4 or 5.

Township 36 North, Range 30 East.

E ½ of NW ¼, W ½ NE ¼, SE ¼ NE ¼, NE ¼ SE ¼ of Sec. 33; SW ¼ NW ¼, N ½ SW ¼, W ½ SE ¼, SE ¼ SE ¼ of Sec. 34.

Township 36 N., R. 32 E.

NE ¼, W ½ SE ¼, E ½ SW ¼ of Sec. 1; NE ¼ NE ¼ and N ½ of SE ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec. 2; E ½ SE ¼ of Sec. 11; NW ¼ and W ½ SW ¼ of Sec. 12; W ½ NW ¼ and W ½ SW ¼ of Sec. 13; E ½ NE ¼ and E ½ SE ¼ of Sec. 14; NE ¼ and W ½ SE ¼ of Sec. 23; W ½ SE ¼ of Sec. 26; E ½ NW ¼ and W ½ SW ¼ of Sec. 35.

Township 36 North, Range 33 East.

W ½ of E ½ of NW ¼ and W ½ of NW ¼ of Sec. 1; E ½ of E ½ of NE ¼ of Sec. 2; NE ¼, N ½ SE ¼, E ½ NW ¼ of Sec. 4; N ½ NE ¼ and NW ¼ NW ¼ of Sec. 5; N ½ NE ¼, SW ¼ NE ¼ and NW ¼ of Sec. 6.

REF0074061

Township 36 North, Range 37 East.

SW ¼ SE ¼ and lot 4 of Sec. 22; lot 1 of Sec. 26; W ½ NE ¼, W ½ SE ¼ and lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Sec. 27; SE ¼ NE ¼, NE ¼ SE ¼ of Sec. 33; NW ¼ NE ¼, S ½ NW ¼, SW ¼ and lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Sec. 34; and lot 1 of Sec. 35.

Township 37 North, Range 27 East.

E ½ NE ¼, E ½ SE ¼ of Sec. 1; SE ¼ NW ¼ and lots 2, 3 and 4 of Sec. 3, the E ½ NW ¼ and NE ¼ of Sec. 12, The W ½ of E ½ of SW ¼ and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of Sec. 16; Lots 1 and 2 of Sec. 20, W ½ NW ¼ of Sec. 21.

Township 37 North, Range 28 East.

W ½ NE ¼, E ½ NW ¼, E ½ SW ¼, lots 4, 5, 6 and 7 of Sec. 6,; N ½ NW ¼ Sec. 7; NW ¼ NE ¼, NE ¼ NW ¼, Sec. 9; S ½ SE ¼, SE ¼ SW ¼, Sec. 25; S ½ of Sec. 32; S ½ SW ¼ of Sec. 33, N ½ NE ¼ and NE ¼ NW ¼ of Sec. 36.

Township 37 North, Range 29 East.

N ½ SW ¼ of Sec. 27, lot 4 of Sec. 30, E ½ NE ¼, NW ¼ NE ¼, NE ¼ NW ¼ and lot 1 of Sec. 31; S ½ NW ¼, N ½ SW ¼ and SE ¼ of Sec. 32, W ½ SW ¼ of Sec. 33.

Township 37 North, Range 30 East.

W ½ NW ¼ of Sec. 1, E ½ NE ¼ of Sec. 2; SE ¼ of Sec. 3; S ½ NE ¼ of Sec. 8; S ½ NE ¼ and S ½ NW ¼ of Sec. 9; N ½ NE ¼ and N ½ NW ¼ Sec. 10.

Township 37 North, Range 33 East.

Lots 8 and 9, Sec. 5; Lots 3, 5, 12 and 13 of Sec. 8; E ½ NE ¼, SE ¼ SE ¼ and lots 1, 4, 7 and 8 of Sec. 17; NE ¼ NW ¼ and E ½ of Sec. 20; SW ¼ NW ¼ and NW ¼ SW ¼ of Sec. 21; NE ¼, SE ¼ NW ¼, N ½ SE ¼, SW ¼ SE ¼, E ½ SW ¼ and SW ¼ SW ¼ of Sec. 29; SE ¼ SE ¼ of Sec. 30; NE ¼ NE ¼ of Sec. 31; NW ¼ NE ¼, N ½ NW ¼ and E ½ SE ¼ of Sec. 32; SE ¼ and S ½ SW ¼ of Sec. 33; E ½ SE ¼ and W ½ SW ¼ of Sec. 34; W ½ SW ¼ of Sec. 35.

Township 37 North, Range 37 East.

Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Sec. 1; SE ¼ NE ¼ and lot 1 of Sec. 2; S ½ SE ¼ SW ¼ of Sec. 3; NW ¼ SE ¼ and lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Sec. 4; SE ¼ NE ¼ and lot 1 of Sec. 5; W ½ SW ¼ and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of Sec. 9; N ½ NE, Sec. 10; SW ¼ of Sec. 13; S ½ NE ¼, SE ¼ and SE ¼ of SW ¼ of Sec. 14; SW ¼ NW ¼, W ½ SW ¼, SE ¼ SW ¼ of Sec. 15; SE ¼ NE ¼ and NE ¼ SE ¼ of Sec. 16. S ½ NE ¼, E ½ NW ¼, NW ¼ NW ¼, NE ¼ of SW ¼ and N ½ SE ¼ of Sec. 22; E ½ NW ¼, SW ¼ NW ¼, E ½ SW ¼, NW ¼ SW ¼ and lots 1 and 2 and E ½ of Sec. 23; S ½ SE ¼ and S ½ SW ¼ Sec. 24; N ½ NE ¼ of Sec. 25; N ½ SW ¼ and lots 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Sec. 26; S ½ NE ¼, N ½ SE ¼, NE ¼ SW ¼ and lots 9, 10, 12, 13 and 14 of Sec. 27; Lots 1, 5, 7, 8, and 12 of Sec. 28, W ½ NE ¼, W ½ SE ¼ and lots 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Sec. 33.

Township 37 North, Range 38 East.

Lots, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of Sec. 18; Lots 1, 3 and 4 of Sec. 19.

Township 38 North, Range 27 East.

SW ¼ NW ¼ and lot 6 of Sec. 2; Lots 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Sec. 3; Lots 4, 5 and 6 of Sec. 11; SE ¼ of NW ¼ and lots 7 and 8 of Sec. 14; Lot 3 of Sec. 22; W ½ NE ¼ of NW ¼ and lots 3, 4, 5, and 6 of Sec. 23; SE ¼ SE ¼ and lot 7 of Sec. 27; E ½ NE ¼, E ½ SE ¼ and lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Sec. 34.

Township 38 North, Range 28 East.

S ½ SE ¼ and SE ¼ SW ¼ of Sec. 10; SW ¼ of Sec. 11; N ½ NW ¼ Sec. 14; N ½ NE ¼ and N ½ NW ¼, Sec. 15; NE ¼ NE ¼ of Sec. 16; SW ¼ of Sec. 26; W ½ NE ¼, E ½ SW ¼ and lots 3 and 4 of Sec. 30.

Township 38 North, Range 29 East.

S ½ NW ¼ and lots 2, 3, and 4 of Sec. 4: NE ¼, S ½ NW ¼, N ½ SE ¼ and lots 3 and 4 of Sec. 5; E ½ NE ¼ of Sec. 6.

Township 38 North, Range 30 East.

E ½ SW ¼ and SW ¼ SW ¼ of Sec. 25; SE ¼ SE ¼ of Sec. 26; E ½ NE ¼ and E ½ SE ¼ of Sec. 35; W ½ NW ¼ of Sec. 36.

Township 38 North, Range 32 East.

E ½ SE ¼ and SW ¼ SE ¼ of Sec. 25; W ½ NE ¼ and SE ¼ NE ¼ of Sec. 36.

Township 38 North, Range 33 East.

W ½ NW ¼ of Sec. 1; S ½ NE ¼ and lots 1 and 2 of Sec. 2; lot 4 of Sec. 3; lot 1 of Sec. 4; S ½ SE ¼ of Sec. 9; S ½ NE ¼, S ½ NW ¼, SE ¼ and E ½ SW ¼ of Sec. 15; NE ¼ of Sec. 16; S ½ NE ¼, SE ¼ and E ½ SW ¼ of Sec 21; N ½ NE ¼ of Sec. 22; S ½ SE ¼, Sec. 26; N ½ NW ¼ of Sec. 27; N ½ NE ¼, NE ¼ NW ¼, SE ¼ and Lot 1 of Sec. 28; SW ¼ SE ¼ of Sec. 30; NW ¼ NE ¼ of Sec. 31; and N ½ NE ¼ of Sec. 35.

Township 38 North, Range 37 East.

S ½ SE ¼ of Sec. 4; SE ¼ SE ¼ of Sec. 5; NE ¼ NE ¼, E ½ SE ¼, SW ¼ SE ¼ of Sec. 8; Sec. 9; SE ¼ NE ¼, W ½ NW ¼, E ½ SE ¼, SW ¼ SE ¼ and SW ¼ of Sec. 10; SE ¼ NE ¼ and E ½ SE ¼ of Sec. 11; S ½ SW ¼ of Sec. 12; E ½ NE ¼, N ½ NW ¼ and lots 1 and 2 of Sec. 13; E ½ NE ¼, SW ¼ NE ¼, W ½ NW ¼, SE ¼, E ½ SW ¼ and NW ¼ SW ¼ of Sec. 14; Sec. 15; E ½, NW ¼ and N ½ S W ¼ of Sec. 16; N ½ NE ¼ of Sec. 17; E ½ NE ¼, N ½ SE ¼, SW ¼ SE ¼, SE ¼ SW ¼ and lot 5 of Sec. 21; NE ¼ S ½ NW ¼, NW ¼ NW ¼, N ½ SE ¼, N ½ SW ¼, and SW ¼ SW ¼ of Sec. 22; N ½ NE ¼, NW ¼ and S ½ SE ¼ of Sec. 23; NW ¼, NW ¼ SW ¼ and lot 5 of Sec. 25; SW ¼ SW ¼ and E ½ of Sec. 26; SE ¼ SE ¼ and SW ¼ of Sec. 27; NW ½ NE ¼, E ½ SE ¼, SW ¼ SE ¼, SE ¼ SW ¼ and lots 2, 3, 4, and 5 of Sec. 28; SW ¼ NE ¼ and lots 3, 4 and 5 of Sec. 29; W ¼ NE ¼, N ¼ SE ¼, SW ¼ SE ¼, SE ¼ SW ¼ and lots 1, 2, 5, 6 and 8 of Sec. 33; N. E. ¼ NE ¼, and E ½ SE ¼ of Sec 35; lots 1, 2, and 3 of Sec. 36.

Township 38 North, Range 38 East.

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Sec. 8; lot 5 of Sec. 19; and lots 1 and 2 of Sec. 30.

Township 39 N., R. 27 East.

Lots 3 and 4 of Sec. 10; N ½ SW ¼ and lots 2, 3, 5 and 6 of Sec. 15; lots 5 and 6 of Sec. 16; E ½ NW ¼, NE ¼ SE ¼ and lots 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Sec. 22; SE ¼ and lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Sec. 27; lots 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Sec. 34.

Township 39 North, Range 28 East.

NE ¼ NE ¼, S ½ NE ¼, SE ¼ NW ¼ and SE ¼ of Sec. 1; E ½ of Sec. 12; and SE ¼ of Sec. 36.

Township 39 North, Range 29 East.

W ½ SW ¼ of Sec. 3; SE ¼ and NW ¼ of Sec. 4; N ½ NW ¼ of Sec. 5; W ½ NW ¼ and SW ¼ of Sec. 6; W ½ NW ¼ of Sec. 7; N ½, SE ¼ and SE ¼ SW ¼ of Sec. 9; S ½ NW ¼, and SW ¼ of Sec. 10; W ½ SE ¼ and E ½ SW ¼ of Sec. 15; S ½ SW ¼ of Sec. 33.

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Township 39 North, Range 30 East.

S ¼ SE ¼ and SW ¼ of Sec. 4; E ¼ NE ¼ and E ¼ SE ¼ of Sec. 8; N ¼ NE ¼ and N ¼ NW ¼ of Sec. 9.

Township 39 North, Range 31 East.

A tract of land described as follows: Commencing at a stake marked "I. A." ran north at variation of 22° 30' E. forty chains and set post at N. W. Corner of claim thence east 20 chains and set N. E. Corner thence South 40 chains setting S. E. Corner thence West 20 chains to point of beginning.

A tract of land described as follows: Commencing at N. W. Corner of No. 12 thence east 10 chains to S. W. Corner of allotment No. 13 thence due North 20 chains and set post thence due east 10 chains and set post thence due North 20 chains and set post thence due east 20 chains and set post thence due South 20 chains and set post thence due west 10 chains and set post thence due South 20 chains and set post thence due West 20 chains to S. W. Corner of allotment No. 13.

A tract of land described as follows: Commencing at N. W. Cor. of No. 13, thence due east 10 chains and set post; thence due N. 20 chains and set post; thence due E. 10 chains and set post; thence due N. 20 chains and set post, thence due E. 20 chains and set post; thence due S. 20 chains and set post thence due W. 10 chains and set post thence due S. 20 chains and set post thence due W. 20 chains to the S. W. Corner of allotment No. 14.

A tract of land described as follows: Commencing at N. W. Corner of No. 14 thence due North 40 chains and set post thence due east 20 chains and set post thence due S. 40 chains and set post thence due West 20 chains on line between Nos. 14 & 15 to place of beginning.

A tract of land described as follows: Commencing at the N. W. Corner of No. 15, thence due east 10 chains and set post thence due North 40 chains and set post, thence due east 20 chains and set post, thence due South 40 chains set post for S. E. Corner thence due west 20 chains to S. W. Corner of No. 16.

Township 39 North, Range 32 East.

SW ¼ NE ¼, N ¼ NW ¼ and SE ¼ NW ¼ of Sec. 2.

Township 39 North, Range 33 East.

SW ¼ NE ¼, SE ¼ NW ¼, NW ¼ SE ¼ and NE ¼ SW ¼ of Sec. 2; lots 1 and 2 of Sec. 9; lot 1 of Sec. 10; lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Sec. 11; N ¼ of S ¼ of NE ¼ and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Sec. 12; N ¼ SE ¼ and SW ¼ of Sec. 13; S ¼ NE ¼, S ¼ NW ¼, SW ¼ and lots 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Sec. 14; SE ¼ SE ¼ and lots 1, 2 and 4 of Sec. 15; NE ¼ NE ¼ and lots 1, 5 and 6 of Sec. 16; NW ¼ NE ¼, NE ¼ NW ¼ and lots 6, 7, 8, and 9 of Sec. 17; W ¼ Sec. 23; W ¼ Sec. 24; W ¼ NE ¼, E ¼ NW ¼ and W ¼ SE ¼ of Sec. 26; SW ¼ NW ¼ and NW ¼ SW ¼ of Sec. 29; SE ¼ SE ¼ of Sec. 33; SW ¼ SW ¼ of Sec. 34; E ¼ of Sec. 35.

Township 39 North, Range 36 East.

SW ¼ NE ¼, W ¼ SE ¼ and SE ¼ SW ¼ of Sec. 11, N. ¼ SW ¼ of Sec. 13; S ¼ NE ¼, SE ¼ NW ¼ and NE ¼ SE ¼ of Sec. 14.

Township 39 North, Range 37 East.

SE ¼ of Sec. 8; S ¼ NE ¼, W ¼ SE ¼ and SE ¼ SW ¼ of Sec. 16; SE ¼ NE ¼ and SE ¼ of Sec. 17; N ¼ NE ¼, NE ¼ NW ¼, S ¼ NW ¼ and SW ¼ of Sec. 20; NE ¼, NE ¼ NW ¼ and E ¼ SE ¼ of Sec. 21; NW ¼ and E ¼ SW ¼ of Sec. 29.

Township 39 North, Range 38 East.

SW ¼ SW ¼ of Sec. 12; W ¼ NW ¼ and NW ¼ SW ¼ of Sec. 13; S ¼ SW ¼ of Sec. 14; NW ¼ of Sec. 23.

Township 39 North, Range 39 East.

Lots 5, 6 and 7 of Sec. 2; SE ¼ NE ¼ and E ¼ SE ¼ of Sec. 7; SW ¼ NW ¼ and W ¼ SW ¼ of Sec. 8; SW ¼ SE ¼ and SE ¼ SW ¼ of Sec. 9; W ¼ NE ¼, E ¼ NW ¼, SW ¼ NW ¼ and lot 3 of Sec. 16; E ¼ NE ¼, NW ¼ and NW ¼ SW ¼ of Sec. 17; NE ¼ NE ¼, SE ¼, and E ¼ SW ¼ of Sec. 18.

Township 40 North, Range 27 East.

E ¼ SE ¼ of Sec. 11; SW ¼ NE ¼ SE ¼, NW ¼, W ¼ SE ¼ and SW ¼ of Sec. 12; NW ¼ of Sec. 13; E ¼ NE ¼ of Sec. 14; W ¼ of SW ¼ of NE ¼, NW ¼, W ¼ of W ¼ of SE ¼, E ¼ SW ¼, and NW ¼ SW ¼ of Sec. 15; lot 5 of Sec. 21; NE ¼, N ¼ SE ¼, SW ¼ SE ¼, S ¼ SW ¼ and lots 2, 3 and 4 of Sec. 22; W ¼ SE ¼ of Sec. 27.

Township 40 North, Range 28 East.

S ¼ SE ¼ and lots 3 and 4 of Sec. 19; SW ¼ of Sec. 35.

A tract of land described as follows: Beginning at a stone monument on the international line, being the N. W. Cor. of allotment 116, thence running due east on boundary line 40 chains set post at N. E. Cor. thence due S. 20 chains set post marked "I. A." being S. E. Cor. thence due W. 40 chains set post at S. W. Cor. thence due N. 20 chains to the point of beginning in section 2 or 3.

A tract of land described as follows: Beginning at S. W. Cor. of 116 thence due E. 40 chains to S. E. Cor. of 116 thence due S. 20 chains and set post being S. E Cor. of 117 thence due W. 40 chains and set post at S. W. Cor. of allotment 117 thence due N. 20 chains to place of beginning being N. W. Cor. of No. 117.

A tract of land described as followe: Beginning at S. W. Cor. of 117 thence due E. 40 chains to S. E. Cor. of No. 117 thence due S. 20 chains to S. E. Cor. No. 118 and set post "I. A." thence due W. 40 chains to S. W. Cor. of No. 118 and set post "I. A." thence due N. 20 chains to point of beginning being N. W. Cor. of 118.

A tract of land described as follows: Beginning at S. W. Cor. of 118 thence due E. 40 chains to S. E. Cor. of 118 thence due S. 20 chains to S. E. Cor. 119 and set post "I. A." thence due W. 40 chains to S. W. Cor. of 119 and set post thence due N. 20 chains to N. W. Cor. or point of beginning.

A tract of land described as follows: Beginning at S. E. Cor. of 116 thence due E. 40 chains to N. E. Cor. of 122 and set post "I. A." thence S. 20 chains to S. E. Cor. and set post thence due W. 40 chains to S. E. Cor. of No. 117 being S. W. Cor. of No. 122 thence due N. 20 chains to point of beginning, in Sec. 2 or 3.

A tract of land described as follows: Beginning at S. E. Cor. of 117 thence due E. 40 chains to S. E. Cor. of 122 thence due South 20 chains to S. E. Cor. of 123 set post "I. A." thence due W. 40 chains to S. E. Cor. of 118 thence due N. 20 chains to point of beginning, in section 2 or 3.

A tract of land described as follows: Beginning at boundary line N. E. Cor. of No. 116 thence due E. on boundary line 40 chains set post thence due S. 20 chains to N. E. Cor. of 122 thence due W. on line between 122 & 223 to N. W. Cor. of 122 thence N. 20 chains to place of beginning, in section 1 or 2.

A tract of land described as follows: Beginning at N. E. cor. of 223 on boundary line thence due E 40 chains set post thence due S. 20 chains set post thence due W. 40 chains to S. E. Cor. of 222 thence due N. 20 chains to place of beginning, in section 1 or 2.

A tract of land described as follows: Beginning at S. E. Cor. of 223 thence due S. 20 chains set post thence due W. 40 chains to N. E. Cor. of 123 thence due N. 20 chains to N. E. of 122 thence due E. 40 chains between line of 223 and 224 to place of beginning, in section 1 or 2.

A tract of land described as follows: Beginning at S. E. Cor. of 224 thence due S. 20 chains set post thence due W. 40 chains to S. E. Cor. of 123 thence due N. 20 chains to S. W. Cor. of 224 thence due

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E. 40 chains between line 224 & 225 to place of beginning, in section 1 or 2.

A tract of land described as follows: Beginning at S. E. Cor. of 225 thence due S. 20 chains set post thence due W. 40 chains set post thence due N. 20 chains to S. W. Cor. 225 thence due E. 40 chains on line between 225 & 226 to point of beginning, in section 1 or 2.

A tract of land described as follows: Beginning on boundary line at N. E. Cor. of 223 thence on boundary line due E. 20 chains set post thence due S. 40 chains set post thence due W. 20 chains to S. E. Cor. of 224 thence due N. 40 chains to place of beginning, in section 1 or 2.

Township 40 North, Range 29 East.

A tract of land described as follows: Set post on International boundary line being N. E. Cor. of 120 thence due S. 20 chains to S. E. Cor. and set post "I. A." thence due W. 40 chains and set post being S. W. Cor. of 120 thence due N. 20 chains to boundary line set post "I. A." being N. W. Cor. thence on boundary line 40 chains to point of beginning, in section 5 or 6.

A tract of land described as follows: Beginning at SE ¼ of 120 thence due S. 20 chains to S. E. Cor. and set post "I. A." thence W. 40 chains to S. W. Cor. and set post thence due N. 20 chains to N. W. Cor. thence due East 40 chains to point of beginning, Sec. 5 or 6.

NE ¼ and S. ½ of Sec. 32; S ½ SE ¼ and S ½ SW ¼ of Sec. 33.

Township 40 North, Range 30 East.

E ½ NW ¼ SW ¼ of Sec. 3; W ½ W ½ SW ¼ of Sec. 15; NE ¼ SE ¼ and all that part of the S ½ of S ½ of N ½ of NE ¼ lying south and east of Myers Creek, all that part of S ½ NE ¼ lying east of Myers Creek, and all that part of the NW ¼ SE ¼ lying east of Myers Creek and all that part of the S ½ SE ¼ lying east of Myers Creek in Sec. 16; W ½ of SW ¼ of NE ¼, W ½ of NW ¼ of SE ¼, E ½ SW ¼, and all that part of W ½ SW ¼ lying east of Myers Creek except one acre in Reno Quartz claim of Sec. 21; S ½ SE ¼ of Sec. 25; S ½ of W ½ of NE ¼ of NW ¼, S. ½ of E ½ of NW ¼ of NW ¼; S. ½ of E ½ of W ½ of NW ¼ of NW ¼; E ½ of N ½ of SW ¼ of NW ¼, SE ¼ of SW ¼ of NW ¼ and N ½ of NW ¼ of SE ¼ of NW ¼ of Sec. 28; W ¼ SE ¼ SE ¼ of Sec. 29; S ½ NW ¼ and SW ¼ of Sec. 30; E ½ NE ¼ and W ½ NE ¼ of SE ¼ of Sec. 32; S ½ NE ¼ of NW ¼, SE ¼ NW ¼, W ½ of W ½ of W ½ of NW ¼ and NE ¼ SW ¼ of Sec. 33.

Township 40 North, Range 31 East.

S ½ NE ¼, W ½ SE ¼ and NE ¼ SW ¼ of Sec. 25.

Township 40 North, Range 32 East.

E ½ SE ¼ NE ¼ and E ½ of E ½ of SE ¼ of Sec. 9; SW ¼ NE ¼, S ½ NW ¼, W ½ SE ¼ and SW ¼ of Sec. 10; W ½ of W ½ of NE ¼, W ½ of NE ¼ of NW ¼, SE ¼ NW ¼, NE ¼ SW ¼ and SW ¼ SW ¼ and all that part of W ½ NW ¼ lying east of Kettle River, and all that part of NE ¼ NW ¼ lying east of Kettle River of Sec. 15; the E ½ NE ¼ NE ¼ and all that part of SE ¼ SE ¼ lying east of Kettle River in Sec. 16; lot 5 and all that part of the NW ¼ SW ¼, W½ of NW ¼ of NE ¼ of SW ¼, SW ¼ of NE¼ of SW ¼, NE ¼ of SW ¼ of SW ¼, and SE ¼ SW ¼ lying east of Kettle River in Sec. 22, Lot 1, W ½ of SE ¼ of NW ¼ of SW ¼, all of NE ¼ of NW ¼ of NW ¼, SW ¼ SW ¼, and SW ¼ NW ¼ of SW ¼ lying east of Kettle River in Sec. 26; E ½ of NW ¼, E ½ SW ¼, W ½ SE ¼, SE ¼ SE ¼ and lots 2, 3, 4, and 5 of Sec. 27; lot 3 of Sec. 30; E ½ NE ¼, NW ¼ NE ¼, E ½ of SW ¼ of NE ¼, E ½ of NW ¼ of SE ¼ and E ½ SE ¼ of Sec. 34; W ½ of NW ¼ of NE ¼ of NW ¼, W ½ of SE ¼ of SW ¼, lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 and all that part of SW ¼ SW ¼ lying east of Kettle River.

Township 40 North, Range 33 East.

SE ¼ SE ¼ of Sec. 12; NE ¼ NE ¼, W ½ NE ¼, NE ¼ NW ¼, N ½ SE ¼ and SE ¼ SE ¼ of Sec. 13.

Township 40 North, Range 34 East.

S ½ NE ¼, SE ¼ NW ¼ and lots 1, 2 and 3 of Sec. 1; E ½ SW ¼ and lots 3, 6, 7, 8 and 11 of Sec. 3; SW ¼ NE ¼, S ½ NW ¼, N ½ SW ¼ and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Sec. 4; SE ¼ NE ¼ and NE ¼ SE ¼ of Sec. 5; SW ¼ SW ¼ of Sec. 7; E ½ SE ¼ of Sec 8; E ½ NE ¼, N ½ SE ¼ and lots 1, 4 and 6 of Sec. 9; N ½ NW ¼, SW ¼ NW ¼ and NW ¼ SW ¼ of Sec. 10; SW ¼ SW ¼ of Sec. 13; S ½ NE ¼, SE ¼ and SE ¼ SW ¼ of Sec. 14; NW ¼ NE ¼ and NE ¼ NW ¼ of Sec. 15; E ½ NE ¼ of Sec. 17; NW ¼ NW ¼ of Sec. 18; SW ¼ NE ¼, SE ¼ NW ¼, NW ¼ SE ¼ and NE ¼ SW ¼ of Sec. 19; N ½ NE ¼, Sec. 23 NW ¼ NE ¼ and lots 1 and 2 of Sec. 30.

Township 40 North, Range 35 East.

N ½ SE ¼ of NW ¼ and lots 3, 4 and N ½ of lot 5 of Sec. 6.

Township 40 North, Range 39 East.

SW ¼ SE ¼, SE ¼ SW ¼ of Sec. 25; SE ¼ NE ¼ and lot 1 of Sec. 35; NE ¼ NE ¼, SW ¼ NE ¼, NW ¼ and lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Sec. 36

Township 40 North, Range 40 East

SW ¼ SE ¼ of Sec. 11; NW ¼ NE ¼ of, E ½ SE ¼ of Sec. 19; S ½ NE ¼, S ½ NW ¼ and S ½ of Sec. 20; S ½ NE ¼, SE ¼ NW ¼, NW ¼ SE ¼, N ½ SW ¼, SW ¼ SW ¼ and lot 1 of Sec. 21; lots 2 and 3 of Sec. 22, lot 2 of Sec. 28; NE ¼ NW ¼ and lots 1 and 2 of Sec. 29; E ½ NE ¼, SW ¼ NE ¼, E ½ NW ¼ and lot 1 of Sec. 30; lots 3 and 4 of Sec. 31.

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JUDICIAL OPINIONS.

COLLECTION OF TAXES, CHEROKEE NATION.

[Opinion of Judge Joseph A. Gill, U.S. court, northern district of Indian Territory.]

W. C. ROGERS, PLAINTIFF,
v.
FRANK CHURCHILL, J. GEORGE WRIGHT, AND J. BLAIR SHOENFELT, defendants.

STATEMENT OF CASE.

This is a complaint in equity in which the plaintiff, W. C. Rogers, seeks to enjoin the defendants, Frank C. Churchill, J. George Wright, and J. Blair Shoenfelt, from collecting the tax claimed to be due the Cherokee Nation from the plaintiff as a merchant.

The facts in the case, as shown by the pleadings and the evidence, briefly stated, are substantially as follows: The plaintiff, W. C. Rogers, is a Cherokee citizen by birth, and is a merchant and trader in the Cherokee Nation, having a business at three different points therein, namely, one at Talala, carrying a general stock of merchandise of about $20,000; one at Vera, and one at Skiatook, each carrying a stock of about $8,000. Said stocks of merchandise consist of fruits, groceries, dry goods, clothing, hats, caps, etc.

That the defendant Frank C. Churchill is an employee of the Interior Department of the United States. Defendant J. George Wright is the duly appointed, qualified, and acting United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory, and defendant J. Blair Shoenfelt is the duly appointed, qualified, and acting Indian agent for the Union Agency in the Indian Territory, and that, as such officers and employees, they perform such acts and services as may be directed by the said Department of the Interior and the laws of the United States.

The tax in controversy arises under article 2, Trade and intercourse, and is found in the Compiled Laws of the Cherokee Nation, 1892, sections 582 to 589, inclusive.

The evidence taken shows that the defendants, acting as officers and employees of the United States, served notice upon the plaintiff, W. C. Rogers, that he would be required to pay the tax due the Cherokee Nation to them, in accordance with certain rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior in reference to the collection of taxes due the Cherokee Nation, and the plaintiff was repeatedly notified by said officers to pay said tax; that plaintiff failed to pay any attention to these notices, and failed to report, pay, or tender any part of the tax.

That on or about the 1st day of June, 1900, the defendants, acting in their official capacity, and acting through the Indian police, closed up the store of the plaintiff at Talala, and held possession of the same for a period of five days, during which time the plaintiff was unable to trade or do business therein.

It is also in evidence that the Secretary of the Interior, acting under the general provisions of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898, commonly known as the "Curtis bill," under the head of "Royalties, rents, etc.," in paragraph 13, provided:

"That the said United States Indian agent shall receive and receipt for all royalties paid into his hands, when accompanied by the sworn statement, as provided in the preceding regulation, but not otherwise, and it shall also be his duty to collect, under the supervision and direction of the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory, all rents, permits, revenues, and taxes, of whatsoever kind or nature, that may be due and payable to any Indian tribe or tribes to which these regulations may apply, as provided for by the laws of such tribe or tribes."

And further provided in paragraph 14, as follows:

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"The rents and permits, taxes and revenues provided for by the foregoing regulation to be collected by the United States Indian agent shall be due and payable to him in lawful money of the United States, at the time when such rents, permits, taxes, and revenues would, under the laws of the particular nations, have been due and payable to the authorities of said nations had not the act of June 28, 1898, and especially section 16 thereof, been passed."

Upon the closing of said store the plaintiff brought his action to this court, for the purpose of restraining defendants, or any of them, or anyone acting under them, from interfering with or attempting to interfere with the possession of said stock of goods, and praying that this order be made perpetual. A temporary injunction issued in pursuance of said bill and prayer, and this case came on to be heard on the pleadings and evidence on July 23, 1900, with the understanding that the submission of the case should be final as to this court.

OPINION.

The case at bar presents some very peculiar features, and the law applicable thereto is in an unsatisfactory condition. The matter, reduced from the lengthy argument and presentation on either side, resolves itself into two principal questions:

First. Is there a traders' tax authorized by law to be assessed against and collected from a Cherokee citizen doing a general merchandise business in the Cherokee Nation in the Indian Territory since the adoption of the Curtis Act on June 28, 1898?

Second. If such a tax is authorized and collectible, does the law authorize the Interior Department to collect it?

An examination of the Cherokee laws, article 2, entitled "Trade and intercourse," shows that such trade and intercourse and such law applied only to the Indian citizen, and the only penalty for the infraction of such law was punishment by a fine, or by a fine and imprisonment, as the same should be found by the Cherokee courts. No provisions were made in said article for the enforcement of the collection of the taxes other than by fine, or by fine and imprisonment, to be imposed in the Cherokee courts, and in those alone.

Section 28 of the Curtis bill abolished all the tribal courts in the Indian Territory, and prohibited any officers of said courts from performing any act theretofore authorized by any law in connection with said courts. If the said article 2 of the Cherokee laws is to stand at all, as being not annulled and a valid law, it is one which provides punishment for its infraction merely by a fine, or by a fine and imprisonment, and by this means alone, except that where a party fails to obtain a receipt for a tax and post it in his place of business, as provided by section 589 of said article, the sheriff of the district is to close his store, and report such offender, that he may be proceeded against criminally. A careful examination of said article does not reveal any method whereby the offenders' goods may be reached, or whereby any lien whatever is created or attaches to the goods, or whereby any punishment can be inflicted upon the offending party except in the Cherokee courts.

It is a rule well established that all statutes imposing taxes are to be followed strictly; that the manner of laying the tax, the time and manner of collection, and all the means pointed out toward effecting the object to be attained, namely, the collection of the tax, are to be followed with exactitude, and a failure to follow the law, either in the assessment or as to the means to be used to collect it, may, upon resistance, avoid the tax.

It may be safely stated, in a brief way, that the United States, by acts of Congress and treaties with the Cherokee, gave to the Cherokee the right to regulate the internal affairs of the Cherokee Nation, in respect to trade, as to its own citizens, and that acting under the treaties and statutes, the act above referred to as article 2, Trade and Intercourse, Compiled Laws of the Cherokee Nation, was in all respects legal and in conformity with the rights of the nation in reference to taxing its own citizens doing business within its boundaries. It may also be stated, without question, that the United States have the authority at any time, by statute, to alter and change the laws of the Cherokee nation; in fact, Congress has often exercised this right, although at times its power to do so has been questioned. It may also be safely stated that the Secretary of the Interior, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the President, by various acts of Congress, have been authorized to exercise at times a wide discretion in the control of Indian affairs, and this has at all times been exercised for the good of the Indians themselves; and where the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs are given, under a statute, discretion with reference to carrying out its provisions, they are the sole judges of the use or abuse of that discretion. But the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs must in their action have behind them some substantive law of Congress upon which to base their action.

By the act of June 28, 1898, Congress took away the right of the Cherokee Nation, as well as the right of the other tribes with whom agreements were not consummated, to exercise judicial functions through their tribal courts, and, consequently, took away from the Cherokee Nation all power to impose the penalties prescribed in article 2, Trade and Intercourse, with reference to the enforcing of the collection of said revenues, and said nation is at this time impotent to enforce in any way the collection of said traders' tax. It might be said that, in view of this state of affairs, it was the moral duty of Congress to prescribe some method whereby these revenues could be collected, inasmuch as they had rendered the nation powerless to collect them; but with the question of morals this court has nothing to do; nor has it anything to do with the policy of the Government in relation to controlling the Indian affairs. By said Curtis bill Congress provided that this Cherokee statute could not be enforced at law or in equity in the United States courts. By said act it authorized and directed, as to rents and royalties on the leasing of oil, coal, asphalt, and other mineral lands in said Territory, that the Secretary should make rules and regulations and collect all moneys due, and provided that anybody else undertaking to collect such royalties should be guilty of a misdemeanor, but nowhere in said statute did it specifically authorize the Secretary of the Interior to collect the taxes due under the laws of the several nations.

Prior to the enactment of the Curtis bill there was no statute authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to enter the Cherokee Nation and collect the taxes due by Cherokee statutes, and if there be any statute of the United States authorizing the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or any of their officers to enter the Cherokee Nation and collect such tax it has not been cited to the court, nor is the court itself aware of such law. It is, however, claimed that section 2058, Rev. Stat. U. S., confers such authority upon the Indian agent. That statute says that the Indian agent shall, within his agency, manage and superintend the intercourse with the Indians agreeably to law, and perform such regulations and duties not inconsistent with law as may be prescribed by the President, the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or the Superintendent of Indian Affairs. In the opinion of the court this section relates to intercourse with the Indians; that is, intercourse of the tribe with noncitizens of the tribe, and has no bearing upon intercourse among citizens of a tribe, and therefore does not apply to the case at bar.

Does the statute of the United States giving the Secretary of the Interior certain discretion, viz, section 2058, Rev. Stat. U. S., authorize him to prescribe how the laws of the Cherokee Nation shall be carried into force and effect, by rules and regulations, when such laws themselves prescribe a different method of procedure? In other words, can the Secretary of the Interior make rules and regulations to carry into force and effect a Cherokee law in a different manner and by a process different from that prescribed by the law under which he undertakes to act? Or, to put it more strongly, can the Secretary of the Interior, by rules and regulations, amend the Cherokee statute by prescribing the mode of its enforcement, and in that way assume to exercise the powers of Congress in that regard? It is the opinion of the court that this power does not rest in the Secretary of the Interior. That the Secretary of the Interior may make rules and regulations, not inconsistent with laws, in relation to the control and regulation of the Indians and Indian affairs with noncitizens of a tribe can not be disputed, but he is not authorized to make law. If the Secretary, without a substantive statute to that end, may come into the Cherokee Nation, and, acting upon a Cherokee statute, seek to control the effect of that statute by assuming the duties of the Cherokee officers under that statute all that he could do would be to proceed in the manner prescribed by the statute, which would require him if he found an Indian doing business and trading within the limits of the Cherokee Nation without the license prescribed by law to close his business and report him to the tribal court in the district in which he was doing business for his failure to comply with the law, which tribal court has no longer any existence and can perform no duties in reference thereto. To hold that the Secretary can collect this tax or close the business of an Indian trading in the Cherokee Nation is to hold that he has absolute, unqualified, undisputed, autocratic sway over the interior trade of the nation by its citizens. This court does not believe that such power vests in the Secretary of the Interior as the law now stands as to the Cherokee Nation.

In 1890, by the act of Congress of that year, the Constitution of the United States was put in force and effect in the Cherokee and other Indian nations of the Five Civilized Tribes. This was reiterated in the act of June, 1897, and the courts of the United States given absolute jurisdiction both in law and equity over all citizens, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition, and the laws of the

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United States were extended over the Cherokee Nation. The Constitution of the United States provides in specific terms (Article V, amendments to Constitution): "That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law," and this right has, since 1890, been given to the Indians of this nation. By "due process of law" is meant the right to contest any attempt to deprive a person of their life, liberty, or property in the courts having jurisdiction. By reason of the act of June 28, 1898, it would seem that the right to contest the collecting of this tax, by trial in any court, has been taken absolutely away from Indians trading in the Cherokee Nation; consequently there is no legal method by which the tax imposed by a Cherokee statute can be enforced. Certainly the term "by due process of law," does not include any other method than the method pointed out by the law itself. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make rules and regulations within the law, and not inconsistent with the law, but he can not make the law, nor change it, nor alter its force or effect, nor can he take from or add to the law, and except this law be changed in some way it can not at this time be enforced as the law itself prescribes. Had Congress designed that the Secretary of the Interior should collect the tribal taxes it would have said so in specific terms—in terms as specific and clear as are used in authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to collect rents and royalties. It can not be successfully contended that the terms "royalties and rents" include the term "tax," as those terms have a meaning separate and distinct from the terms "tax" and "revenue."

The court holds that the temporary injunction heretofore granted restraining the defendants from interfering with the store and business of the plaintiff in Talala shall be, and the same is, hereby made perpetual.

There having been no attempt on the part of these defendants to close or interfere with the business of plaintiff at Vera and Skiatook, or to remove the plaintiff from the Territory, that part of the prayer of the bill is refused.

To which judgment of the court defendants except.

ORDER OF COURT.

On this 8th day of June, A. D. 1900, in open court at Vinita, is presented the complaint of the plaintiff, duly verified, praying for an injunction restraining the defendants, their servants, agents, and employees from in manner undertaking to collect of the plaintiff any tribal tax, and from interfering with the plaintiff in his business at Talala, Cherokee Nation, at Vera, Cherokee Nation, and at Skiatook, Cherokee Nation, and from undertaking to remove the plaintiff from the Cherokee Nation as a means of forcing the payment by him of tribal taxes claimed by defendants to be owing by him to the Cherokee Nation, said complaint having been heretofore filed in this court; and also comes the plaintiff, by J. S. Davenport, L. F. Parker, jr., and William Mollette and W. H. Kornegay, his attorneys, and files a motion asking the court to set a day for the hearing in this on the application for a temporary restraining order, and also asking that defendants be restrained pending the hearing as asked for in the complaint; and the matters and things set forth being by the court seen and heard, and it appearing therefrom that plaintiff is entitled to equitable relief by way of injunction, it is considered and ordered that defendants, J. George Wright, J. Blair Shoenfelt, and Frank Churchill, and each of them, their servants, agents, and employees be restrained from in any manner interfering with the plaintiff's business as a merchant at Talala, Ind. T., at Vera, Ind. T., and at Skiatook, Ind. T., and that they and each of them be restrained from in any manner endeavoring to collect tribal taxes of the plaintiff by reason of such mercantile business, and that they and each of them be restrained from removing the plaintiff from the Cherokee Nation by reason of the nonpayment of said tribal taxes, claimed to be due the Cherokee Nation, as set forth in the complaint, and that this order shall become effectual upon the execution of a good and sufficient bond by the plaintiff in the sum of $2,000, payable to the defendants, to answer for the damages that may accrue to them by reason of the injunction herein, and that the injunction herein be subject to the further order of the court. It is further ordered that each of the defendants show cause at the United States court room at Vinita, at 10 o'clock a. m. of July 7, A. D. 1900, why the injunction herein should not be made perpetual. And thereupon comes the plaintiff herein and files a bond, as required, with William Little and James C. Hall as sureties, and said bond is adjudged good and sufficient, and it is ordered that the injunction do now become effectual.

JOSEPH A. GILL, *Judge Presiding.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Indian Territory, Northern District, ss:

I, Charles A. Davidson, clerk of the United States court for the northern district of the Indian Territory, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of an order made by said court on the 8th day of June, 1900, as appears from the records now on file in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of said court at Vinita this the 8th day of June, 1900.

CHARLES A. DAVIDSON, *Clerk,*
By T. A. CHANDLER, *Deputy.*

REMOVAL OF INTRUDERS FROM CHEROKEE NATION.

Opinion of Judge Wm. M. Springer, United States court, northern district of the Indian Territory.

UNITED STATES } Information for violation of section 2148 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
v.
F. M. SMITH, DEFENDANT.

RULING OF THE COURT ON THE MOTION TO VACATE THE ORDER OF ARREST.

On the 2d day of October, 1899, being the first day of the present term of the United States court at Vinita, in the Indian Territory, the United States attorney for said district obtained leave of court therefor and filed an information, in which it is alleged that F. M. Smith, who was not a member of any Indian nation, on the 30th day of September, 1899, did unlawfully and without authority of law return to the Indian Territory, to wit, the Cherokee Nation, and is now within said nation, and within the jurisdiction of this court without any lawful authority, after he had been, on the 26th day of September, 1899, lawfully removed from said nation by order of the United States Indian agent for the Five Civilized Tribes, with the approval of the United States Indian inspector for the Indian Territory, acting by and under the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the approval of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America.

A bench warrant was issued for the arrest of the defendant. Under said warrant he was arrested and brought into court. On yesterday his counsel filed a motion to vacate the order of the court for his arrest. The motion to vacate the order of arrest in this case is based upon the allegation that said order of arrest is not predicated upon a sworn complaint, and for the further reason that the complaint as made does not charge a criminal offense.

Counsel are mistaken upon the first point made. There is a sworn complaint in this case, signed and sworn to by J. George Wright, who is the United States Indian inspector. The real point in the case is based upon the second allegation, namely, that the complaint as made does not charge a criminal offense. The motion to vacate the order of arrest therefore raises the question as to whether the defendant in this case can be prosecuted criminally or whether the penalty prescribed by the statute must be recovered by a civil action in the nature of an action of debt, as provided for under section 2124 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Able and exhaustive arguments have been submitted on the question by counsel for the defendant and for the United States. It will be necessary in order to properly understand the question involved to refer to certain statutes of the United States. The provision upon which this information is based is found in section 2148, which is as follows:

"If any person who has been removed from the Indian country shall thereafter at any time return or be found within the Indian country he shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand dollars."

This section was taken from section 2 of the Indian appropriation bill of August 18, 1856. As the section appeared in the act of 1856 it referred to the act of Congress approved June 30, 1834, and was intended to furnish a penalty for the violation of that act. By said act of 1834 (4 Stat. L., 730, sec. 10) it was provided as follows:

"That the superintendent of Indian affairs and Indian agents and subagents shall have authority to remove from the Indian country all persons found therein contrary to law, and the President of the United States is authorized to direct the military forces to be employed in such removal."

There was no penalty attached at that time for the violation of this provision,

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and Congress twenty-two years thereafter, by an act approved August 18, 1856, prescribed a penalty for any person who should return to the Indian country after having been removed therefrom. In the act of June 30, 1834, Congress provided that all penalties which shall accrue under that act should be sued for and recovered in an action in the nature of an action of debt. This provision was incorporated in the Revised Statutes as section 2124. The words "this act" were stricken out, and the words "this title" were inserted in lieu thereof. These various provisions now appear in title 28 of the Revised Statutes. Section 2124 is in chapter 9, while section 2147 and section 2148 appear in chapter 4 of title 28.

Counsel for the defendant in this case contend that section 2124 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that all penalties which shall accrue under this title shall be sued for and recovered in an action in the nature of an action of debt, applies to penalties incurred under section 2148, which imposes a penalty of $1,000 for returning to an Indian country after having been removed therefrom, and that this section (2124) excludes any other mode of proceeding against the defendant than a civil action for debt. It must be conceded that when Congress passed the act of June 30, 1834, this act could have had no reference to an act passed in August, 1856, twenty-two years thereafter. But counsel for defendant contend that by placing these two acts under the same title in the Revised Statutes they became a part of the same act and are to be construed together, and that the provisions of section 2124 now relate to the penalty to be recovered under section 2148.

In the case of the United States v. Howard, decided in the circuit court of the United States for the district of Oregon, in 1883, Judge Deady held:

That section 2124 ought to be construed as only applicable to the penalties imposed by the act of June 30, 1834, of which it is a part, but if allowed to apply at all to section 2148, as being a part of title 28 of the Revised Statutes, still, it being a separate and distinct provision from section 2124, the remedy therein provided for the violation of this latter section is not excluded from the one given by the common law, but only accumulative. And therefore the conclusion of the court was that this section 2148, being in legal effect a prohibition against the defendant returning to the reservation as he did, the penalty to which he was thereby made liable might be enforced against him by indictment or information. Judge Deady supported this view of the case by citation of numerous authorities. (17 Fed. Rep., 638.)

In the case of the United States v. Stocking, decided in the district court for the district of Montana in 1898, District Judge Knowles reviewed at length all the authorities upon this subject, and held that section 2124 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that all penalties which shall accrue under that title shall be sued for and recovered in an action in the nature of an action for debt, was not intended to limit the United States to an action of debt to collect the penalties provided for in section 2148. (87 Fed. Rep., 857.)

Section 5600 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides that—

"The arrangement and classification of the several sections of the revision have been made for the purpose of a more convenient and orderly arrangement of the same, and therefore no inference or presumption of a legislative construction is to be drawn by reason of the title under which any particular section is placed."

At the time the act of June 30, 1834, was passed, there was no law in existence imposing a penalty upon a person who should return to an Indian reservation after having been removed therefrom, and hence at that time the provision in that act to the effect that the penalties which accrued under it were to be recovered in an action of debt, could not have referred to the penalty imposed in the act of 1856 upon those who should return to an Indian reservation after having been removed therefrom.

Section 5600 of the Revised Statutes was enacted for the purpose of making it definite and certain that no presumption of a legislative construction in reference to this section was to be drawn by reason of the fact that they were placed under the same title. They were, therefore, to be construed as having the same meaning in the Revised Statutes which they had at the time of their enactment.

In the case of McDonald v. Hovey (110 U. S., 619) the Supreme Court of the United States held as follows:

"So, upon a revision of statutes, a different interpretation is not to be given to them without some substantial change of phraseology; some change other than what may have been necessary to abbreviate the form of the laws."

In the case of Taylor v. Delacey (2 Cains, case 143) it was held:

"When the law antecedently to the revision was settled either by clear expressions in the statutes, or adjudications on them, the mere change of phraseology shall not be deemed or considered a change of the law, unless such phraseology evidently purports an intention of the legislature to work a change. * * * The construction will not be changed by such alterations as are merely necessary to render the provisions more precise."

This view is also sustained in the case of the United States v. Ryder (110 U. S., 729), in which case it was held:

"It will not be inferred that the legislature is revising and consolidating the laws intended to change their policy, unless such intention be clearly expressed."

In the case of Adams v. Woods (2 Cranch, 366) Chief Justice Marshall said:

"Almost every fine or forfeiture under a penal statute may be recovered by an action of debt as by information. In this particular case the statute which creates the forfeiture does not prescribe the mode of demanding it. Consequently either debt or information would lie."

As stated by Judge Knowles in the case of the United States v. Stocking supra,

"The statute of August 18, 1856, did not provide in what manner the forfeiture therein named should be demanded. It might be collected in an action in the nature of an action of debt, or information. Where an information could be filed an indictment would lie. Before the revision of the statutes and up to the present time I feel confident that the offenses named in said act of August 18, 1856, were prosecuted in courts of this district having jurisdiction of the offense by indictment. It would appear that such was the practice in the districts at least of Oregon. It has not been the opinions of such courts that the change of the term, 'this act' to that of 'this title' was intended to change the policy of the United States in regard to those offenses. To those acquainted with the facts it is evident that a suit for debt would be a very inadequate remedy in protecting Indian reservations from unlawful intruders."

This court quite agrees with the district judge of the district of Oregon, that a suit for debt under section 2148 would be a very inadequate remedy in protecting Indian reservations from unlawful intruders.

In concluding his opinion in the case of the United States v. Stocking, supra, Judge Knowles referred to the case of the United States v. Paine (22 Fed. Rep., 420), and the case In re Segraves (Okla.) (48 Pac. Rep., 272), and expressly dissented from the opinions expressed in those cases. Upon this point Judge Knowles stated as follows:

"The general rule has been that when the United States seeks to enforce a penalty it is not limited to any one remedy. This was the view entertained by Judge Deady in the case of the United States v. Howard (17 Fed. Rep., 638). In order to justify a court in holding that Congress has by any act narrowed the rights of the United States in any particular as to a remedy, that intention ought to clearly appear. The cases of the United States v. Paine (22 Fed. Rep., 420) and In re Segraves (Okla.) (48 Pac. Rep., 272) are based upon the fact that section 2124 applies alone to an action by the United States, and does not establish the rights and remedy of an informer, and that the United States alone can maintain the action named therein. I do not believe a correct interpretation of that section will support this view."

The case of the United States v. Paine, supra, was decided by Judge Foster of the United States court for the district of Kansas in 1884, and the case In re Segraves (48 Pac. Rep.), supra, was decided by the supreme court of Oklahoma, all the judges concurring, in 1894. The opinions in these two cases are diametrically opposed to the opinions of Judge Deady in the Howard case and of Judge Knowles in the Stocking case. It was stated in argument by the attorney for the United States that Judge Foster had subsequently reversed himself in the Paine case, but the text of the case in which he is said to have changed his opinion was not produced. The Oklahoma opinion refers to the Paine case, holding that that case was squarely in point, and that court regarded Judge Foster's opinion as settling this question in favor of the petitioner in the Oklahoma case. The Oklahoma court then reviewed and dissented from the opinion of Judge Deady in the Howard case. As between the opinions of Judge Deady and Judge Foster, the Oklahoma court adhered to that of Judge Foster. If it be true, as stated by counsel for the United States, that Judge Foster reversed himself in a subsequent case, the foundation upon which the Oklahoma case was laid would be destroyed. Independently, however, of any previous adjudications, after carefully reviewing all of the authorities applicable to this case, this court is of the opinion that the penalty imposed by section 2148 of the Revised Statutes, and upon which the information in the case at bar is based, may be enforced either by indictment or by information. It might be collected, also, in an action in the nature of an action of debt. Either debt or information would lie, as stated by Chief Justice Marshall in the case of Adams v. Woods, supra.

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Section 732 of the Revised Statutes is as follows:

"All pecuniary penalties and forfeitures may be sued for and recovered either in the district where they accrued or in the district where the offender is found."

Counsel for the defendant in this case contend that this provision relates solely to civil cases, for the reason that criminal cases can not be prosecuted except in the district where the offense is committed. The words "sued for" do not limit the provisions of the section to civil action. To sue means to prosecute; to make legal claim. Bouvier's Law Dictionary, vol. 2, 558, says that, "In its most extensive sense the word suit includes not only civil actions but also criminal prosecutions, as indictment, information, and conviction by a magistrate."

The words "sue for and recover" in the statute mean the same as prosecute for and recover, and taken in connection with the expression "any appropriate form of action" or "any proper proceedings," can not be held to exclude a suit or prosecution by indictment. (United States *v.* Moore, 11 Fed. Rep., 251.)

If the suit is a criminal one, therefore, it would be prosecuted in the district where the offense was committed. If it were a civil suit, it might be prosecuted in the district where the offender was found. The two provisions are not inconsistent with the idea that the penalties might be recovered by an action of debt or criminally by information or indictment.

In the case of the United States *v.* Baugh (1 Fed. Rep., 787, eastern district of Virginia), Judge Hughes stated as follows:

"It has of late years been so often held by this and other Federal courts that offenses not infamous may be tried on information, that I hardly deem it necessary to refer to the decisions. Judge Dillon has so decided in the case of United States *v.* Maxwell, a case which has frequently been quoted and relied on in this court." (See also case of the United States *v.* Shepard, 1 Abb., U. S., 432.)

The offense charged in this information is not infamous. It is merely a misdemeanor, and hence it may be tried on information. The information filed in this case being a proper proceeding for the enforcement prescribed in section 2148 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Counsel for the defendant contend that, while in the States, under the general jurisdiction of the United States, the case at bar might be prosecuted criminally, yet in this jurisdiction, where the criminal procedure of Arkansas has been put in force, the rule is different. They cite in support of this contention section 1965 of Mansfield's Digest, which is as follows:

"A public offense, of which the only punishment is a fine, may be prosecuted by a penal action in the name of the State of Arkansas, or in the name of an individual or corporation where the whole fine is given to such corporation or individual. The proceedings in penal actions are regulated by the practice in civil actions."

The words "the State of Arkansas" in this section are to be construed in this jurisdiction as "the United States." The language of the statute is "may be prosecuted." The sentence, "The proceedings in penal actions are regulated by the practice in civil actions," must be construed to apply to the actions which are commenced, in pursuance of permissive authority given in the body of the section. It is true, as contended for by counsel for defendant, that the chapter on criminal procedure in Mansfield's digest, from which the above section is taken, is in full force and effect in the Indian Territory, as against any other act of Congress which may conflict with it. But there is no conflict between the permission given in this section to sue in a civil action to recover penalties and the general authority given Federal courts to prosecute suits for penalties by information or indictment. The Arkansas provision is merely cumulative, and does not take away the general power in Federal courts to prosecute criminally for the enforcement of penalties. The rule, as stated by Judge Deady, in the Howard case, *supra*, seems to be that where a particular remedy is given for commission or omission of an act prohibited or enjoined by statute, it is not exclusive, unless it is found in juxtaposition, or immediate connection, with the prohibitory or mandatory clause. (Rex *v.* Wright, 1 Burr, 513.) In the case at bar the Arkansas statute is not mandatory. It is merely permissive and authorizes a civil action in addition to the criminal action provided in the general laws of the United States.

The order for the arrest of the defendant was properly made, and the motion to vacate that order is overruled, and the defendant is ordered to plead to the information.

BUSINESS PERMITS IN CREEK NATION.

[Opinion of Judge Clayton, United States court of appeals in the Indian Territory.]

N. B. MAXEY ET AL., APPELLANTS,
v.
J. GEO. WRIGHT, UNITED STATES INDIAN INSPECTOR ET AL., appellees. } No. 267.

Appeal from the United States court for the northern district of the Indian Territory, at Muskogee, Hon. John R. Thomas, judge, presiding.

William T. Hutchings, for appellants; P. L. Soper, United States attorney, and P. L. Parker, jr., assistant United States attorney, for appellees.

OPINION.

CLAYTON, *J.*

This is an action brought in equity in the United States court at Muskogee, Ind. T., to enjoin J. George Wright, United States Indian Inspector for the Indian Territory, and J. Blair Shoenfelt, United States Indian Agent for the Five Civilized Tribes, from collecting from plaintiffs, who are all noncitizens of the Creek Nation and attorneys at law, residing in the Creek Nation, and practicing law in said court, an occupation tax imposed on them by virtue of the laws of the Creek Nation, which, among other things, provides that a tax of $25 per annum shall be collected from each lawyer residing and practicing their profession in the Creek Nation, who is not a citizen of the Creek or Seminole Nation. To the complaint the following demurer was filed:

"Comes now the said defendants, by Pliny L. Soper, United States attorney for the northern district of the Indian Territory, and demurs to the complaint of plaintiffs, and for ground therefor, states:

"First. That the court has no jurisdiction of the subject-matter of the action.

"Second. That the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action against these defendants or for which any equitable relief may be granted."

The court below sustained this demurrer, and, plaintiffs refusing to plead further, the cause was dismissed. Exception to the sustaining of the demurrer and dismissal of the complaint were duly saved and the cause regularly appealed to this court.

It is contended by the appellants, first, that the Creek Nation has no power to enforce this tax on a citizen of the United States residing in that nation, because it is claimed that the Creek Nation is not possessed of such sovereign powers as would permit it to levy a tax upon the person or occupation of any other than its own citizens, and, to support this contention, we are cited to the opinion of Attorney-General Wirt on the right of the Cherokee Nation to impose a tax on traders (1 Ops. Atty. Gen., 615). This opinion was rendered in 1824, at which time, by virtue of the treaties then existing between the Cherokee Nation and the United States, the Cherokee Nation had relinquished that right. That opinion is based exclusively on the treaty of 1785. The Attorney-General says:

"The time has passed away in which it would be tolerated to treat these people as we pleased, because we are Christians and they are heathens. If the tax is to be resisted, we must find some solid ground for that resistance which law and reason will support, and which we can justify both toward God and man. If, by the treaties into which they have entered with us, they have debarred themselves from imposing this tax, they can not justly complain if we insist on the fulfillment of these treaties, and the withdrawal of the tax as far as it shall be found in conflict with their own stipulations. * * *

"Now, the stipulation of the treaty of 1785 is, that 'the United States in Congress assembled shall have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the trade with the Indians, and managing all their affairs in such manner as they think proper.' The right thus conferred on the United States is sole and exclusive; consequently, neither the Cherokees nor any other nation had the right thereafter to touch the subject which was thus solely and exclusively given to the United States. What was the right thus solely and exclusively given to the United States? The right of regulating the trade with the Indians. What does this mean? The right of regulating the conduct of the citizens of the United States in carrying on this trade? This can not be the meaning, because this right the United States had before, and it required no treaty to give it to them. The treaty meant to give a right which did not exist before; and this could only be the right to prescribe the whole system of regulations, on both sides, under which the trade should be carried on. * * *

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"But if it were conceded that the Cherokee Nation might prohibit this trade altogether, it would not follow that they might, under these treaties, tolerate it under such regulations as they might institute; for, whether the power of the entire prohibition has been given to Congress or not, the sole and exclusive power of regulation has been given to them; and, so long as these treaties remain in force, it seems manifest that the Indians have no power to interfere with those regulations, either by addition or subtraction; and what is a tax upon persons authorized by Congress to trade without it but a new and distinct regulation superinduced upon the regulations provided by Congress."

It is clear that the Attorney-General founds his opinion upon the fact, as he finds it, that the Cherokee Nation had "debarred themselves from imposing this tax."

But no such stipulation and abrogation of rights can be found in any treaty between the United States and the Creeks; but, upon the contrary, in all of their treaties with the Government, and more especially by the treaty of 1856 (Revision of Indian Treaties, 111), they have carefully guarded their sovereignty and their right to admit and consequently to exclude all white persons except such as are named in the treaty. Article 15 of the treaty reads as follows:

"ARTICLE 15. So far as may be compatible with the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, the Creeks and Seminoles shall be secured in the unrestricted right of self-government, and full jurisdiction over persons and property, within their respective limits; excepting, however, all white persons, with their property, who are not, by adoption or otherwise, members of either the Creek or Seminole tribe; and all persons not being members of either tribe, found within their limits, shall be considered intruders, and be removed from and kept out of the same by the United States agents for said tribes, respectively, (assisted, if necessary, by the military,) with the following exceptions, viz: such individuals with their families as may be in the employment of the Government of the United States; all persons peaceably traveling, or temporarily sojourning in the country, or trading therein under license from the proper authority of the United States; and such persons as may be permitted by the Creeks or Seminoles, with the assent of the proper authorities of the United States, to reside within their respective limits without becoming members of either of said tribes."

The last clause of the article of the treaty above set out clearly confers upon the Creek Nation the power of admitting into their territory, with the consent of the proper authorities of the United States, such "other persons" than those named by it; and if it has that power it is equally clear that it may prescribe all reasonable terms upon the compliance of which such persons may be admitted or excluded. More especially so when it is remembered that by the provision of the same treaty it is provided that, "So far as compatible with the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, the Creeks * * * shall be secure in the unrestricted right of self-government;" and, further, that all such persons as may be in the Creek Nation without the consent of that nation are deemed to be intruders, and pledges itself to remove them.

Attorneys practicing in the United States courts are not persons who come within the exceptions, for they are not "in the employment of the Government of the United States" or "persons peaceably traveling or temporarily sojourning in the country or trading therein under license from the proper authority of the United States."

Article 7 of the treaty between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations (11 Stat. L., 613), is, upon the question here involved, identical with article 15 of the Creek treaty. And the question as to whether these nations had the power to enforce their permit laws was passed upon by Attorney-General Wayne MacVeagh in 1881. He says:

"The validity of such permits is recognized by the concluding clause of article 7 of the treaty of June 22, 1831, which is not inconsistent with the terms of the later treaty." (17 Op. Atty. Gen., 134.)

Upon the same subject Attorney-General Phillips, in 1884, says:

"In absence of treaty or statutory provision to the contrary, the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have power to regulate their own rights of occupancy, and to say who shall participate, and upon what conditions, and hence may require permits to reside in the nations from citizens of the United States and levy a pecuniary exaction therefor.

"The clear result of all the cases, as restated in 95 U. S. R., 526, is 'the right of the Indians to their occupancy is as sacred as that of the United States to the fee.'

"I add, that so far as the United States recognize political organizations amongst Indians, the right of occupancy is a right in the tribe or nation. It is, of course, competent for the United States to disregard such organizations and treat Indians individually, but their policy has generally been otherwise. In such cases presumptively they remit all questions of individual right to the definition of the nation, as being purely domestic in character. The practical importance here of this proposition is that, in the absence of express contradictory provisions by treaty or by statutes of the United States, the nation (and not a citizen) is to declare who shall come within the boundaries of its occupancy and under what regulations and conditions. * * *

"(a) Article 7 (1855) secured to the Choctaws and Chickasaws, amongst other things, 'the unrestricted right of self-government and free jurisdiction over persons and property within their respective limits, excepting, however, all persons or their property who are not by birth, adoption, or otherwise citizens or members of either tribe,' etc.

"I submit that whatever this may mean, it does not limit the right of these tribes to pass upon the question who (of persons indifferent to the United States, i. e., neither employees not objectionable) shall share their occupancy and upon what terms. That is a question which all private persons are allowed to decide for themselves; and even with animals, not men, have a certain respect paid to the instinct which in this respect they share with man. The serious words 'jurisdiction' and 'self-government' are scarcely appropriate to the right of a hotel keeper to prescribe rules and charges for persons who become his fellow-occupants. It is, therefore, improbable that the above proposition in the treaty of 1855 has any relation to this plain natural right and natural instinct of an Indian nation." (18 Op. Att. Gen., 36-7.)

We fully agree with these opinions, and hold, therefore, that, unless since the ratification of treaty of 1856 there has been a treaty entered into or an act of Congress passed repealing it, the Creek Nation had the power to impose this condition or occupation tax, if it may be so called, upon attorneys at law, white men, residing and practicing their profession in the Indian Territory. And inasmuch as the Government of the United States, in the treaty, had declared that all persons not authorized by its terms to reside in the Creek Nation should be deemed to be intruders and had obligated itself to remove all such persons from the Creek Nation, the remedy to enforce this provision of the treaty was a removal by the United States from the Creek Nation of the delinquent as an intruder. Whether the Creek Nation, since the establishment of the courts in the Indian Territory and of the passage of the so-called Curtis bill, could recover the amount specified by the Creek statute by a proper action in the courts is not necessarily now a question for us to decide, because the treaty provides a remedy, and whether this remedy is exclusive of the courts or only cumulative is not material. The superintending control of the Interior Department over the Creeks is nowhere abolished, but on the contrary all recent legislation has confirmed and even enlarged it, leaving all of the powers of that Department of the Government to remove from the Indian Territory for the causes specified by the treaties and the statutes as they existed before that time.

The act of Congress approved June 7, 1897 (30 Stat. L., 83), provides—

"That on and after January 1, 1898, the United States courts in the Indian Territory shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction and authority to try and determine all civil causes in law and equity thereafter instituted, * * * and the laws of the United States and the laws of Arkansas in force in the Territory shall apply to all persons therein, irrespective of race, the said courts exercising jurisdiction thereof as now conferred upon them in the trial of like causes."

While it is true that this act had the effect of abolishing the courts of the Indian tribes, which of course included those of the Creek Nation, and of regulating all causes of action to the United States courts for trial, yet the executive and legislative departments of the Indian governments were retained, and the treaty provisions and intercourse laws and other statutes relating to the Indian Territory remained in full force. The full control of the Indian Department over these Indian tribes as they then existed was not interfered with, nor were the Indian statutes annulled, except in so far as that all jurisdiction was taken from their courts and transferred to those of the United States. The power to remove intruders for the causes assigned by treaty provisions or statutory law still remains, as before, in the Interior Department of the Government, and the act of Congress approved June 28, 1898, entitled "An act for the protection of the people in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes" (30 Stat. L., 495), commonly called the Curtis bill, from beginning to end recognizes this authority of the Interior Department, and in many instances enlarges it.

The contention that the Creek Nation is not now an Indian reservation is not tenable. Whatever effect the Curtis bill may have upon the Creeks, it has not yet been carried into operation so far as it changes their title to their lands or their

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tribal relations to the United States. The mere fact that the Creeks are, at some future time, to hold their lands in severalty, instead of in the name of the nation or in common, is not incompatible with and does not change the legislation which gives to them the exclusive right of occupancy of their country; nor can it be successfully maintained that because the United States at one time bought from the tribe of Indians who first occupied that country, thereby extinguishing the then Indian title to this land, and afterwards sold it to the Creeks, giving to them a fee-simple title thereto, that therefore it is not in possession of the Creeks as an Indian reservation. When the Government, in 1825, bought the lands from the Osages, who occupied them under the "original Indian title," they became a part of the public domain, subject to be appropriated by the Government and set aside for Indian reservations, or for any other purpose which it might designate. And by the act of Congress of May 28, 1830 (4 Stat. L., 411), Congress authorized the President to set it apart for the reception of such tribes of Indians as might be willing to exchange for it the lands where they then resided and remove upon them. The statute is as follows:

"That it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States to cause so much of any territory belonging to the United States, west of the River Mississippi, not included in any State or organized Territory, and to which the Indian title has been extinguished, as he may judge necessary, to be divided into a suitable number of districts, for the reception of such tribes or nations of Indians as may choose to exchange the lands where they now reside and remove there, and to cause each of said districts to be so described by natural or artificial marks as to be easily distinguished from every other."

Clearly this is a reservation of so much of the lands as the President might thereafter designate for the purpose set forth in the statute, and pursuant to the statute the change was afterward made by which the Creeks surrendered their right of occupancy of the lands they then held in Alabama for those which they now possess. The land was conveyed to them with the limitation that they should not alienate it without the consent of the United States. By numerous treaties and statutes, including the intercourse laws, their right to the exclusive occupancy of the country was assured to them. No white men, except such as were allowed to go upon other Indian reservations, were permitted to enter the Creek Nation. By the most solemn pledges they were to be protected from the intrusion of white men.

But, whether strictly an Indian reservation or not, the Creek Nation is so far clothed with sovereign powers as that the treaties made between it and the United States, until abrogated, are binding; and, as already shown, the treaty provides that as to all but the classes of persons therein designated the Creek Nation is clothed with the power to admit white men or not at its option, which, as we hold, gave it the right to impose conditions. Nor does the fact that Congress, by the provision of the Curtis bill, has provided for the creation of cities and towns in this nation and the extinguishment of the Indian title to the lands embraced within the limits of such municipal corporations alter the case, because this provision of that bill has not yet been carried into effect. The Indian title to such lands still remains in them and it is yet their country. What effect the provision of this statute relating to cities and towns, when fully consummated, may have, we do not now decide.

But it is claimed that because Congress has enacted a statute establishing United States courts in the Creek Nation, and as attorneys practicing in such courts are officers thereof, therefore they are excluded from the provisions of the treaty:

First, because they are officers; and,

Second, because, as courts can not perform their duties without the aid of attorneys, they are therefore a necessary and constituent part of it, and if taxed they might refuse to pay and leave the country, or be removed therefrom by the agent and as every man charged with crime is entitled to be heard in the courts by counsel, he would thus be deprived of this constitutional right.

In ex parte Yale (25 Cal., 241) the Supreme Court says:

"An officer, as defined by Webster, is 'a person who performs any public duty.' An attorney at law is not such an officer. And in our opinion he is not an officer in the constitutional sense of the term and does not hold a public trust. On this point we agree with Justices Crocker and Norton in Cohen v. Wright (22 Cal., 293)."

Mr. Justice Platt, in a case relating to the oath of an attorney (20 Johns., 492), says:

"The point is simply whether an attorney or counselor holds an office of public trust in the sense of the Constitution. * * * In my judgment, an attorney and counselor does not hold an office, but exercises a privilege or franchise. As attorneys or counselors they perform no duties in behalf of the Government; they execute no public trust."

Cooley on Taxation, 576, says:

"Practitioners of law and medicine are not uncommonly taxed a specific sum upon the privilege of pursuing a calling for a year or other specified time. Such a tax is not a poll tax, and may therefore be levied when poll taxes are forbidden. Sometimes the tax is graded by the supposed value of the privilege. The right to impose an occupation tax on practitioners of law has been much contested as being in effect a tax on the privilege of seeking justice in the courts; but it has, nevertheless, been sustained with only faint dissent."

To the same effect see Longville v. State (4 Tex. App., 312), Simmons v. State (12 Mo., 371), State v. Hubbard (3 Ohio, 63), Young v. Thomas (17 Fla., 170), Cousins v. State (50 Ala., 115), Wright v. Atlanta (54 Ga., 645), Stuart v. Potts (40 Miss., 749), Tiedeman on Police Powers, 84-101: Weeks on Attorneys, 41, 2d ed.

In Ex-parte Williams (31 Tex. Crim. Reports, 262) the court says:

"But, conceding them to be officers, still that would be no ground for exemption from taxation. * * * But, in the second place, the contention that the legislature may cripple or destroy the judicial department is more plausible than sound. * * * The objection goes to the existence of the power, rather than to any probability of its exercise. It is indeed an objection that could be urged against any exercise of the taxing power. Thus, the legislature ought not to have the power to tax land, for fear it might confiscate; nor personal property, because the tax imposed might exceed its value; nor any occupation, business, or pursuit, because they could not be taxed out of existence, and the livelihood of many be destroyed. * * * There is certainly no force in the proposition that by the imposition of this tax some defendant may be deprived of counsel. The presumption is absolute, says Judge Dederick in the Tennessee 'Lawyers' Tax Cases,' that all good citizens will obey their State's laws, and pay the taxes imposed. There will always be lawyers who obey the law and pay their occupation tax. The person accused of crime will always be within reach of lawyers in a position to defend him by reason of having paid their tax. Until the criminal can show that he has actually been deprived of legal counsel by reason of this occupation tax, the lawyer can not interpose this plea, that can only inure to the benefit of the defendant. It is a defense peculiarly personal, and this court would not declare the occupation-tax law unconstitutional on the ground that some criminal might be deprived of counsel by reason of the law, although no such case arose, or ever will arise. This contention is utterly without foundation, for the reason that this provision was put in the bill of rights not to operate under contingencies but upon actual occurrences; and we have none such here. Many reasons could be urged against this position, but it 's deemed so frail that it is not necessary to deal with it further than to draw a plain parallel. We might with equal propriety charge the legislature with murder because some person gets snake-bitten and can get no whisky to drink for it, and dies, on account of the legislature imposing an occupation tax on liquors dealers, as to say that a criminal is deprived of the right of appearing by counsel on account of the legislature placing an occupation tax on lawyers, or might with some propriety accuse the legislature with murder because some person dies on account of a tax on traveling physicians. The cases are about on a par."

We agree with the authorities, and hold that attorneys at law are not relieved from the payment of the amount required by the Creek statute for the privilege of remaining and practicing their profession in the Creek Nation because of the fact that they are lawyers.

On the whole case we therefore hold that a lawyer who is a white man and not a citizen of the Creek Nation is, pursuant to their statute, required to pay for the privilege of remaining and practicing his profession in that nation the sum of $25; that if he refuse the payment thereof he becomes, by virtue of the treaty, an intruder, and that in such a case the Government of the United States may remove him from the nation, and that this duty devolves upon the Interior Department.

Whether the Interior Department or its Indian agents can be controlled by the courts by the writs of mandamus and injunction is not material in this case, because, as we hold, an attorney who refuses to pay the amount required by the statute by its very terms becomes an intruder, whom the United States promises by the terms of the treaty to remove, and therefore in such cases the officers and agents of the Interior Department would be acting clearly and properly within the scope of their powers.

The complaint challenges the right of the Indian agent to collect this tax, but at the hearing before us this point was waived by appellants in open court, because, as stated by their counsel, the object of the suit was to get a judicial determination of the question as to whether under the law they were liable at all.

We are of the opinion, however, that the Indian agent, when directed by the

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Secretary of the Interior, may collect this money for the Creeks. The intercourse laws (sec. 2058, Rev. Stat. U. S.) provide that—

"Each Indian agent shall, within his agency, manage and superintend the intercourse with the Indians, agreeably to law, and execute and perform such regulations and duties, not inconsistent with law, as may be prescribed by the President, the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or Superintendent of Indian Affairs."

In this case the Indian agent was acting in strict accordance with directions and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior in a matter clearly relating to intercourse with the Indians, and, when it is remembered that up to the time that the United States courts were established in the Indian Territory the only remedy for collection of this tax was by removal, that the Indian nations had no power to collect it except through the intervention of the Interior Department, it is quite clear that if in the best judgment of that Department it was deemed wise to take charge of the matter and collect this money and turn it over to the Indians, it had power to do so under its superintending control of the Indians, and the intercourse of white men with them, granted by various acts of Congress; and in our opinion that power has not been taken away by any subsequent act of Congress or treaty stipulation.

The decree of the court below, sustaining the demurrer to the complaint and dismissing the case, is affirmed.

LEGALITY OF PERMIT TAX, CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

[Opinion of Assistant Attorney General.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Washington, July 13, 1900.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES—PERMIT TAX.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: I am in receipt, by your reference, with request for an opinion upon the legal matters presented therein, of a letter from the Indian inspector assigned to the Indian Territory, setting forth that certain parties doing business in towns in the Indian Territory have refused to pay the permit tax or license fee imposed by the laws of the several nations, this refusal being based upon the claim that they have purchased town lots and by such purchase have acquired the right to reside within the limits of the nation in which such lots are situated, and upon the further claim that section 14 of the act of June 28, 1898, confers or recognizes such a right of residence within the limits of incorporated cities and towns in the Territory.

The question is not directly as to the right of these people, not citizens, to occupy the property they have bought, but is as to their right to carry on a business in one of those nations without first obtaining a permit therefor as required by the laws of the nation. The right of these nations or tribes to prescribe regulations requiring those not citizens engaging in business within the nation to pay a permit tax or license fee has been recognized by this Department and sustained by the courts. In the case of Maxey *v.* Wright, decided January 6, 1900 (54 S. W. Rep., 807), the court of appeals of Indian Territory upheld the right of the Creek Nation to require the payment of such a tax or fee and the power of this Department to take charge of the matter, collect the money, and turn it over to the Indians, or, in case of refusal of any one to pay the same, to enforce the penalty of removal prescribed by laws of the nation.

It seems that many persons engaged in business in these nations, especially in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, have become purchasers of town lots at sales made under the provisions of the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 495), and now refuse to pay the tax or fee imposed by the laws of the nations upon noncitizens carrying on business there. Their position is not clearly set forth in the papers submitted, but it seems, to be that a lot so purchased is no longer the property of the tribe and that the owner may conduct upon such lot any business that he may see fit to engage in. The purchase of a town lot does not make the purchaser a citizen of the nation within whose boundaries such town may be located, nor does it necessarily operate to confer upon him a license to follow a pursuit in disregard of the laws of the nation requiring a noncitizen to secure a permit before engaging in such business. In the case of Maxey *v.* Wright, supra, the court declared it

unnecessary then to decide as to the effect of the law of June 28, 1898, authorizing the sale of lands in cities and towns upon this question, saying:

"Nor does the fact that Congress, by the provisions of the Curtis bill, has provided for the creation of cities and towns in this nation and the extinguishment of the Indian title to the land embraced within the limits of such municipal corporations alter the case, because this provision of that bill has not yet been carried into effect. The Indian title to such lands still remains in them and it is yet their country. What effect the provision of this statute relating to cities and towns, when fully consummated, may have we do not now decide."

Important changes have been made both as to the conduct of the internal affairs of these nations and as to their relations with the outside world. These changes are largely the result of the law of June 28, 1898, supra, which, among other things, provides a plan by which lands in cities and towns may be sold to others than citizens of the nation. As said before, a purchase of such lands does not, however, give the purchaser any special privilege or benefit in the matter of engaging in business in such nation. Such a purchaser bought the property with a knowledge of the provisions of the tribal law and the conditions imposed thereby upon anyone wishing to engage in business in such nation, and that he could remain within the boundaries of such nation and occupy the property thus purchased only in conformity to and compliance with the laws of that nation.

The contention that the purchase of a town lot in one of these nations exonerates a noncitizen wishing to engage in trade or business from compliance with the laws of such nation and gives him a license to engage in business therein in defiance of such laws, can not be sustained. A noncitizen has in this respect the same status after such purchase as he had before, and must afterwards, as before, meet the requirements of law if he desires to engage in business there. He is also subject to the same penalty for refusal to comply with the law after such purchase as he was before. If there is any hardship in the matter it does not grow out of conditions arising subsequently to his purchase, as there has been no change in the laws of any of said nations in this respect since provision was made for the sale of town lots. He voluntarily placed himself in the position he occupies and must bear the incident responsibilities. The question as to the powers and duties of this Department in the premises is necessarily presented. Relative to that question, the court in the case of Maxey *v.* Wright, supra, used the following language:

"On the whole case, we therefore hold that a lawyer who is a white man, and not a citizen of the Creek Nation, is, pursuant to their statute, required to pay for the privilege of remaining and practicing his profession in that nation the sum of $25; that if he refuse the payment thereof, he becomes by virtue of the treaty an intruder, and that in such case the Government of the United States may remove him from the nation, and that this duty devolves upon the Interior Department. Whether the Interior Department or its Indian agents can be controlled by the courts by the writs of mandamus and injunction is not material in this case, because, as we hold, an attorney who refuses to pay the amount required by the statute, by its very terms becomes an intruder, whom the United States promises by the terms of the treaty to remove, and therefore in such cases the officers and agents of the Interior Department would be acting clearly and properly within the scope of their powers."

At another place the court said:

"We are of the opinion, however, that the Indian agent, when directed by the Secretary of the Interior, may collect this money for the Creeks. * * * In this case the Indian agent was acting in strict accordance with the directions and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior in a matter clearly relating to intercourse with the Indians; and when it is remembered that up to the time that the United States courts were established in the Indian Territory the only remedy for the collection of this tax was by removal, and that the Indian nations had no power to collect it, except through the intervention of the Interior Department, it is quite clear that if, in the best judgment of that Department, it was deemed wise to take charge of the matter and collect this money and turn it over to the Indians, it had the power to do so, under the superintending control of the Indians, and the intercourse of white men with them granted by various acts of Congress; and in our opinion that power has not been taken away by any subsequent act of Congress or treaty stipulation."

The powers and duties of this Department in the premises are so fairly set forth and defined by this language as to justify its adoption by the Department as a correct statement thereof. The statements are as applicable now as when that decision was rendered, and are as true of all the nations as of the Creek.

Section 14 of the act of June 28, 1898, authorizes the incorporation of cities and

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towns in the Indian Territory, making the provisions of Mansfield's Digest of the Statutes of Arkansas applicable, and further provides as follows:

"All elections shall be conducted under the provisions of chapter 56 of said digest entitled 'Elections,' so far as the same may be applicable; and all inhabitants of such cities and towns, without regard to race, shall be subject to all laws and ordinances of such city or town governments, and shall have equal rights, privileges, and protection therein. Such city or town governments shall in no case have any authority to impose upon or levy any tax against any lands in said cities or towns until after title is secured from the tribe; but all other property, including all improvements on town lots, which for the purposes of this act shall be deemed and considered personal property, together with all occupations and privileges, shall be subject to taxation. And the councils of such cities and towns, for the support of the same and for school and other public purposes, may provide by ordinance for the assessment, levy, and collection annually of a tax upon such property, not to exceed in the aggregate 3 per centum of the assessed value thereof, in manner provided in chapter 129 of said digest, entitled 'Revenue,' and for such purposes may also impose a tax upon occupations and privileges."

These are provisions for establishing and maintaining municipal governments, enacted to meet the changed conditions in the Territory, and while they recognize the right of persons not citizens of the tribe or nation to reside in such towns, to participate in such governments, to enjoy the benefits and protection thereof, and also their liability to contribute by payment of taxes to the expenses of such governments, they do not relieve such persons from observance of and compliance with the laws of the nation. The payment of a license fee imposed by a municipal government upon a certain occupation would not relieve one of the obligation to pay a like fee imposed by the State government. While the relations between these municipal governments and the Indian nation are perhaps not precisely the same as those ordinarily existing between a city and the State, yet they are so similar that the same rule obtains. As said before, the question is not as to the right of noncitizens to reside in these towns, but is as to their right to carry on a business in the nation in violation of the laws thereof. The provisions of said section 14 do not in my opinion operate to relieve inhabitants of cities and towns in these nations from the payment of the permit tax or fee prescribed by the laws of the nation in which such city or town may be located.

The papers submitted are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

WILLIS VAN DEVANTER,
Assistant Attorney-General.

Approved, July 13, 1900.

THOS. RYAN,
Acting Secretary.

REMOVAL OF PERSONS WHO REFUSE TO PAY PERMIT TAX.

[Opinion of Attorney-General.]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., September 7, 1900.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: I have the honor to reply to your note of August 13, 1900, requesting my official opinion upon several questions there stated, arising from conditions now existing in the Indian country occupied by the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians, and which conditions are stated, in substance, thus:

Without referring specially to the tax legislation of these Indian nations, they generally require that persons not citizens or members of any Indian tribe who reside or carry on certain kinds of business within their limits shall procure and pay for a permit or license to do so.

Many persons of this description have bought under the act of Congress referred to below lots in the towns and cities in these nations, and many of them are engaged in mercantile, professional, and other kinds of business, and refuse to pay such tax, claiming, among other reasons, that the act of Congress referred to, in authorizing the sale of such lots to persons not Indians or connected with any tribe, has recognized this right to so purchase and to reside and carry on business on said lots, and has exempted them from such tax.

In addition to this, vast herds of cattle owned by persons not citizens of such nations nor connected with any Indian tribe are by their owners kept and grazed upon the public lands of these nations, and the owners refuse to pay the tax imposed on account thereof, and the questions propounded relate chiefly to the

power and duty of the Department of the Interior to enforce payment of these taxes and to remove from the limits of such nation as intruders those who refuse payment thereof. On account of the number of persons, the vast amount of property, and the consequences involved, the question is, as you suggest, one of great magnitude and importance.

Without referring specially to the different treaties with these Indian nations, it may be stated that they provide that all persons not citizens of such nations or members of any Indian tribe found within the limits of such nation should be considered as intruders and be removed from and kept out of the same by the United States. From this class of intruders are excepted the employees of the Government and their families and servants, employees of any internal improvement company, travelers and temporary sojourners, those holding permits from any of the Indian tribes to remain within their limits, and white persons who, under their laws, are employed as "teachers, mechanics, or skilled in agriculture."

It is apparent, therefore, that, save the excepted classes, no one not a citizen or member of a tribe can be lawfully within these limits without Indian permission, and equally apparent that all may be so with such permission. And it follows that the same power that can refuse or grant such permission can equally impose the terms on which it is granted.

So far as concerns the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations (and the same rule applies to the others) this question was passed upon by my predecessor, Attorney-General Wayne MacVeagh, who held (17 Ops., 134) that such permit and license laws with their tax were valid and must be enforced. The same doctrine was held by Acting Attorney-General Phillips in 18 Opinions, 34. Both these opinions are cited by the court of appeals of Indian Territory in Maxey *v.* Wright (54 SW. Rep., 807), which distinctly affirms the validity of this legislation. I quite agree with these opinions, and have no doubt that it is competent for those Indian nations to prescribe the terms here being considered upon which they will permit outsiders to reside or carry on business within their limits.

Nor does the act of June 28, 1898 (30 Stat. L., 495), either deprive these nations of the power to enact such legislation or exempt purchasers of town or city lots from its operation.

This was also decided in the case last referred to. So far as affects any question here, that statute provides a plan for the organization of cities and towns, for the sale of town and city lots, and the extinguishment of the Indian title. This last has not yet been consummated, but, as said by the court in Maxey *v.* Wright, supra, decided January 6, 1900, "The Indian title to such lands still remains in them, and it is yet their country."

But, however this may be, and, even if the Indian title to the particular lots sold has been extinguished, and conceding that the statute authorizes the purchase of such lots by any outsider, and recognizes his right to do so, the result is still the same, for the legal right to purchase land within an Indian nation gives to the purchaser no right of exemption from the laws of such nation, nor does it authorize him to do any act in violation of the treaties with such nation. These laws requiring a permit to reside or carry on business in the Indian country existed long before and at the time this act was passed. And if any outsider saw proper to purchase a town lot under this act of Congress, he did so with full knowledge that he could occupy it for residence or business only by permission from the Indians. I do not say that Congress might not violate its treaty promises and authorize the outside world to enter upon and occupy the lands of the Indians without their consent, but do say that provisions very different from any contained in this act would be required to justify the imputation of any such intention. All that this act does in this respect is to give the consent of the United States to such purchase, with the assumption that the purchaser, if he wishes to occupy, will comply with the local laws, just as in other cases. The United States might sell lands which it holds in a State, but it would be a strange contention that this gave the purchaser any immunity from local laws or local taxation. The case is much like that of a Federal license to manufacture and sell spirituous liquors, which, while good as against the United States, confers no right where such manufacture and sale are forbidden. This act was passed with the full knowledge of these laws of the Indian nations, approved by the President and having the full force of laws, and had Congress intended to nullify these laws or take away the power to enact them, or to exempt the purchasers of lots or any other persons from their operation, it is quite safe to say it would have done so by provisions very different from those in the act of 1898.

The treaties and laws of the United States make all persons, with a few specified exceptions, who are not citizens of Indian natives [nations] or members of an Indian tribe, and are found within an Indian nation without permission, intrud-

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ers there, and require their removal by the United States. This closes the whole matter, absolutely excludes all but the excepted classes, and fully authorizes these nations to absolutely exclude outsiders, or to permit their residence or business upon such terms as they may choose to impose, and it must be borne in mind that citizens of the United States have, as such, no more right or business to be there than they have in any foreign nation, and can lawfully be there at all only by Indian permission, and that their right to be or remain or carry on business there depends solely upon whether they have such permission.

As to the power or duty of your Department in the premises there can hardly be a doubt. Under the treaties of the United States with these Indian nations this Government is under the most solemn obligation, and for which it has received ample consideration, to remove and keep removed from the territory of these tribes all this class of intruders who are there without Indian permission. The performance of this obligation, as in other matters concerning the Indians and their affairs, has long been devolved upon the Department of the Interior. This power and duty are affirmed in the two opinions referred to, and as directly in Maxey *v.* Wright, *supra*. In that case it was said, on page 812:

"Upon the whole case we therefore hold that a lawyer who is a white man and not a citizen of the Creek Nation is, pursuant to their statutes, required to pay for the privilege of remaining and practicing his profession in that nation the sum of $25; and if he refuses the payment thereof he becomes, by virtue of the treaty, an intruder, and that in such a case the Government of the United States may remove him from the nation, and that this duty devolves upon the Indian Department."

And in another place:

"We are of the opinion, however, that the Indian agent, when directed by the Secretary of the Interior, may collect this money for the Creeks. * * * In this case the Indian agent was acting in strict accordance with directions and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior in a matter clearly relating to intercourse with the Indians."

That the United States has the power to perform its treaty stipulations in this regard can not be doubted, and, as already said, and in the opinions referred to and above quoted, the execution of that power and duty devolves upon the Interior Department.

This power of removal is expressly conferred by Revised Statutes, sections 2147 to 2150, inclusive, with the right to use the military force of the United States when necessary for its accomplishment. And a power of this nature carries with it the duty of its exercise.

But as to persons other than purchasers of town or city lots, residing or carrying on business thereon, no question arises under the above act of 1898, and persons who are pasturing cattle upon or otherwise occupying part of the public domain of either of these Indian nations without permission from the Indian authorities are simply intruders, and should be removed unless they obtain such permit and pay the required tax or permit or license fee.

In one of the questions submitted you ask whether your Department has "authority in the case of a merchant refusing to pay such tax to close his place of business or to remove his stock of merchandise beyond the limits of the nation?"

To this I answer, your Department may, and should, remove such merchant unless he has a permit to reside or remain there; and close his place of business and his business, unless he has a permit to carry it on, in all places where such permit is required by law. The question of the right to remove his stock of merchandise beyond the limits of the Indian nation is a different and more doubtful one. While he has no right to remain or carry on business there without a permit to do so, his want of right to keep his goods there, or the right of the Department to remove them, is not so clear. While the law excludes him and authorizes his removal, it does not do so, expressly, at least, as to his goods. And, as the whole evil which is sought to be remedied is so done by the removal of the owner and the closing of his business, it is recommended that his goods be permitted to remain, if he so desires.

Your question whether the lands of any Indian nation in which a town or city is situated will cease to be Indian country, etc., when the lands in such town or city are sold, is not one involving any present existing question, or one which I am authorized to answer.

Your last question asks, "What is the full scope of the authority and duty of the Department of the Interior in the premises under the treaties with these nations and the laws of the United States regulating trade and intercourse with the Indians?"

As applicable to the cases here in hand, which is as far as I am authorized to answer the question, and which is designed also as a comprehensive answer to all the other questions save the one last referred to above, it may be said generally

that the authority and duty of the Interior Department is, within any of these Indian nations, to remove all persons of the classes forbidden by treaty or law who are there without Indian permit or license; to close all business which requires a permit or license and is being carried on there without one, and to remove all cattle being pastured on the public land without Indian permit or license, where such license or permit is required; and this is not intended as an enumeration or summary of all the powers or duties of your Department in this direction.

In view of the number of persons, the magnitude of the interests involved, and also as tending to a more ready and better adjustment of the difficulties, it is suggested that public notice be first given to all persons residing or carrying on business without an Indian permit or license, where, for such residence or business, such permit is required, that unless such permit or license be obtained by a short day to be named, such persons will be removed and such business closed; and in case of cattle pastured without permission, where permission is required, such cattle will be removed from within the nation.

I return herewith the printed copy of the Constitution and Laws of the Chickasaw Nation, transmitted with your note.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. GRIGGS,
Attorney-General.

NATIONAL BANKS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

[Opinion of Assistant Attorney-General.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Washington, January 25, 1900.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: A question having arisen as to the collection of taxes upon national banks doing business in the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, or the shares thereof, you have submitted the matter to me for "an opinion whether said tax can be collected through said bank, and in case of refusal, whether there is any legal remedy to enforce the collection thereof."

The law of the Creek Nation under which this tax is to be collected is, so far as it is necessary to quote for the purposes of this inquiry, as follows:

"All persons who are not citizens by blood of the Muskogee Nation or Seminole Nation, or who have not been adopted by the Muskogee Nation, and whose names do not appear on the authenticated citizenship rolls of the Muskogee Nation, who shall desire to engage in business in the Muskogee Nation, shall, before doing so, obtain from the United States Government license for that purpose; and all persons so licensed shall pay to the national tax collector, for the benefit of the Muskogee Nation, the annual tax hereinafter fixed, the same to be paid quarterly, in advance, on the first day of each quarter, beginning January, April, July, and October of each year."

It is then provided that all legitimate business houses engaged in the sale of merchandise shall pay one-half of 1 per cent of the first cost of all goods introduced into the nation for trade, and—

"The rate of taxation on all other classes of business shall be as follows: * * *

"On each banking establishment, one-half of 1 per cent of capital stock invested—assessment to be made on the bank on account of the shares thereof. * * *"

It seems the national banks doing business in the Creek Nation claimed to be exempt from paying any tax under that law, and this being reported to the Department by the United States Indian inspector, he was advised by letter of August 15, 1899, "that the national banks doing business in the Creek Nation 'are liable to the tax as prescribed by the Creek laws.'" The inspector requested all national banks in said nation to pay to him this tax, and the First National Bank of Muskogee has declined to pay the same.

The act of May 2, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 81), established the Indian Territory, and in section 31 of that act (p. 96) it was provided:

"All laws relating to national banking associations shall have the same force and effect in the Indian Territory as elsewhere in the United States."

By section 5214 of the Revised Statutes it is provided that national banks shall pay to the Treasurer of the United States certain duties "in lieu of all existing taxes," and section 5219 provides:

"Nothing herein shall prevent all the shares in any association from being

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included in the valuation of personal property of the owner or holder of such shares in assessing taxes imposed by authority of the State within which the association is located; but the legislature of each State may determine and direct the manner and place of taxing all the shares of national banking associations located within the State, subject only to the two restrictions that the taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State, and that the shares of any national banking association owned by nonresidents of any State shall be taxed in the city or town where the bank is located and not elsewhere. Nothing herein shall be construed to exempt the real property of associations from either State, county, or municipal taxes to the same extent, according to its value, as other real property is taxed."

That a State or Territory has no authority to levy and collect a tax upon the capital of a national bank is well settled, but that it may assess the shares thereof in the hands of the stockholders and require the bank to pay the same, as agent of the stockholders, is equally well settled. (Aberdeen Bank v. Chehalis County, 166 U. S. R., 440.)

If this provision of the Creek law is to be considered as a tax upon the capital of the bank, it is void because not within the taxing power conceded by section 5219; and if it be considered as a tax upon the shares in the hands of the stockholders, it is equally inoperative, because in violation of one of the conditions of such concession. While section 5219 authorizes the taxation of shares of national banking associations and fixes the place at which the shares owned by nonresidents of the State in which the association is located shall be taxed, it also imperatively prescribes that "the taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State." The Creek law does not subject any individual citizen of that nation to the payment of this or any other tax, and hence only such shares as may be held by noncitizens of that nation are subjected to taxation. The tax of one-half of 1 per cent upon the shares of noncitizens is, therefore, at a greater rate of taxation than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of citizens, a thing which is expressly prohibited by section 5219.

In fact, this law of the Creek Nation provides for a license or permit fee to be paid by noncitizens for the privilege of conducting a banking business within the limits of that nation. As such, it imposes a burden upon noncitizens not imposed upon citizens in the same line of business. In this view of it there is also a conflict with the provisions of said section, and it can not therefore be sustained.

After a careful consideration of this matter, I am of opinion that said tax can not be collected through the bank, and further, that the Creek law in question, if attempted to be applied to national banks, would come in conflict with the law of the United States.

The papers submitted are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

WILLIS VAN DEVANTER,
Assistant Attorney-General.

Approved, January 25, 1900:

E. A. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary.*

REGULATIONS GOVERNING PROCUREMENT OF TIMBER AND STONE IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

Regulations Governing the Procurement of Timber and Stone, for Domestic and Industrial Purposes, in the Indian Territory, as Provided in the Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stats., 660). Approved by the Department July 14, 1900.

1. The United States Indian agent for the Union Agency is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract or contracts, upon applications, made in the form of affidavits, upon blanks prescribed, when approved by the Secretary of the Interior, with any responsible person, persons, or corporation for the purchase of timber or stone from any of the public lands belonging to any of the Five Civilized Tribes, and to collect, on or before the end of each month, the full value of such timber or stone as the Secretary of the Interior shall hereafter determine should be paid; and the timber and stone so procured under such contracts may be used for "domestic and industrial purposes, including the construction, maintenance, and repair of railroads and other highways," within the limits of the Indian Territory only.

Applications must be presented to the United States Indian inspector located in the Indian Territory and by him forwarded, with his recommendation, through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to the Department.

Applicants must state the quality and quantity of timber or stone proposed to be cut or quarried, the purpose or purposes for which and the place or places where said timber and stone are to be used, as the case may be, the amount considered just and reasonable to be paid by them, and their reasons for such conclusion. Each application must be accompanied by two affidavits of two disinterested persons, corroborating specifically all the statements of the applicant, and the inspector is hereby authorized to require any other information as to the value of the timber or stone, or to show the good faith of the applicant.

2. Before any timber shall be cut or any stone taken from any of the lands belonging to any of the Five Civilized Tribes, the person, persons, or corporation desiring to secure such timber or stone shall enter into a contract or contracts with said Indian agent, in accordance with the form hereto attached, which contract, however, shall not be of force until the Secretary of the Interior shall have indorsed his approval thereon: *Provided*, That each such person, persons, or corporation shall give bond (form attached hereto) in a sufficient sum, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, with two good and sufficient sureties, or an approved surety company as surety, conditioned for the faithful performance of the stipulations of the contract or contracts, and also conditioned for the faithful observance of all of the laws of the United States now in force or that may hereafter be enacted, and the regulations now prescribed or that may hereafter be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior relative to any and all matters pertaining to the affairs of any of the Five Civilized Tribes.

3. The moneys so collected shall be placed to the credit of the tribe or tribes to which the land belongs from which such timber or stone was procured, as miscellaneous receipts, class three, "not the result of the labor of any member of such tribe;" but no timber or stone shall be taken from any land selected by any citizen of any of the Five Civilized Tribes as his prospective allotment without his consent, and only from such land being cleared, or to be cleared, for cultivation, and not until a contract shall have been entered into by the said United States Indian agent and the person, persons, or corporation desiring to procure such timber or stone, and the same shall have been approved.

The price to be paid under such contract shall be satisfactory to such prospective allottee, and shall be held by the Indian agent and paid to said allottee after final allotment to him shall have been made: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall apply to all tracts now in possession of any citizens of any of the Five Civilized Tribes who intend to include such tracts in their prospective allotments, and the money derived from the sale of timber or stone taken from any such tracts shall be held by the Indian agent until such time as allotment of the tract or tracts from which such timber or stone was taken shall have been made, at which

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time the money so held shall be paid by the Indian agent to the citizen taking such tract or tracts as his allotment: *And provided further*, That the Indian agent shall be required to keep an accurate list, by legal subdivision, of the land from which such timber or stone was taken, and also an accurate list of the amount of money derived from the sale of timber or stone taken from each such legal subdivision. Value of timber and stone taken from unappraised selected lands must be added to the appraisement when made.

4. The contract or contracts entered into by said Indian agent with any person, persons, or corporation shall describe the land from which the timber or stone is to be taken by legal subdivisions, and if any contractor shall take timber or stone from any land other than that covered by his contract he shall be liable to forcible removal from the Indian Territory and suit on his bond, and such unlawful taking of timber and stone shall work also a forfeiture of his contract.

5. The act of Congress under which these rules are promulgated provides that "every person who unlawfully cuts, or aids, or is employed in unlawfully cutting, or wantonly destroys, or procures to be wantonly destroyed, any timber standing upon the land of either of said tribes, or sells or transports any of such timber or stone outside the Indian Territory, contrary to the regulations prescribed by the Secretary, shall pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than twelve months, or both, in the discretion of the court trying the same."

The Indian agent for the Union Agency shall see that any person, persons, or corporation who procures timber or stone from any of the lands belonging to any of the Five Civilized Tribes, under and in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 6, 1900 (Public -No. 174), and these regulations, employs Indians in the cutting and removal of said timber and in the quarrying and removal of said stone whenever practicable on the same terms as other labor, Indians to have the preference over white men.

The Department reserves the right to amend these regulations and to advance the price to be paid for timber or stone to be taken under any contract if it be shown that the amount stipulated in the contract is less than "full value," or to cancel any contract for failure to pay promptly the amounts due, or for any other good and sufficient cause, after due notice to the party or parties in interest, giving the right to show cause, within ten days from service of such notice, why this action should not be taken.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

——— ———
———, 1900.

I hereby apply for permission to enter into a contract with the United States Indian agent at Muscogee, Indian Territory, for the purchase of (1)——— located on the (2) ———.

Such timber or stone to be used at ———.

I consider that the timber is worth on the stump the following prices, to wit: ———, and that the stone is worth the following price per cubic yard, to wit: ———.

I base my opinion as to the values above stated upon the following facts: (3) ———.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, ——— ———, this ——— day of ———, 19—.

——— ———,
———.

——— ——— and ——— ———, being by me first duly sworn, upon their oaths state, each for himself, that he is well acquainted with the land above described and with the quantity and quality of the timber and stone thereon, and with the place or places where it is proposed to use the above-mentioned material, and also with the values and prices of stone and timber in the vicinity of the place from which it is proposed to take and where it is proposed to use such material, and with the cost of removing and transporting timber and stone, and with all the facts stated by the applicant above named, and knows that the facts stated by him are true and correct in every particular.

——— ———.
——— ———.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a ——— for the ———, at my office, in ———, this ——— day of ———, ———.

———,
———.

---

1 Insert amount, kind, and character of timber or stone, or both desired.
2 Insert description of land.
3 State distance from place where material is to be procured to place where it is to be used cost of transportation, etc., market price of material where it is to be used, and any other facts which may be of aid in arriving at a conclusion.

FORM OF CONTRACT.

——— NATION.

[Write all names and addresses in full.]

This agreement, made and entered into in quadruplicate at the Union Agency, Muscogee, Indian Territory, this ——— day of ———, 19—, by and between ——— ———, United States Indian agent for the Union Agency, party of the first part, and ——— ———, of ———, part—of the second part, under and in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 6, 1900 (Public, No. 174), and the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior on July 14, 1900, relative to the procurement of timber and stone from any of the lands belonging to any of the Five Civilized Tribes, and the timber or stone procured under the provisions of this contract and the rules and regulations heretofore or that may hereafter be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior:

Witnesseth that the said party of the first part agrees to sell to said part—of the second part timber or stone of the kind or kinds hereinafter specified, standing, fallen, lying, or being on lands within the limits of the ——— Nation, which said lands are described as follows, to wit: The ——— of section ———, of township (1) ———, of range (2) ———, of the Indian meridian, and containing ——— acres, more or less.

The part—of the second part agree—to cut and remove the timber or quarry and remove the stone hereinafter mentioned from within the above-described limits, and agree—to employ Indian labor in the cutting and removal of the timber and the quarrying and removal of the stone in preference to other labor on equal terms, whenever suitable Indian labor can be obtained.

For and in consideration of the foregoing, the said part—of the second part also agree—to pay to the United States Indian agent for the benefit of the ——— tribe of Indians, for all such timber cut and stone quarried on said described lands, at the following rates, to wit:

MERCHANTABLE SAW TIMBER, I. E., TIMBER CAPABLE OF BEING MANUFACTURED INTO LUMBER, AS FOLLOWS:

For walnut timber, ——— per thousand feet; for cypress timber, ——— per thousand feet; for ash timber, ——— per thousand feet; for oak timber, ——— per thousand feet; for pine timber, ——— per thousand feet; for cottonwood timber, ——— per thousand feet, and for ——— timber, ——— per thousand feet.

TELEGRAPH POLES.

Cedar, four to five inch top, eight to ten inch bottom, ——— feet long, ——— cents each.
Cedar, six-inch top, twelve-inch bottom, ——— feet long, ——— cents each.
Cedar, ——— inch top, ——— inch bottom, ——— feet long, ——— cents each.
Oak, four to five inch top, eight to ten inch bottom, ——— feet long, ——— cents each.
Oak, six-inch top, twelve-inch bottom, ——— feet long, ——— cents each.
Oak, ——— inch top, ——— inch bottom, ——— feet long, ——— cents each.

PILING.

Cedar, ——— cents per foot; oak, ——— cents per foot, running measure.

RAILROAD CROSS-TIES (BRIDGE, HEWN OR SAWED).

Oak (post, burr, white, red, and black), ——— cents each.
Pine, ——— cents each.
Cedar, bois d'arc, walnut, mulberry, sassafras, and red or slippery elm, ——— cents each.
Black locust and coffee bean, ——— cents each.

RAILROAD SWITCH TIES.

Oak (post, white, burr, red, and black). ——— cents each.
Pine, ——— cents each.

FENCE POSTS.

——— cents each.

CORD WOOD.

——— dollar— per cord.

STONE.

——— dollar— per cubic yard.

It is agreed that full payment shall be made for said timber or stone before any of it is removed from the land hereinbefore described, and title to said timber or stone shall not vest in the part—of the second part until full payment shall have been made therefor.

It is further agreed that said timber shall be cut and removed and that said stone shall be quarried and removed from said land as soon as practicable after the date of this contract, so that no depreciation in value or waste may accrue to said party of the first part by reason of unnecessary delay in the removal of said timber or stone, provided that the terms of this contract shall not extend beyond the period of one year from the date hereof, and the timber or stone procured under this contract may be used within the limits of the Indian Territory only for "domestic and industrial purposes, including the construction, maintenance, and repair of railroads and other highways."

It is further understood and agreed by the part—of the second part that this agreement is void and of no effect unless approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

The part—of the second part further agree—that this agreement shall in all respects be subject to the rules and regulations heretofore or that may hereafter be prescribed under the said

---

1 State whether north or south. 2 State whether east or west.

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act of June 6, 1900, by the Secretary of the Interior relative to the procurement of timber and stone from any of the lands belonging to any of the Five Civilized Tribes, and to pay to the United States Indian agent for the Union Agency the full value of the timber or stone hereinbefore mentioned, in accordance with the provisions hereof.

The part— of the second part ——— firmly bound for the faithful compliance with the stipulations of this agreement by and under the bond made and executed by the part— of the second part as principal— and ———, as surety— entered into the —— day of ———, and which is on file in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

In witness whereof the said parties of the first and second parts have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals the day and year first above written.

Witnesses: (1)

——— ———} As to ——— ———. [SEAL.] (2)
U. S. Indian Agent.

——— ———} As to ——— ———. [SEAL.]

——— ———} As to ——— ———. [SEAL.]

——— ———} As to ——— ———. [SEAL.]

FORM OF BOND.

Know all men by these presents, that we(3) ———, of ———, as principals, and ——— ———, of ———, and ———, of ———, as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the sum of ——— dollars, lawful money of the United States, for the payment of which, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves and each of us, our heirs, successors, executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals and dated the —— day of ———, 19—.

The condition of this obligation is such, that whereas the above-bounden ——— ———, as principal— ——— entered into a certain agreement, dated ———, 19—, with the United States Indian agent for the Union Agency, for the purchase of ———, to be procured from(4) the ———, said ——— to be used in the Indian Territory only for "domestic and industrial purposes, including the construction, maintenance, and repair of railroads and other highways."

Now, if the above-bounden ——— ——— shall faithfully carry out and observe all the obligations assumed in said agreement by ———, and shall observe all the laws of the United States and regulations made or which shall be made thereunder for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and the rules and regulations that have been or may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior under the act of Congress approved June 6, 1900 (Public, No. 174), relative to the procurement of timber and stone from lands belonging to any of the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory, then this obligation shall be null and void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

Signed and sealed in the presence of (5)

———. ———. (L. S.)(6)
———. ———. (L. S.)
———. ———. (L. S.)
———. ———. (L. S.)

1 Two witnesses to each signature, including signature of agent.
2 Stamps are required by the act of June 13, 1898. Party of second part must furnish stamps.
3 The Christian names and residences of principals, and of the sureties, where personal sureties are given, of whom there must be two.
4 Give description of land.
5 There must be at least two witnesses to all signatures, though the same two persons may witness all.
6 A seal must be attached by some adhesive substance to the signatures of principals and sureties.

INSTRUCTIONS TO TOWN-SITE SURVEYORS—CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

By an act of Congress approved May 31, 1900, it is provided—

"That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him, to survey, lay out, and plat into town lots, streets, alleys, and parks, the sites of such towns and villages in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Cherokee nations as may at that time have a population of two hundred or more in such manner as will best subserve the then present needs and reasonable prospective growth of the town."

The following instructions are therefore issued for the guidance of surveyors engaged in this work:

Town limits.—The surveying and platting of all towns will extend to the exterior limits as previously established under rules and regulations of the Department. The distances along the limit around the town from corner to corner must all be given on the plat, and all section or subdivision corners, whether on exterior limits or not, must be marked on the plat, "stake," "post," or "stone," as the case may be, and located by actual measurements from block or lot corners, or street lines produced.

Section lines.—Section lines and quarter-section lines must be fully shown within the limits of the town, but may be broken where they would otherwise cover figures. At section corners the numbers of the four sections will be given, and at center of the section the section number.

Streets.—The streets within the town should be laid out as existing at present so far as possible, and should be uniform in width throughout, except where material damage will be done to improvements, but in cases where they are irregular in width report thereof should be made and instructions requested for final determination before proceeding with the permanent survey.

Blocks.—Blocks in general should be 300 by 300 feet. The surveyor must see every block corner and every lot corner, and must measure the size of every fractional block, if any, around the town limits. Stakes should not be smaller than 2 by 2 by 18 inches, and preferably of oak or bois d'arc. Unless there is a special reason to the contrary, every block should have an alley.

References.—Where base lines are run at right angles to each other the intersections after being checked will be marked by iron pins—say 1 inch by 2 feet long—buried from 3 to 12 inches below the surface of the ground, according to prospective grades. These points of reference will be shown on the plat and described above the certificates.

Lots.—Business lots shall have a width of 25 feet by a depth of 150 feet and residence lots shall have a width of 100 feet by a depth of 150 feet, or as nearly as practicable that size, "having regard to all the interests of the parties residing in the town, and that due regard shall be had to the convenience of the parties in the establishment of alleys and streets," and each lot shall contribute its pro rata share to the alleys established, the same to be taken from its depth, and no alley shall be less than 20 feet in width.

The map.—The map should be mounted on white drawing paper or tough manila paper, on scale of 100 or 200 feet to an inch, according to the size of the town, with 6 inches margin all around. The length and width of every block *must* be given outside the block lines, and all the distances that go to make up the length and width *must* be marked inside the block lines. The width and depth of each lot must be plainly marked thereon and in case of irregularly shaped lots all dimensions should be given. Where there are any angles which are not right angles they must be given, and if the same angle occurs several times it must be given in degrees and minutes each time. If the blocks are at right angles to railroads, a note to that effect should be over the certificate on the map, even though the note may seem to the surveyor to be unnecessary.

All distances must be in *feet*. All figures must be plainly legible, and no hair lines will be allowed either in figures or drawing. The map, including the title, certificate, etc., must be finished in india ink. Unless specially authorized to do so, the surveyor will not trace the map, but where the surveyor can show himself

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competent to execute a satisfactory tracing there will be no objection to his doing so. The tracing, if made, will be accompanied by the original. The town-site lands will be hatched in black, and tabular description, with acreage, will follow. If a cemetery selection is made the acreage statement must include it.

North should always be to the top of the map, and no arrows or north points should be used.

No borders should be drawn around the map.

The south and east lines of every block, half block, and fractional block should be heavy lines.

In general, if either the east or west end of the map has irregularities in boundary the title should be on that end.

The following form should be used for the title of the plat, and plenty of room should be left for signatures:

[Give name of town.]

—— NATION,

IND. TY.

0 ——— 50 ——— 100 ——— 200 ——— 300

Scale of feet.

DESCRIPTION AND ACREAGE.

SE. ¼ of SW. ¼ of S. ——, T. —— N., R. —— E. ..... 40 acres.
N. ½ of NW. ¼ of S. ——, T. —— N., R. —— E. ..... 80 acres.
N. ½ of S. ½ of NW. ¼ of S. —— T. —— N., R. —— E. ..... 40 acres.

Total ..... 160 acres.

I hereby certify that I have carefully and accurately surveyed and staked the town of ——, —— Nation, Ind. Ty., embracing the —— section ——, township ——, range ——, and that this is a correct map thereof. All distances are given in feet.

——, I. T., ——. ——, *Surveyor.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Approved, ——, 1900.

——, *Secretary.*

The surveyors engaged in this work will be under the general supervision and direction of the United States Indian Inspector for the Indian Territory.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Approved, August 28, 1900.

THOS. RYAN, *Acting Secretary.*

INSTRUCTIONS TO TOWNS MAKING THEIR OWN SURVEYS.

Preceding instructions were duplicated to towns making their own surveys, except that the paragraph on references was omitted and for the last paragraph the following was substituted:

In all cases where doubt exists as to the prosecution of any part of the work, a full report with request for instructions should be made to the United States Indian Inspector for the Indian Territory, at Muscogee, Ind. T., before proceeding, in order that the same when completed will be acceptable.

The surveyor engaged in this work must also, after the completion of the plat and when the town-site appraisement commission is appointed, spend at least one day, or longer if necessary, with such commission in scheduling the improvements and owners' names opposite the correct lot and block numbers.

The plat, when completed, should also be accompanied by a petition from the town council or citizens' committee, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, asking for the approval of the plat.

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, 1900.

Statement A shows in detail the funds in the Treasury to the credit of the various tribes.

A statement will also 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.
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche fund	June 6, 1900				$1,799,000.00	$75,000.00
Blackfeet Reservation, 4 per cent fund	June 10, 1896 / July 1, 1898	29	354	2	165,416.68	6,617.87
Choctaw	Jan. 20, 1825 / June 22, 1855	7 / 11	236 / 611	9 / 3	370,257.02	19,512.00
Choctaw orphan fund	Sept. 27, 1830	7	337	19	39,710.00	1,985.53
Choctaw school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	49,472.70	2,473.63
Choctaw general fund	.....do.....	21	70	.....	423,511.60	21,175.70
Creek general fund	.....do.....	21	70	.....	1,473,562.95	73,678.14
Creek	Aug. 7, 1856 / June 14, 1866	11 / 14	701 / 786	6 / 3	200,000.00 / 275,168.00	10,000.00 / 13,758.40
Cherokee asylum fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	64,147.17	3,207.37
Cherokee national fund	.....do.....	21	70	.....	1,428,543.21	71,427.16
Cherokee orphan fund	.....do.....	21	70	.....	374,679.31	18,733.96
Cherokee school fund	.....do.....	21	70	.....	851,688.11	42,584.40
Cheyenne and Arapaho in Oklahoma fund	.....do.....	21	70	.....	1,000,000.00	50,000.00
Chickasaw national fund	.....do.....	21	70	.....	1,206,695.99	60,334.78
Chippewa and Christian Indians fund	.....do.....	21	70	.....	42,560.30	2,128.02
Crow fund[1]	Aug. 27, 1892	.....	.....	.....	218,741.17	10,937.05
Crow Creek 4 per cent fund	Mar. 2, 1895	28	888	1	168,336.10	6,733.40
Fort Belknap Reservation 4 per cent fund	June 10, 1896 / July 1, 1898	29	339	2	311,456.74	12,458.27
Iowa	May 7, 1854	10	1071	9	57,500.00	2,875.00
Iowa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	171,543.37	8,577.16
Kansa	June 14, 1846	9	842	2	135,000.00	6,750.00
Kansa school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	27,174.41	1,358.72
Kansa general fund	June 29, 1888	25	221	1	26,078.89	1,303.94
Kickapoo	May 18, 1854	10	1069	2	66,854.43	3,327.72
Kickapoo general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	91,000.70	4,550.03
Kickapoo 4 per cent fund	July 28, 1882	22	177	.....	12,492.79	488.80
Kickapoo in Oklahoma fund	June 10, 1896	.....	.....	.....	33,443.82	1,672.19
L'Anse and Vieux Désert Chippewa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	20,000.00	1,000.00
Menominee fund	.....do.....	21	70	.....	153,030.38	7,651.06
Menominee log fund	June 12, 1890	26	146	3	1,227,313.45	61,367.67
Nez Percé of Idaho fund	Aug. 15, 1891	28	331	3	86,501.44	4,325.07
Omaha fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	609,670.15	29,493.50
Osage	June 2, 1825	7	242	6	69,120.00	3,456.00
Osage fund	Apr. 1, 1880 / July 15, 1870 / May 9, 1872 / June 16, 1880	21 / 16 / 17	70 / 361 / 91	..... / 12 / 2	8,271,143.38	413,557.16
Osage school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	119,911.53	5,995.58
Oto and Missouri fund	Aug. 15, 1870	19	208	.....	670,709.42	33,539.97
Pawnee fund	Apr. 12, 1876	19	28	.....	400,000.00	20,000.00
Ponca fund	Mar. 3, 1881	21	422	.....	70,040.00	3,500.00
Potawatomi	June 5, 1840 / June 17, 1846	9	851	7	230,084.20	11,503.21
Potawatomi general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	89,618.57	4,480.93
Potawatomi educational fund	.....do.....	21	70	.....	76,993.63	3,849.70
Potawatomi mill fund	.....do.....	21	70	.....	17,482.07	874.10

[1] Annual report 1893, page 743.

REF0074078

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					$3,470.20	$1,388.80
Round Valley general fund	Oct. 1, 1890	26	658		2,312.04	115.60
Sauk 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
Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		12,164.96	608.25
Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi in Oklahoma fund	do	21	70		300,000.00	15,000.00
Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa fund	June 10, 1896				38,906.16	1,930.20
Sauk and Fox of the Missouri	Oct. 21, 1837	7	553	2	157,400.00	7,870.00
Sauk and Fox of the Missouri fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		21,650.12	1,082.06
Seminole general fund	do	21	70		1,500,000.00	75,000.00
Seminole	Aug. 7, 1856	11	703	8	500,000.00	25,000.00
	Mar. 21, 1860	11	757	3	70,000.00	3,500.00
Seneca of New York	June 27, 1846	9	35	2, 3	118,060.00	5,902.50
Seneca fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		40,979.00	2,048.94
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
Shoshoni and Bannock fund	July 3, 1882	22	149	2	39,801.04	1,990.24
Siletz general fund	Aug. 15, 1894	28	324	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		1,082,350.19	51,016.80
Stockbridge consolidated fund	Feb. 6, 1871	16	405		75,888.60	3,799.43
Tonkawa fund[1]	Mar. 3, 1893	27	613	11	25,725.00	1,286.25
Umatilla school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		30,749.27	1,537.01
Umatilla general fund	do	21	70		170,104.90	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	204	3	1,250,000.00	50,000.00
Uinta and White River Ute fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		3,472.03	173.65
Winnebago	Nov. 1, 1837	7	540	4	891,960.17	40,245.45
	July 15, 1870	16	355		78,340.41	3,917.01
Yankton Sioux fund	Aug. 15, 1894	28	319	3	480,000.00	24,000.00
Amount of 4 and 5 per cent funds, as above stated, held by the Government in lieu of investment					31,317,165.00	
Amount of annual interest						1,699,485.98

[1] 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—		
Establishment of Apache, Kiowa, etc., fund	$1,500,000.00	
Increase, Choctaw orphan fund	2,689.40	
Increase, Cherokee school fund	880.88	
Increase, Kansa general fund	72.09	
Increase, Menominee log fund	180,000.00	
Increase, Omaha fund	20,687.59	
Increase, Osage fund	7,462.38	
Increase, Uinta and White River Ute fund	132.03	
		$1,712,031.07
And decreased by—		
Payment to Crows	10,120.16	
Payments out of 4 per cent Fort Belknap fund	73,381.42	
Payments fulfilling treaties with Kickapoo	17.81	
Payments, Nez Percé of Idaho fund	1,213.10	
Payments, Puyallup 4 per cent fund	470.98	
Payments, Shoshone and Bannock fund	2,980.00	
		88,184.97
Net increase		1,623,887.00

The receipts and disbursements since November 1, 1899, 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, 1899.	Amount received during year.	Disbursed during the year.[1]	On hand November 1, 1900.
Proceeds of Sioux reservations in Minnesota and Dakota.	12 Stat., 819, act Mar. 3, 1863.	$11,697.46	$794.03		$12,491.49
Proceeds of Southern Ute Reservation.	Act Feb. 20, 1895, 28 Stat., 678.		25,870.82	$5,000.00	20,870.82
Fulfilling treaty with Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Article 4, treaty of Oct. 5, 1859, 12 Stat., 1112.	26,983.20	97.91		27,081.11
Fulfilling treaty with Miami of Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Act of Mar. 3, 1873	77.01			77.01
Fulfilling treaty with Omaha, proceeds of lands.	Acts of July 31, 1872, and August 7, 1882.	389,182.76	20,496.39		409,680.15
Fulfilling treaty with Osage, proceeds of trust lands	2d art. treaty Sept. 20, 1865, 2 sec., act July 15, 1870.	8,263,681.00	7,462.38		8,271,143.38
Proceeds of Klamath River Reservation.	Act of June 17, 1892, 27 Stat., 52 3.	14,313.67	1,662.35		15,976.02
Proceeds of New York Indian lands in Kansas.	Acts of Feb. 19, 1853, and June 24, 1854.	1,319.24			1,319.24
Fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes, proceeds of lands.	2d art. treaty 1859, act Feb. 2, 1861.	13,291.61			13,291.61
Fulfilling treaty with Shawnee, proceeds of lands.	Acts of Apr. 7, 1869, and Jan. 11, 1875.	350.50			350.50
Fulfilling treaty with Otto and Missouri, proceeds of lands.	Act of Aug. 15, 1876	670,760.42			670,760.42
Fulfilling treaty with Pawnee, proceeds of lands.	Act of Apr. 10, 1876	400,000.00			400,000.00
Fulfilling treaty with Umatilla, proceeds of lands.	Act of Aug. 5, 1882, 22 Stat., 300, 308.	195,905.17			195,905.17
Fulfilling treaty with Kickapoo, proceeds of lands.	Act of July 28, 1882, 22 Stat., 177.	12,409.79		12,409.79	
Total		10,005,005.06	56,385.11	17,409.79	10,043,980.38

REF0074079

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 pay limited annuities hitherto necessarily 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 per contra, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent, produce permanent annuities.
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche.	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		$75,000.00	$1,500,000.00
Do	Interest on $1,500,000 at 5 per cent per annum.	Agreement of Oct. 6, 1892, approved June 6, 1900.	Vol. 15, p. 597, § 15.	6,500.00			
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Pay of physician, carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, engineer, and teacher.					50,000.00	1,000,000.00
Do	Interest on $1,000,000 at 5 per cent per annum.	Agreement approved Mar. 3, 1891, 26 Stats., 1025.	Vol. 1, p. 913		$2,000.00	3,000.00	
Chickasaw	Permanent annuity in goods	Two installments due	Vol. 3, p. 603, art. 3; vol. 16, p. 719; art. 5.				
Fulfilling treaties with Chippewa of the Mississippi	Ten installments of annuity, due, $1,000 each.		Vol. 7, p. 99, § 2; vol. 11, p. 614, § 13; vol. 7, p. 233, § 13; vol. 7, p. 293, § 2.			9,890.00	
Choctaw	Permanent annuities	Second article treaty of Nov. 16, 1805, $3,000; thirteenth article treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, $800; second article treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, $6,000.	Vol. 7, p. 212, § 6; vol. 7, p. 236, § 9; vol. 7, p. 614, § 13.			820.00	
Do	Provisions for smiths, etc	Sixth article treaty of Oct. 18, 1820; ninth article treaty of Jan. 20, 1825.	Vol. 11, p. 614, § 13.			19,512.89	390,257.92
Do	Interest on $390,257.92, articles 10 and 13, treaty of Jan. 22, 1855.		25 Stats., 1028		48,000.00		
Cœur d'Alene	Fifteen installments of $8,000 each, under 6th article, agreement of Mar. 26, 1887, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891.	Six installments of $8,000 each, unappropriated.		3,500.00			
Do	Employees as per 11th article of said agreement.		Vol. 25, p. 79	6,000.00			
Columbia and Colville.	Employees, as per agreement of July 7, 1883.	Agreement ratified by act approved July 4, 1884.	Vol. 7, p. 36, § 4			1,560.00	
Creek	Permanent annuities	Treaty of Aug. 7, 1790					

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, 1853, and Aug. 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 419, § 5; vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.	340.00 270.00 600.00 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 $275,108 held in trust, third article treaty June 14, 1880, 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., 780			73,678.14	1,473,562.85
Crow	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.	Six installments of $30,000 each due.	Act of Apr. 11, 1882.		180,000.00		
Iowa	Interest on $57,500, being the balance on $157,500.		Vol. 10, p. 1071, § 9			2,875.00	57,500.00
Iowa 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.	Ten installments mentioned in first column.	Vol. 26, p. 756, § 7		15,000.00		
Indians of Blackfeet Agency.	Nine installments to be disposed of as provided in article 2 of agreement, act June 10, 1896.	Six installments of $150,000 each due.	Vol. 29, p. 354		900,000.00		
Indians of Fort Hall Agency.	Twenty installments of annuity of $6,000	Expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; eight installments due.	Agreement of Feb. 23, 1889.		18,000.00		
Kansa	Interest on $135,000, at 5 per cent		Vol. 9, p. 842, § 2			6,750.00	135,000.00
Kickapoo	Interest on $66,554.43, at 5 per cent		Vol. 10, p. 1079, § 2			3,327.72	66,554.43
Moki	Pay of teacher to manual-labor school and subsistence of pupils, etc.	Treaty of Dec. 21, 1853	Vol. 32, p. 982, § 2	3,000.00			
Nez Percé	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 Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Subsistence and civilization, per agreement of Feb. 28, 1877.	Estimated at	Vol. 19, p. 256	90,000.00			
Do	Pay of two teachers, two carpenters, two farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician.	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 7	9,000.00			

REF007408I

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, if invested at 5 per cent, produce permanent annuities.
			Vol. 7, p. 242, § 6			$3,456.00	$69,120.00
Osage	Interest on $69,120, at 5 per cent, for educational purposes.	Resolution of Senate dated Jan. 19, 1838, to treaty of Jan. 2, 1825.					
Pawnee	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			
Ponca	Amount to be expended during the pleasure of the President annually for purpose of civilization.	Treaty of Mar. 12, 1868	Vol. 12, p. 998, § 2	15,000.00			
Potawatomi	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	do	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 330, § 2			5,724.77	114,495.40
Do	Permanent annuities	Oct. 1, 1836; Sept. 20, 1828; July 29, 1829.	Vol. 7, p. 506, § 3; vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 7, p. 321, § 2			1,008.99	20,179.80
Do	Permanent provision for 3 blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel.	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 320, § 2			156.34	3,150.86
Do	Permanent provision for furnishing salt	Sept. 29, 1828; June 5 and 17, 1846.	Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 9, p. 855, § 10			107.34	2,146.80
Do	Permanent provision for payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel.		Vol. 9, p. 855, § 7			11,503.21	230,064.20
Do	For interest on $230,064.20, at 5 per cent	June 5 and 17, 1846	Vol. 7, p. 425, § 3	1,500.60			
Quapaw	For education, smith, farmer, and smith shop during the pleasure of the President.	$1,000 for education; $500 for smith, etc.					

Sauk and Fox 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. 541, § 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
Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi	Interest on $300,000, at 5 per cent per annum	Act Feb. 13, 1861	20 Stats., 758			15,000.00	300,000.00
Sauk and Fox of Missouri	Interest on $157,400, at 5 per cent	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 542, § 2			7,870.00	157,400.00
Do	For support of school	Treaty of Mar. 6, 1861	Vol. 12, p. 1172, § 5	200.00			
Seminole	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
Seneca	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
Seneca 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 Shawnee	Permanent annuity	Treaty of Sept. 17, 1818 Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867	Vol. 7, p. 179, § 4 Vol. 15, p. 515			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	330.00			
Shoshoni and Bannock:							
Shoshoni	For pay of physicians, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	5,000.00			
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops	do	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 3	1,000.00			
Bannock	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	do	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	5,000.00			
Shoshoni and Arapaho in Wyoming	Six installments of $10,000 each, as per article 3, of agreement ratified per act approved June 7, 1897.	Two installments of $10,000 each due.	Vol. 30, p. 94, § 3		$20,000.00		
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
Spokan	Ten installments of annuity: first year, $30,000; second, $20,000; and for eight years, $5,000.	One installment of $5,000 due. Act July 13, 1892.	Vol. 27, p. 139		5,000.00		
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, 3 teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	do	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 15	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

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 definite 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
Tabequache Band of Ute.	Pay of blacksmith	Estimated	Vol. 13, p. 675, § 10.	$720.00			
Tabequache, Moache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uinta bands of Ute.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 627, § 9.	720.00			
Do	Two carpenters, 2 millers, 2 farmers, 1 blacksmith, and 2 teachers.	do	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 15.	7,340.00			
Do	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, etc.		Vol. 15, p. 622, § 12.	20,000.00			
Winnebago	Interest on $804,800.17, at 5 per cent per annum	Nov. 1, 1887, and Senate amendment July 17, 1862.	Vol. 7, p. 546, § 3; vol. 12, p. 628, § 4.		$40,235.43		$804,800.17
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. 353, § 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.	Eight installments of $15,000 each due.	Vol. 11, p. 744, § 4.		120,000.00		
Total				1,256,980.00	1,355,000.00	609,723.66	13,446,215.97

INCOMES OF INDIAN TRIBES.

The following table shows the incomes of the various Indian tribes, from all sources, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900:

Tribes.	Interest on trust funds.[1]	Treaty and agreement obligations.[2]	Gratuities.[3]	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous.[4]	Total.
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche				$234,559.52	$234,559.52
Apache, Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita			$75,000.00	34,187.99	109,187.99
Cheyenne and Arapaho	$50,000.00		100,000.00	839.14	150,839.14
Cherokee	135,898.48			24,470.25	160,368.73
Chippewa and Christian Indians	2,128.02				2,128.02
Chippewa of the Mississippi		$5,000.00		152,951.34	157,951.34
Chippewa in Minnesota		235,000.00			235,000.00
Chickasaw	60,334.78	3,000.00		34,770.59	98,105.37
Chippewa of Lake Superior			7,125.00	14,663.92	21,788.92
Chippewa of Red Lake and Pembina			10,000.00		10,000.00
Chippewa, Turtle Mountain band			13,000.00		13,000.00
Chippewa on White Earth Reservation			10,000.00		10,000.00
Choctaw	25,000.04	30,032.80		101,311.81	159,344.74
Cœur d'Alene		11,500.00			11,500.00
Columbia and Colville		7,000.00			7,000.00
Creeks	73,678.14	49,968.40		27,281.13	150,927.67
Crow Creek Sioux	3,733.40				3,733.40
Crow	11,431.12	66,000.00		28,425.59	105,856.71
Confederated tribes and bands in middle Oregon			6,000.00		6,000.00
Digger Indians			2,500.00		2,500.00
D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington			7,000.00		7,000.00
Eastern Shawnee		1,080.00			1,080.00
Fort Hall Indians	2,151.56	6,000.00	30,000.00	1,133.65	39,285.21
Flathead and other confederated tribes			10,000.00		10,000.00
Flathead, Carlos' band			10,000.00		10,000.00
Indians in Arizona and New Mexico			225,000.00	2,280.84	227,280.84
Indians of Blackfeet Agency	3,308.93	150,000.00		399.50	153,708.43
Indians of Fort Belknap Agency	14,448.99			1,350.76	15,799.75
Indians of Fort Berthold Agency		80,000.00			80,000.00
Indians in California			21,000.00		21,000.00
Indians of Klamath Agency			5,000.00		5,000.00
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
Iowa (Kansas)	5,535.36	2,875.00			8,400.36
Iowa in Oklahoma	3,051.80	3,000.00			6,051.80
Kansas	2,660.67	6,750.00	2,500.00	8,817.05	20,727.72
Kickapoo (Kansas)	5,198.45	3,844.61		8,930.18	18,477.24
Kickapoo (Oklahoma)	1,672.18		8,000.00		9,672.18
L'Anse and Vieux Désert Chippewa	1,000.00				1,000.00
Makah			3,000.00		3,000.00
Menominee	56,740.94	48,750.00		89.25	105,580.19
Mission Indians			3,000.00	1,075.00	4,075.00
Modoc in Indian Territory			2,500.00		2,500.00
Molel		3,000.00			3,000.00
Nez Percé (Idaho)	4,386.79	6,000.00	5,000.00	196.25	15,583.04
Nez Percé of Joseph's band			7,500.00		7,500.00
Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho		99,000.00			99,000.00
Omaha	18,027.66	8,635.84		16,053.00	42,716.55
Osage	413,293.33	9,456.00		67,911.79	484,661.12

[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.

REF0074082

Incomes of Indian tribes—Continued.

Tribes.	Interest on trust funds.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Gratuities.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous.	Total.
Otoe and Missouri	$23,520.96			$9,740.85	$13,280.81
Pawnee	20,000.00	47,100.00		23.00	67,123.00
Ponca	3,500.00		15,000.00	4,224.77	22,724.77
Potawatomi (Kansas)	6,201.72	20,541.11		275.40	30,021.23
Quapaw		1,500.00			1,500.00
Quinaielt and Quillehutes			1,000.00		1,000.00
Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi	15,096.24	51,600.00			66,608.24
Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa	1,930.20			42.00	1,972.20
Sauk and Fox of the Missouri	1,082.60	8,070.00			9,152.60
Seminole (Indian Territory)	75,000.00	28,500.00			103,500.00
Seminole in Florida			6,000.00		6,000.00
Seneca	2,048.08	3,690.00			5,738.08
Seneca, Tonawana band	4,317.50				4,317.50
Seneca and Shawnee	757.02				757.02
Seneca of New York		11,902.50			11,902.50
Shoshoni and Arapaho in Wyoming		10,000.00		129.40	10,129.40
Shoshoni in Nevada			$10,000.00	460.75	10,460.75
Shoshoni in Wyoming			25,000.00	62.83	25,062.83
Sioux, Yankton tribe	24,000.00	50,000.00		969.44	74,969.44
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 Sioux	53,052.22	18,400.00			72,352.22
Six Nations, of New York		4,500.00			4,500.00
Siletz Indians	5,858.02				5,858.02
Spokan		7,200.00			7,200.00
Stockbridge	3,709.42				3,709.42
Tonkawa	1,286.24		2,000.00		3,286.24
Ute, confederated bands of	75,000.00	53,740.00		3,454.13	132,194.13
Wallawalla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes	[1] 9,795.26		5,000.00		14,795.26
Walapais in Arizona		44,162.47	7,500.00	15,104.54	7,500.00
Winnebago			8,000.00		59,267.01
Yakama		28,000.00			8,000.00
Shoshoni and Bannock					28,000.00
Total	1,387,349.37	2,702,648.82	712,625.00	707,209.02	[2] 5,509,833.11

[1] Umatilla tribe only.

[2] 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 sales of products to private persons, and from the leasing or working on shares of allotted lands.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS RELATING TO INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

WALAPAI (HUALAPAI) RESERVE, ARIZONA.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, May 14, 1900.

It is hereby ordered that the northwest quarter (NW. ¼) of section fifteen (15) in township twenty-three (23) north of range thirteen (13) west, Gila and Salt River base and principal meridian, in Arizona, conveyed to the United States by quitclaim deed of the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company dated September 12, 1899, be and the same is hereby set apart, subject to certain exceptions, reservations, and conditions made by said company as set forth in the deed aforesaid, for Indian school purposes for the Hualapai Indians as an addition to section ten (10) of the township and range above mentioned, set aside by Executive order dated December 22, 1898, and designated therein as the "Hualapai Indian School Reserve."

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

NORTHERN CHEYENNE RESERVE, MONTANA.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
March 19, 1900.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of land lying in the State of Montana, the same being the tract described in Senate bill 2173, 56th Congress, 1st session, which tract includes the lands embraced in the boundaries set forth in Executive order issued November 26, 1884, relative to the Northern Cheyenne reserve, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as a reservation for the permanent use and occupation of the Indians now occupying or belonging upon the Northern Cheyenne Reservation, which reservation shall be known as the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, viz:

Beginning at the point in the middle of the channel of Tongue River at its intersection with the southern forty-mile limits of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company; thence west on the said southern forty-mile limits to its intersection with the eastern boundary line of the Crow Indian Reservation; thence south on said boundary line to its intersection with the line dividing townships five and six south; thence east on said dividing line of townships five and six south to its intersection with the line dividing ranges forty and forty-one east; thence north on said line dividing ranges forty and forty-one east to the line dividing townships four and five south; thence east on the line dividing townships four and five south to its intersection with Cook Creek; thence down Cook Creek to its confluence with Tongue River; thence down the middle of the channel of Tongue River to the place of beginning: *Provided, however*, That if upon the survey or resurvey of the boundary lines already established it shall be found that the main stream of Cook Creek on or near the range line between ranges forty and forty-one lies south of the line dividing townships four and five south, then in that case the line running north on the range line between ranges forty and forty-one shall extend north only to the intersection of said line with the main stream of Cook Creek, and thence down Cook Creek as hereinbefore provided: *Provided further*, That in the erection of the reservation boundary fence along said Cook Creek the same shall be so erected as to divide the waters as near as may be between the north and south sides thereof: *Provided further*, That certain tracts approximating sixty-five acres, lying west of Tongue River, in sections twenty-six and thirty-four south, of range forty-three east, owned by Joseph Scott, and the northeast quarter of section three in township three south, of range forty-four east, belonging to Saint Labra's Mission, and the south half of the northwest quarter of section ten in township two south, of range forty-four east, belonging to R. P. Colbert, and the south half of section seven, in township two south, range forty-four east, belonging to John Barringer, shall be excepted from and not included within the reservation boundaries named.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

REF0074083

Statement showing allotments of lands in severalty to Indians to October 1, 1900, not including grants to, and reservations for, individual Indians and mixed-bloods mentioned by name in various treaties.

Name of tribe or reservation allotted.	State or Territory.	Treaty or act under which made.	Number of allottees.	Number of acres allotted.
Brothertown	Wisconsin	Act of Mar. 3, 1839 (5 Stat. L., 349).	302	23,040
Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla-walla.	Oregon	Act of Mar. 3, 1885 (23 Stat. L., 340).	893	78,103.90
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Oklahoma	Act of Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1022).	3,294	529,082.06
Chippewa:				
Bois Fort	Minnesota	Act of Jan. 14, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 642).	693	55,211.79
Cass Lake	do	do	17	1,381.21
Deer Creek Reservation	do	do	4	295.55
Fond du Lac	do	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854 (10 Stat. L., 1109), and act of Jan. 14, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 642).	351	23,283.61
Grand Portage	do	do	304	24,191.31
Leech Lake	do	do	536	37,683.06
Lake Winnibigoshish	do	do	180	14,389.73
Red Cliff	Wisconsin	Joint resolution Feb. 20, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 970).	169	11,596.90
Do	do	Treaty Sept. 30, 1854 (10 Stat. L., 1109).	35	2,535.91
Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	Michigan	Treaties of Aug. 2, 1855 (11 Stat. L., 633), and Oct. 18, 1864 (14 Stat. L., 657).	1,934	90,213
White Oak Point and Chippewa Reservation.	Minnesota	Act of Jan. 14, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 642).	479	38,690.22
Bad River	Wisconsin	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854 (10 Stat. L., 1109).	2,502	40,617.03
L'Anse and Vieux Désert.	Michigan			47,216
Lac Courte Oreille	Wisconsin			49,040
Lac du Flambeau	do			36,248
Ontonagon	Michigan			1,873
Chippewa and Munsee	Kansas	Treaty of July 16, 1859 (12 Stat. L., 1105).	100	4,195.31
Colville Reservation	Washington	Act of July 1, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 62).	648	50,900.30
Delaware	Kansas	Act of June 22, 1874 (18 Stat. L., 146).	73	5,882.66
Flathead Reservation	Montana	Act of June 5, 1872 (17 Stat. L., 228).	51	7,075.33
Fort Berthold	North Dakota	Act of Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1032).	940	80,340
Grande Rondo Reservation	Oregon	Act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388).	269	33,148
Hupa Valley Reservation (extension).	California	Acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), and June 17, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 52).	639	29,143.38
Iowa	Kansas and Nebraska.	Act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388).	143	11,768.77
Do	Oklahoma	Act of Feb. 13, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 753).	109	8,685.30
Jicarilla Apache	New Mexico	Act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388).	845	120,313.35
Kaskaskia, etc	Kansas	Treaty of May 30, 1854 (10 Stat. L., 1082).	73	41,988.23
Kickapoo	do	Act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388).	109	8,312.14
Do	do	Treaty of June 28, 1862 (13 Stat. L., 623).	159	12,089.13
Do	Oklahoma	Act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 557).	283	22,529.15
Klamath Reservation	Oregon	Act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388).	1,174	177,719.62
Miami	Indiana	Act of June 1, 1872 (17 Stat. L., 213).	53	5,468.59
Do	Kansas	Treaty of June 5, 1854 (10 Stat. L., 1066).	300	60,087.59
Do	Indian Territory.	Act of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 1013).	95	12,982 85
Mission Reservation	California	Act of Jan. 12, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 712).	117	1,088.70
Modoc	Indian Territory.	Act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388).	68	3,975

Statement showing allotments of lands in severalty to Indians, etc.—Continued.

Name of tribe or reservation allotted.	State or Territory.	Treaty or act under which made.	Number of allottees.	Number of acres allotted.
Nemaha Half-breeds	Nebraska	Treaty of July 15, 1859 (7 Stat. L., 228), and act of July 31, 1854 (10 Stat. L., 315).	389	122,099.78
Nez Percé	Idaho	Act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388).	1,895	190,350.00
Omaha	Nebraska	Acts of Aug. 7, 1882 (22 Stat. L., 341), and Mar. 3, 1883 (22 Stat. L., 612).	1,551	127,247.79
Oneida	Wisconsin	Act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388).	1,501	65,402.13
Osage (half-breeds)	Kansas	Treaty of Sept. 29, 1865 (14 Stat. L., 687).	25	2,212
Oto and Missouri	Oklahoma	Act of Feb 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388).	449	64,935.50
Ottawa	Kansas	Treaty of June 24, 1862 (12 Stat. L., 1237).	222	24,969
Do	Indian Territory.	Act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388).	157	12,714.89
Ottawa and Chippewa	Michigan	Treaty of July 31, 1855 (11 Stat. L., 621).	1,833	121,389.15
Papago	Arizona	Act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388).	291	41,622.25
Pawnee	Oklahoma	do	821	112,859.84
Peoria, etc	Indian Territory.	Act of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 1013).	133	20,460.81
Ponca	Nebraska	Act of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888).	167	27,202.08
Do	Oklahoma	Act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388).	627	75,042.70
Potawatomi:				
Citizen [1]	Kansas	Treaties of Nov. 15, 1861 (12 Stat. L., 1191), Mar. 29, 1866 (14 Stat. L., 763), and Feb. 27, 1867 (15 Stat. L., 531).	1,559	152,128.94
Do	Oklahoma	Act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388).	1,489	215,679.42
Prairie band	Kansas	do	587	58,208.51
Puyallup Agency:				
Nisqually Reservation	Washington	Treaty of Dec. 26, 1854 (10 Stat. L., 1132).	30	4,718
Puyallup Reservation	do	do	169	17,463
Skokomish Reservation	do	Treaty of Jan. 26, 1855 (12 Stat. L., 933).	40	4,714
Squaxon Reservation	do	Treaty of Dec. 26, 1854 (10 Stat. L., 1132).	23	1,494.15
Quapaw	Indian Territory.	Act of Mar. 3, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 876).	247	50,245.21
Round Valley Reservation	California	Act of Oct. 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 658).	619	5,408.72
Sauk and Fox:				
Of Missouri	Kansas and Nebraska.	Act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388).	76	6,407.63
Of Mississippi	Oklahoma	Act of Feb. 13, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 749).	518	87,683.64
Seneca	Indian Territory.	Act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388).	242	25,821.55
Shawnee	Kansas	Treaty of May 10, 1854 (10 Stat. L., 1053).	316	140,447.49
Absentee	Oklahoma	Act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388).	593	70,791.47
Black Bob Band	Kansas	Treaty of May 10, 1854 (10 Stat. L., 1053).	168	33,392.87
Eastern	Indian Territory.	Act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388).	84	10,484.81
Siletz Reservation	Oregon	do	551	47,716.34
Sioux:				
Crow Creek Reservation	South Dakota	Act of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888).	840	172,413.81
Devils Lake Reservation	North Dakota	Act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388).	1,132	131,506.35
Lake Traverse Reservation.	North and South Dakota.	Acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), and Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1035).	1,339	90,901.92
Rosebud	South Dakota	Acts of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), and Mar. 3, 1899 (30 Stat. L., 1242).	3,107	843,989.05

[1] The Citizen Potawatomi who were allotted in Kansas under the treaties of 1861, 1866, and 1867, and were alive in 1888, were allotted in Oklahoma under the act of 1887.

REF0074084

Statement showing allotments of lands in severalty to Indians, etc.—Continued.

Name of tribe or reservation allotted.	State or Territory.	Treaty or act under which made.	Number of allottees.	Number of acres allotted.
Sioux—Continued.				
Santee	Nebraska	Acts of Mar. 3, 1863 (12 Stat. L., 819) and July 1, 1888 (30 Stat. L., 583).	848	71,783.76
Yankton	South Dakota	Acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), and Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 314)	2,019	268,507.72
Stockbridge	Wisconsin	Treaty of Feb. 5, 1856 (11 Stat. L., 663).	275	5,901.28
Tonkawa	Oklahoma	Act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388).	73	11,273.79
Tulalip Agency:				
Lummi	Washington	Treaty of Jan. 22, 1855 (12 Stat. L., 927).	72	10,428
Port Madison	do		253	5,293.48
Swinomish	do		55	5,120
Tulalip or Snohomish	do		91	13,560
Ute:				
Southern	Colorado	Act of Feb. 20, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 677).	371	72,810.65
Uncompahgre	Utah	Act of June 7, 1897 (30 Stat. L., 62).	83	17,606.66
Warm Springs Reservation	Oregon	Act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388).	909	140,000.45
Winnebago	Minnesota	Acts of Feb. 21, 1863 (12 Stat. L., 658), and July 15, 1870 (16 Stat. L., 335).	92	5,821.72
Do	Nebraska	Acts of Feb. 21, 1863 (12 Stat. L., 658), and Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. 388).	1,014	80,512.87
Wyandot	Ind. Ter	Act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388).	211	20,055.54
Do	Kansas	Treaty of Jan. 13, 1855 (10 Stat. L., 1159)	281	21,053.91
Yakima	Washington	Act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388).	2,417	211,972.48
			51,529	6,199,195.31
Allotments to nonresident Indians under the 4th section of the act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388).			4,467	537,309
Total			55,996	6,736,504.31

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, Walapai, Kowia, Cocopa,[3] Mohave, and Yuma.	[4] 240,640	376	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876.
Fort Apache	Fort Apache	Arivaipa, Chilion, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreño, Mogollon, Mohave, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto and Yuma-Apache.	[5] 1,681,920	2,628	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 26, and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Congress approved Feb. 20, 1883, vol. 22, p. 463; agreement made Feb. 25, 1886, approved by act of Congress June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 353. See act of Congress approved June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 94.
Gila Bend	Pima	Papago	837,760	35	Executive order, Dec. 12, 1882.
Gila River	do	Maricopa and Pima	1,357,120	758	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.
Havasupai (Supai)	Havasupai	Havasupai	[4] 28,400	60	Executive order, May 21, 1880, and Nov. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
Hopi (Moqui)	Navajo	Hopi (Moqui)	2,472,320	3,863	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882.
Navajo[6]	Navajo	Navajo	17,688,960	12,029	Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1878, Jan. 8, 1880, two of May 17, 1884, and Nov. 19, 1892. 1,780,800 acres in Arizona and 907,680 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, Apr. 22, 1886. Executive orders, Jan. 8, 1880, and May 17, 1884, approved Aug. 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 290, as to 41,726.45 acres allotted to 261 Indians, and 14 acres reserved for school site; the residue, 27,566 acres, unallotted. (See letter book 238, p. 406.)
Papago	Pima	Papago	[4] 27,500	43	Executive order, June 14, 1870.
Salt River	do	Maricopa and Pima	7,440,720	73	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. 463; agreement made Feb. 25, 1886, approved by act of Congress June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 353. See act of Congress approved June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 94.)
San Carlos	San Carlos	Arivaipa, Chilion, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreño, Mogollon, Mohave, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto, and Yuma-Apache.	[4] 1,634,240	2,866	Executive order, June 14, 1870.
Walapai	Walapai	Walapai	720,880	1,142	Executive order, Jan. 4, 1883.
Total			15,150,752	23,673	

[1] Approximate. [2] Partly in California. [3] Not on reservation. [4] Outboundaries surveyed. [5] Surveyed. [6] Partly in New Mexico and Utah. [7] Partly surveyed.

REF0074085

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.					
Hupa Valley	Hupa Valley	Hunsatung, Hupa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Salaz, Sermalton, and Tsihtanatan.	[2] 89,051	135	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 (8.74 acres), and opened to settlement under act of June 17, 1892 (27 Stats., p. 52), 15,096.11 acres of land (formerly Klamath River Reservation). (Letter books 263, p. 96; 382, p. 480; 385, p. 170.)
Mission (22 reserves)	Mission Tule	Diegunos, Kawia, 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, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 5, June 19, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 22, 1886, Jan. 29, Mar. 14, 1887, and May 6, 1889. 270.24 acres allotted to 17 Indians and for church and cemetery purposes on Sycuan Reserve (letter book 346, p. 287), and 119.99 acres allotted to 15 Indians on Pala Reserve (letter book 388, 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, Concow, Little Lake, Nomelaki, Pit River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wallaki, 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. 5,408.72 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, residue, 32,282 acres, unallotted. (Letter books [illegible], p. 17, and 395, p. 290.)
Tule River	Mission Tule	Kawia,[5] Kings River, Monache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni.[5]	[4] 48,551	76	Executive orders [illegible] and Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Yuma	do	Yuma-Apache	[4] 45,889	71	Executive order, Ja[illegible]84; agreement, Dec. 4, 1893, ratified by act of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 332.
Total			396,396	615	
COLORADO.					
Ute[6]	Southern Ute	Capote, Moache, and Wiminuche Ute			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. 65,250.31 acres allotted to 332 Indians, and 360 acres reserved for use of Government (letter book 321, p. 89); also 7,360.32 acres allotted to 39 Indians (letter book 332, p. 395). The residue (approximating 1,021.28 acres) opened to settlement by President's Proclamation dated Apr. 13, 1899.
IDAHO.					
Cœur d'Alène	Colville	Cœur d'Alène, Kutenai,[5] Pond d'Oreille[5] and Spokan.	[2] 3,404,480	632	Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1873; agreements made Mar. 26, 1887, and Sept. 9, 1889, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1027–1031. Agreement, Feb. 7, 1894, ratified by act of Congress, Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 322.
Fort Hall	Fort Hall	Bannock and Shoshoni	[2] 864,000	1,350	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive order, June 14, 1897, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148; acts of Congress approved Sept. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 452, Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687, and Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1011.
Lapwai	Nez Percé	Nez Percé	[4] 32,020	50	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647; agreement, May 1, 1863, ratified by act of Congress Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 326. 180,570.03 acres allotted to 1,895 Indians, 2,170.47 acres reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes, and 32,(60 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	Bannock, 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] 4,420,071	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] 4,653,140	7,271	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611.
Choctaw	do	Choctaw	[7] 6,957,460	10,871	Do.
Creek	do	Creek	[7] 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. 265. (See annual report, 1882, p. LIV.)

[1] Approximate. [2] Outboundaries surveyed. [3] Partly surveyed. [4] Surveyed. [5] Not on reservation. [6] Partly in New Mexico.
[7] The reestablishment of the true meridian, by the resurvey of the ninety-eighth meridian west, will increase the area of the Choctaw and Chickasaw lands by 55,765.65 acres, or 87 square miles.

REF00740B7

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.
INDIAN TERRITORY—continued.					
Modoc	Quapaw	Modoc			Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874 (see annual report, 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. Lands all allotted—3,976 acres allotted to 68 Indians, 8 acres reserved for church and cemetery purposes, 2 acres for school, and 24 acres for timber. (Letter book 220, p. 102.)
Ottawa	do	Ottawa of Blanchards Fork and Roche de Boeuf.	[2] 1,587	2½	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 12,714.80 acres were allotted to 157 Indians; 557.95 acres were authorized to be sold by act of Mar. 3, 1891 (vol. 26, p. 989). The residue, 1,587.25 acres, unallotted (letter book 229, p. 115).
Peoria	do	Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankashaw, and Wea.	[2] 6,851	10½	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 43,450 acres allotted. The residue, 6,851 acres, unallotted.
Quapaw	do	Quapaw			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, 440 acres reserved for school, and 40 acres for church purposes (letter book 335, p. 326)
Seminole	Union	Seminole	[2] 365,851	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. 235); agreement made Dec. 16, 1897, ratified by act of Congress approved July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 567.
Seneca	Quapaw	Seneca	[2] 25,696	40½	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. 23,821.55 acres allotted to 302 Indians; 104.22 acres reserved for Government, church, and school purposes; residue, 25,696.49 acres, unallotted (letter book 222, p. 297).
Shawnee	do	Seneca and Eastern Shawnee	[2] 2,560	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, 2,560 acres, unallotted (letter books 208, p. 266, and 233, p. 257).
Wyandot	do	Wyandot	[2] 535	1	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 20,605.54 acres allotted to 241 Indians, 16 acres to churches, etc., leaving 534.72 acres unallotted (letter book 228, p. 372).
Total			19,513,216	30,489½	

IOWA.					
Sauk and Fox	Sauk and Fox	Potawatomi, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago.	[2] 2,965	4½	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., 1896-1896 (see act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749). (See Annual Report, 1891, p. 681.) See Annual Report for 1898, p. 81.
Total			2,965	4½	
KANSAS.					
Chippewa and Munsee	Potawatomi 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]	Potawatomi 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; 160 acres reserved for school and cemetery purposes (letter book 236, p. 86).
Kickapoo	do	Kickapoo	[2] 7,004	12	Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623. 12,669.13 acres allotted to 159 Indians; the residue, 7,004 acres, unallotted (letter book 304, p. 480).
Potawatomi	Potawatomi and Great Nemaha.	Prairie band of Potawatomi	[2] 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. 58,208.51 acres allotted to 587 Indians; residue unallotted (letter books 238, p. 328; 259, p. 457, and 305, p. 301).
Sauk and Fox[3]	do	Sauk and Fox of the Missouri	[2] 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]	Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	2,373	3¾	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of Oct. 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657. 96,213 acres allotted to 1,904 Indians.
L'Anse	do	L'Anse and Vieux Désert bands of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	[2] 5,266	8¼	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 47,216 acres allotted; the residue, 5,266 acres, unallotted.
Ontonagon	do	Ontonagon band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	[2] 678	1	Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Sept. 25, 1855. 1,873 acres allotted; the residue, 678 acres, unallotted.
Total			8,317	13	

[1] Approximate. [2] Surveyed. [3] In Kansas and Nebraska. [4] Agency abolished June 30, 1889.

REF007088

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.
MINNESOTA.					
Bois Fort	La Pointe[2]	Bois Fort band of Chippewa			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. 62.) 55,211.79 acres allotted to 693 Indians, and 434.61 acres reserved for agency, etc., purposes (L. B. 359, p. 382); residue, 51,953 acres, to be opened to public settlement.
Deer Creek	do	do			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 Chippewa of Lake Superior.			Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress approved May 26, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 23,283.61 acres allotted to 351 Indians; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 62.) The residue, 76.87 acres, restored to settlement.
Grand Portage (Pigeon River).[3]	do	Grand Portage band of Chippewa 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 94 Indians; 208.24 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 Winnibigoshish bands of Chippewa.			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.) 37,383.06 acres allotted to 539 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[4]	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; 1,100.90 acres held in trust by United States for Indians. (See Annual Report, 1891, pp. 111 and 172.)
Mille Lac	White Earth (consolidated).	Mille Lac and Snake River band of Chippewa.	[5]61,614	95[4]	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 Chippewa	[5]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.
Vermilion Lake	La Pointe[2]	Bois Fort band of Chippewa	[5]1,080	1[4]	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 Chippewa.	[6]706,512	1,099[4]	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 Winnibigoshish and Pillager bands of Chippewas and White Oak Point band of Mississippi Chippewa.			Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 42, 49.) 14,389.73 acres allotted to 180 Lake Winnibigoshish Indians; the residue, 112,663.01 acres, of Lake Winnibigoshish reserve to be opened to public settlement; 28,690.22 acres allotted to 479 Chippewa Indians (L. B. 359, p. 390). Residue, 154,855 acres, restored to public domain.
Total			1,566,707	2,447[4]	
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. 15, 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]8,504,000	5,475	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42; and agreement made Aug. 22, 1891, approved by Congress July 10, 1892, vol. 27, 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. 1028–1043; agreement made Aug. 27, 1892. (See Annual Report, 1892, p. 748; also President's proclamation, Oct. 15, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1064.)

[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.

REF007089

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.					
Fort Belknap	Fort Belknap	Grosventre and Assiniboin	537,600	840	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Congress approved Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Jan. 21, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 124; agreement made Oct. 9, 1895, approved by act of Congress June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 350.
Fort Peck	Fort Peck	Assiniboin, Brulé, Santee, Teton, Hunkpapa, 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.
Jocko	Flathead	Bitter Root, Carlos Band, Flathead, Kutenai, Lower Kallispel, and Pend d'Oreille.	[2]1,433,600	2,240	Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975.
Northern Cheyenne	Tongue River	Northern Cheyenne	[3]439,500	765	Executive orders, Nov. 26, 1884, and Mar. 19, 1900.
Total			9,509,700	14,845	
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. 635; 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 1,120.79 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes.
Omaha	Omaha and Winnebago.	Omaha	[4]15,097	23½	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; act of Congress approved Aug. 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341, and act of Mar. 3, 1883 (27 Stats., p. 612); 127,244.79 acres allotted; the residue, 15,097 acres, unallotted.
Ponca	Santee	Ponca			Treaty of Mar. 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997, and supplemental treaty, Mar. 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. [illegible]; 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, 1896; vol. 26, p. 1559.)
Sioux (additional)	Pine Ridge	Oglala Sioux	32,000	50	Executive order, Jan. 24, 1882.
Winnebago	Omaha and Winnebago.	Winnebago	[4]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.) 80,512.37 acres allotted to 1,014 Indians; the residue, 27,495 acres, unallotted.
Total			74,592	116½	
NEVADA.					
Duck Valley[5]	Western Shoshoni	Paiute and Western Shoshoni	[3]312,320	488	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, and May 4, 1886.
Moapa River	Nevada	Chemehuevi, Kaibab, Pawipit, Paiute, and Shiwwits.	[3]1,000	1½	Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445; selection approved by Secretary of Interior, July 3, 1875.
Pyramid Lake	do	Paiute	[3]322,000	503	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874.
Walker River	do	do	[3]318,815	498⅓	Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874.
Total			954,135	1,491	
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.					
Jicarilla Apache	Pueblo	Jicarilla Apache	[4]286,400	447½	Executive order, Feb. 11, 1887. 129,313.36 acres allotted to 845 Indians, and 280.44 acres reserved for mission, school, and agency purposes (L. B. 335, p. 323). The residue, 286,400 acres, unallotted.
Mescalero Apache	Mescalero	Mescalero and Mimbreño Apache	[2]474,240	741	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883.
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 1875, p. 542, 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]24,250		
Santo Domingo			[2]24,743		
Taos			[2]17,361		
Santa Clara			[2]17,369		
Tesuque			[2]17,477		
St. Ildefonso			[2]17,283		
Pojoaque			[2]15,529		
Sia			[2]17,515		
Sandia			[2]24,187		
Isleta			[2]110,082		
Nambe			[2]13,598		
Laguna			[2]125,225		
Santa Ana			[2]17,361		

[1] Approximate. [2] Outboundaries surveyed. [3] Partly surveyed. [4] Surveyed. [5] Partly in Idaho.

REF0074090

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.
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY—continued.					
Zuñi	Pueblo	Pueblo	[2]215,040	336	Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1885. (Area of original Spanish grant, 17,581.25 acres.)
Total			1,667,485	2,605½	
NEW YORK.					
Allegany	New York	Onondaga and Seneca	[2]30,469	47½	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Cattaraugus	do	Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca	[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. 587. (See annual report 1877, p. 164.)
Oil Spring	do	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, Onondaga, and St. Regis	6,100	9½	Do.
St. Regis	do	St. Regis	14,640	23	Treaty of May 13, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See annual report, 1877, p. 168.) They hold about 24,250 acres in Canada.
Tonawanda	do	Cayuga and Tonawanda bands of 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]50,000 [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. 186, 47th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 128, 53d Cong., 2d sess.) Now held in fee by Indians, who are incorporated.
Total			98,211	153½	

NORTH DAKOTA.					
Devils Lake	Devils Lake	Assiniboin, Cuthead, Santee, Sisseton, Yankton, and Wahpeton Sioux.	[2]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. 328-332, Comp. Indian Laws.) 131,506.35 acres allotted to 1,132 Indians; 727.33 acres reserved for church, and 193.61 acres reserved for Government purposes. The residue, 98,224 acres, held in common.
Fort Berthold	Fort Berthold	Arikara, Grosventre, and Mandan	884,780	1,382½	Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866 (see p. 332, Comp. Indian Laws): Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, July 13, 1880, and June 17, 1882; agreement Dec. 14, 1886, ratified by act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1026. (See Pres. proc., May 20, 1891, vol. 27, p. 979.) 80,340 acres allotted to 940 Indians (see Letter Book 445, p. 311); the residue, 884,780 acres, unallotted.
Standing Rock	Standing Rock	Blackfeet, Hunkpapa, 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 May 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	Chippewa of the Mississippi	[4]46,080	72	Executive orders, Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 3, 1884.
Total			3,701,724	5,784	
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. 1022-1028. 529,032.06 acres allotted to 3,284 Indians; 231,828.55 acres for school lands; 32,343.93 acres reserved for military, agency, mission, etc., purposes; the residue, 3,500,562.06 acres, opened to settlement. (See Pres. proc. Apr. 12, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1018.) Executive order, July 12, 1895.
Iowa	Sauk 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. 8,085.30 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. 304.)

[1] Approximate. [2] Outboundaries surveyed. [3] Surveyed. [4] Partly surveyed.

REF007091

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.
OKLAHOMA TERRITORY—continued.					
Kansa	Osage	Kansa or Kaw	[2] 100,137	156	Act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
Kickapoo	Sauk 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 293 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, Delaware, and Kiowa	[2] [3] 2,968,865	4,639	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589. Act of Congress approved June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 672.
Oakland	Ponca, Pawnee, and Oto.	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, 79,278.60 acres, open to settlement (letter book 257, p. 240).
Osage	Osage	Great and Little Osage and Quapaw	[2] 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.)
Oto	Ponca, Pawnee, and Oto.	Oto 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.) 64,935.50 acres allotted to 440 Indians, 720 acres reserved for Government uses. (See letter book 423, p. 190.) The residue, 63,419.50 acres, unallotted.
Pawnee	do	Pawnee			Act of Congress approved Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. (Of this 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 53,008 acres are Creek lands.) (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 476.) 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. 5).
Ponca	do	Ponca	[2] 26,328	41	Act of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 74, 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 73,042.70 acres, and reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes 323.53 acres, leaving unallotted 26,328.05 acres (letter book 302, p. 311.)
Potawatomi	Sauk and Fox	Absentee Shawnee and Potawatomi			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; 365,851 acres are Seminole lands.) Agreements with citizen Potawatomi June 25 and Absentee Shawnees June 26, 1890; ratified and confirmed in the Indian appropriation act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1016–1021. 215,679.42 acres allotted to 1,489 Potawatomi, 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. 432, 444, and annual report for 1891, p. 677.)
Sauk and Fox	do	Ottawa, Sauk and Fox of the Missouri and of the Mississippi.			Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495; agreement June 12, 1890; ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749. 87,683.04 acres allotted to 548 Indians, and 800 acres reserved for school and agency purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, p. 169, and annual report for 1891, p. 677.)
Wichita	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Ioni, Caddo, Comanche, Delaware, Towakoni, Waco, and Wichita.	[2] [4] 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, 1898, vol. 29, p. 123. President's proclamation Mar. 16, 1896, vol. 29, p. 878.
Total			6,884,021	10,756	
OREGON.					
Grande Ronde	Grande Ronde	Kalapuya, Clackamas, Cow Creek, Lakmiut, Mary's Run, Molala, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, Umqua, Wapato, and Yamhill.	[2] 26,111	40½	Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963; Executive order June 30, 1857, 440 acres reserved for Government uses and 33,148 acres allotted to 239 Indians. (See letter book 210, p. 328.) The residue, 26,111 acres, unallotted.
Klamath	Klamath	Klamath, Modoc, Paiute, Pito River, Walpape, and Yahuskin band of Snake (Shoshoni).	[5] 872,186	1,362½	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707. 177,729.62 acres allotted to 1,174 Indians; 6,094.77 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes. (See letter book 441, p. 314.) The residue, 872,186 acres, unallotted.

[1] Approximate.

[2] Surveyed.

[3] The reestablishment of the true meridian by the resurvey of the ninety-eighth meridian west will decrease the area of the Kiowa and Comanche reservation by 31,353.25 acres, or 49 square miles.

[4] The reestablishment of the true meridian by the resurvey of the ninety-eighth meridian west will decrease the area of the Wichita reservation by 24,432.40 acres, or 38 square miles.

[5] Outboundaries 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.
OREGON—continued.					
Siletz	Siletz	Alsea, Coquille, Kusan, Kwatami, Rogue River, Skoton, Shasta, Saiustkea, Siuslaw, Tututni, Umpqua, and thirteen others.			Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855; Executive orders Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1865, and act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446. Agreement Oct. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 323. 47,716.34 acres allotted to [illegible] Indians. Residue, 177,563.66 (except 5 sections), ceded to United States. (See letter book 281, p. 358.) President's proclamation May 16, 1896, vol. 29, p. 868.
Umatilla	Umatilla	Cayuse, Umatilla, and Wallawalla	[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. 556. (See orders Secretary of Interior, Dec. 4, 1888, annual report 1891, p. 482.) 74,963.90 acres allotted to 363 Indians, 960 acres reserved for school and mission purposes. (See letter book 256, p. 132.)
Warm Springs	Warm Springs	Des Chutes, John Day, Paiute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wasco.	[2]322,108	503	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963. 140,696.43 acres allotted to 969 Indians, and 1,195 acres reserved for church, school, and agency purposes. The residue, 322,108 acres, unallotted (letter book 354, p. 295).
Total			1,300,225	2,031	
SOUTH DAKOTA.					
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brulé, Miniconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux.	[2]112,031	175	Order of Department, July 1, 1863 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885 (see President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885; Annual Report, 1885, p. 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 1,539 Indians, 32,840.25 acres reserved for school purposes, 1,347.01 acres for church and agency purposes; the residue, 574,673.40 acres open to settlement. (See President's proclamation Apr. 11, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1017.)
Cheyenne River	Forest City	Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.	2,867,840	4,481	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. (Tract 32,000 acres, set apart by Executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, is situated in Nebraska.) Act of Congress Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Congress approved Feb. 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) 843,989.95 acres allotted to 3,107 Sioux Indians on Rosebud Reservation (letter books 362 and 450, pp. 242 and 271). The residue, 2,384,170 acres, unallotted.
Lower Brulé	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Lower Brulé and Lower Yanktonai Sioux	[2]472,550	738	
Pine Ridge	Pine Ridge	Brulé, Northern Cheyenne, and Oglala Sioux.	[2]3,155,200	4,930	
Rosebud	Rosebud	Loafer, Miniconjou, Northern Oglala, Two Kettle, Upper Brulé, and Wahzhazhe Sioux.	[2]2,384,170	3,725	
Yankton	Yankton	Yankton Sioux			Treaty of Apr. 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744. 208,567.72 acres allotted to 2,648 Indians, and 1,252.80 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter book 257, 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, 1896, vol. 29, p. 865.)
Total			8,991,791	14,049	
UTAH.					
Uinta Valley	Uinta and Ouray	Gosiute, Pavant, Uinta, Yampa, Grand River, Uncompahgre, and White River Ute.	[2]2,039,040	3,186	Executive orders, Oct. 3, 1861, and Sept. 1, 1887; acts of Congress approved May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63, and May 24, 1888, vol. 25, p. 157.
Uncompahgre	do	Tabequache Ute			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 (Tainuk), Clatsop, and Chehalis	[3]471	1	Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; Executive order, Oct. 1, 1886. The residue, 3,753.63 acres, restored to the public domain for Indian homestead entry.

[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.					
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, Okinagan, Lake, Methow, Nespelim, Pend d'Oreille, Sanpoil, and Spokan.	1,360,000	2,031¼	Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872; act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, vol. 27, p. 62. (See acts of Congress approved Feb. 20, 1906, vol. 29, p. 9, and July 1, 1908, vol. 30, p. 562.) 50,900.30 acres in north half allotted to 644 Indians (see letter book 428, p. 100); remainder of north half, estimated at 1,449,268 acres, to be opened to settlement Oct. 10, 1909 (see proclamation of the President dated April 10, 1909, 31 Stats., p. —). The residue, 1,360,000 acres (estimated), unallotted.
Hoh River	Neah Bay	Hoh	640	1	Executive order, Sept. 11, 1893.
Lummi	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	[2]1,864	3	Treaty of Point Elliot, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. The residue, 10,428 acres, allotted to 72 Indians.
Makah	Neah Bay	Makah and Quileute	[3]3,040	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.
Nisqualli	Puyallup (consolidated).	Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, 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, to 30 Indians.
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. 5,290.48 acres allotted to 35 Indians; the residue, 2,015 acres, unallotted.
Puyallup	Puyallup (consolidated).	Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.	[2]569	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 to 169 Indians; the residue, 569 acres unallotted.
Quileute	Neah Bay	Quileute	[3]837	1¼	Executive order, Feb. 19, 1889.
Quinaielt	Puyallup (consolidated).	Hoh, Quaitso, and Quinaielt	[3]224,000	350	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and Jan. 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971. Executive orders, Nov. 4, 1873.
Shoalwater	do	Shoalwater and Chehalis	[2]335	½	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866.
Skokomish	do	Clallam, Skokomish, and Twana	[2]276	½	Treaty of Point No Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, Feb. 23, 1874. 4,764 acres allotted to 46 Indians; 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 to 94 Indians; the residue, 3,930 acres, unallotted.
Spokan	Colville	Spokan	153,600	240	Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881.

Squaxon Island (Klahchemin).	Puyallup (consolidated).	Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.			Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; land all allotted, 1,494.15 acres, to 25 Indians.
Swinomish (Perrys Island).	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	[2]1,710	2½	Treaty of Point Elliot, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Sept. 9, 1873. 5,460 acres allotted to 55 Indians; the residue, 1,710 acres, unallotted.
Yakima	Yakima	Klikitat, Paloos, Topnish, Wasco, and Yakima.	[4]587,010	917	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951; Executive order, Nov. 28, 1902. Agreement Jan. 8, 1894, ratified by act of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 324. 211,972.48 acres allotted to 2,417 Indians, and 1,020.24 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter books 354, p. 419, and 416, p. 253.) The residue, 587,009.68 acres, held in common.
Total			2,333,574	3,646¼	
WISCONSIN.					
Lac Court Oreilles	La Pointe[5]	Lac Court Oreille Band of Chippewa 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, 1863. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1873.) Act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 49,040 acres allotted; the residue, 20,096 acres, unallotted.
Lac du Flambeau	do	Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewa 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 Chippewa of Lake Superior.	[2]83,816	131	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 40,317.03 acres allotted; the residue, 83,816 acres, unallotted. (See letter to General Land Office, Sept. 17, 1859, letter book 381, p. 49.)
Red Cliff	do	La Pointe Band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewa 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 3 and June 3, 1863.) 2,553.91 acres allotted to 35 Indians under treaty; of the residue, 11,566.90 acres were allotted to 169 Indians under joint resolution of Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 970, and 40.10 acres were reserved for school purposes.
Menominee	Green Bay	Menominee	[2]231,680	362	Treaties of Oct. 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952; of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.
Oneida	do	Oneida			Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566. 65,402.13 acres allotted to 1,301 Indians. Remainder, 84.08 acres, reserved for school purposes.

[1] Approximate. [2] Surveyed. [3] Out boundaries surveyed. [4] Partly surveyed. [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.
WISCONSIN—cont'd.					
Stockbridge	Green Bay	Stockbridge and Munsee	[1] 11,805	[2]	Treaties of Nov. 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 955; Feb. 6, 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 act of Congress approved June 28, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.)
Total			23,061	036	
WYOMING.					
Wind River	Shoshoni	Northern Arapaho and Eastern Band of Shoshoni	[1] 1,810,000	2,828	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 180, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291; Executive order, May 21, 1895.
Total			1,810,000	2,828	
Grand total			77,466,573	121,665	

[1] Approximate. [2] Surveyed. [3] Partly surveyed.

INDIAN SCHOOL SITES.

TRUXTON CANYON, FORMERLY HACKBERRY, OR WALAPAI (HUALAPAI), ARIZ.

On the 22d of December, 1898, section 10, township 23 north, range 13 west, Mohave County, Ariz., was set apart by Executive order as a reservation for Indian school purposes for the Walapai Indians, to be known as the "Hualapai Indian School Reserve." (Annual Report, 1899, p. 546.) On that section was what was known as the "George Aitken" claim of 160 acres of land, where Miss Frances S. Calfee then had a small Indian school, established by the Massachusetts Indian Association, which she wished to transfer to the Government for Indian school purposes.

May 24, 1899, this office submitted to the Department a deed dated March 27, 1899, from Frances S. Calfee, conveying to the United States, for $1, 160 acres of land known as the George Aitken claim, for the use of the Indian industrial school at the Hualapai Agency, near Hackberry, Ariz. The deed was accompanied by abstract of title and by original deeds, as follows: Deed dated November 18, 1896, from William Aitken, and November 19, 1898, from Charles De Gendt to George Aitken for an undivided one-half interest in said land, the vendors being the original settlers on this land; and deed dated October 12, 1895, from George Aitken and his wife to Miss Calfee. There were also forwarded the plat and field notes of survey of said section 10 furnished the Commissioner of the General Land Office, showing the location of the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad through that section and the location of the George Aitken ranch and of "Truxton Wash," the ranch seeming to be located entirely in the southeast quarter of the section.

On the George Aitken ranch had been erected two small frame buildings by William Heimrod and William Grant under leases from Miss Calfee to them for five years from August 31, 1897, and March 28, 1898, respectively. Meantime the Government had assumed the support of Miss Calfee's school and for the use of that school was renting those two buildings at $10 per month. As it was important that all ownership of property, or control of land, on section 10 should be under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government, Superintendent Ewing was instructed April 12, 1899, to confer with the builders of these two houses and obtain from them the lowest rates they would be willing to accept for the relinquishment of all title to their improvements and leases. Office report of May 24, 1899, recommended that authority be granted Superintendent Ewing to pay not exceeding $100 for the two buildings, and that he obtain from the owners quitclaim deeds or releases for all rights they might have in and to the lands under their leases, and to the buildings erected thereon.

September 9, 1899, Superintendent Ewing forwarded deeds from William Heimrod and William Grant, dated the 4th of that month, each conveying, for $200, all right, title, and interest covered and affected by their leases from Miss Calfee, which leases were expressly released and surrendered, including the two buildings. October 4, 1899, upon office recommendation of September 29, the Department granted the authority to pay for the buildings at prices stated.

October 5, 1899, Messrs. Britton and Gray forwarded a quitclaim deed dated September 12, 1899, from the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company conveying to the United States—

All its right, title, and interest in and to the NW. ¼ of sec. 15, T. 23 N., R. 13 W., of the Gila and Salt River base and principal meridian, Arizona, containing 160 acres of land in Mohave County, Arizona, reserving and excepting from said real property and from the operations of this deed any portion or patent of the property of said railroad, if any such there be, situated within two lines drawn parallel to and distant from the center line of the railroad, known as the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad, and including in addition thereto all existing grounds now used for stations, workshops, etc., or any other property used or occupied by said railroad for railroad purposes, or purposes incidental thereto; also right of way over or across the same, for any spur or side track or tracks, such as said railroad may hereafter desire, or wish to build; also reserving and excepting right of way across and upon said real property and every part thereof, twenty-five feet in width, for laying, maintaining, and operating oil and water pipe lines; also right of way fifty feet in width for constructing, operating, and using ditches, flumes, or other aqueducts of any greater width when necessary for making cuts and fills necessary to secure, protect and maintain any such pipe lines, ditches, or aqueduct which said railroad may hereafter desire to lay, construct, operate, or maintain for the pupose of operating said railroad.

This land was included in a tract of land desired by the Government for the establishment and maintenance of a boarding school for the use of the Walapai Indians, and by an arrangement made by the Massachusetts Indian Association with said railroad company, as set forth in the third paragraph of the preamble to said deed, it was deeded to the United States as a donation to be used for school purposes. This deed was submitted to the Department October 14, 1899, and was approved and returned January 19, 1900, with the written opinion of the Attorney-General, dated January 18, as to validity of title.

The deed from Frances S. Calfee to the United States was recorded September 4, 1899, in Book 13, p. 571, of deeds in recorder's office, Mohave City, Ariz. The

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William Heimrod and William Grant deeds were recorded the same day in the same book, pp. 572 and 573, and the railroad deed was recorded February 3, 1900, in the same book, p. 710. These deeds are also recorded in this office in Miscellaneous Record Book, vol. 5, pp. 19, 20, 21, and 67, respectively.

April 24, 1900, Superintendent Ewing invited attention to the fact that although the northwest quarter of section 15 had been conveyed to the United States by the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company, and was the property of the United States, it was not included in the reservation heretofore made, and as it was contiguous to the proposed building site he thought it very desirable to place that quarter section under the control of the school. May 3 this office submitted to the Department the draft of an Executive order, setting apart the said northwest quarter for Indian school purposes, which was issued by the President May 14, 1900. It will be found on page 597 of this report.

GREENVILLE, CAL.

On the 5th of July, 1898, the Department authorized the expenditure of $50 for the purchase of a right of way for sewer for the Indian school at Greenville, Cal. Accordingly, on the 23d of September, 1898, this office submitted a deed, dated August 19, 1898, from Sarah Ament, conveying to the United States for $30 a right of way for the construction and maintenance of a sewer upon lands therein described belonging to said Ament, and lying in T. 26 N., R. 10 E., M. D. B. and M., with the privilege of discharging the flow from the sewer into the water way or ditch therein referred to. October 8, 1898, the Department returned the deed duly approved with authority to pay the consideration money. This deed was recorded in recorder of deeds office, Plumas County, Cal., September 3, 1898, vol. 25 of deeds, p. 576, and is recorded in this office in Miscellaneous Record Book, vol. 4, p. 396.

SALEM, OREG.

Congress, by the Indian appropriation act approved July 1, 1898 (30 Stat. L., p. 589), appropriated $6,450 "to purchase sixty acres of land at not exceeding eighty dollars per acre and eleven acres of bearing orchard at not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars per acre for the use of the Indian school at Salem, Oregon." (For history of this school see p. 331, Annual Report, 1892.)

In pursuance of this legislation this office on the 6th of January, 1899, submitted to the Department, with plat and abstract of title, a deed, dated December 10, 1898, from John H. Albert and Mary H. Albert, his wife, conveying to the United States, for $4,800, 60 acres of land, therein described, located in sec. 31, T. 6 S., R. 3 W., in Marion County, Oreg., for the use of the Salem Indian Industrial School; also a deed of same date from the same vendors, conveying to the United States for $1,587 a tract of land, containing 10.58 acres, described therein, in sec. 36, T. 6 S., R. 3 W., and in lot 1, sec. 32, T. 6 S., R. 2 W., in Marion County, Oreg., being the land containing the bearing orchard.

March 11, 1899, these deeds were returned to this office with a letter from the Acting Attorney-General dated March 9, stating what further was necessary to be done to show a perfect title in Mr. Albert and wife to the land conveyed by them. The deeds with abstracts of title were sent to Superintendent Thomas W. Potter March 28, 1899, and July 27 he returned them. They were submitted to the Secretary of the Interior August 9, and returned by him approved September 22, 1899, with the written opinion of the Attorney-General, given September 20, that the cloud upon the title to the tract of 60 acres granted by one of the deeds and the incumbrances affecting the title to the tract of 10.58 acres granted by the other deed had been removed, and that he was of the opinion that the deeds were then sufficient to convey to the United States a valid title to the premises therein granted. Authority was therefore given to purchase and pay for said land as stipulated in the deeds.

These deeds were returned with abstracts of title to Superintendent Potter to be recorded and were returned to this office October 5, 1899, duly recorded.

The deed for the 60-acre tract described it as follows:

Beginning at a point 8.33 chains south of the center of sec. 31, Tp. 6 S., R. 3 W.; thence south 89° 45' W., 20 chains along the north line of William B. Stephens D. L. C.; thence north 20.20 chains to center of Lake Labish Draining Ditch; thence up the center of said ditch, as follows: S. 49° E. 5.39 chs., S. 63° 30' E., 3.99 chains, S. 79° 45', 6.14 chs., north 83° 30' E., 11.73 chs.; thence S. 24.43 chains to a point on the north line of the William B. Stephens D. L. C., 1.31 chains for the SW. corner of the Sanford Stephens D. L. C.; thence south 89° 45' W. along the north line of William B. Stephens D. L. C., 4.49 chains, to the point of beginning.

It was recorded October 3, 1899, in the recorder of conveyances' office, Marion County, Oreg., in Book 71, p. 22, Record of Deeds, and in this office in Miscellaneous Records, vol. 5, p. 25. The other deed for the 10.58-acre tract described it as follows:

Beginning at a point on the north boundary of the southeast quarter of section 36, Tp. 6 S., R. 3 W., in the center of the track of the Oregon and California Railroad; thence east ten 55 (10.55) chains on the north line of lot No. 5 of sec. 31, Tp. 6 S., R. 2 W.; thence south 8.80 chains to the northwest corner of the D. L. C. of W. B. Stephens; thence west 13.50 chains to the center of the track of the Oregon and California Railroad; thence north 18° 30' E. along the center of said track 9.29 chains to the place of beginning.

It was recorded October 3, 1899, in the recorder of conveyances' office, Marion County, Oreg., in Book 71, p. 23, Record of Deeds, and in this office in Miscellaneous Record Book, vol. 5, p. 27.

HOPE SCHOOL, SPRINGFIELD, S. DAK.

Hope School in the town of Springfield, S. Dak., was for many years conducted by the Episcopal Church, but in 1896 the buildings were rented to the Government and the control and maintenance of the school were assumed by this office.

October 9, 1899, authority was given for the purchase of the Hope School plant for not exceeding $7,500, as recommended in Inspector McLaughlin's report of September 14, 1899. October 14 the agent for the Santee Agency was instructed to secure a deed of conveyance to the United States for the land on which the school was located, and January 23, 1900, he forwarded abstract of title and deed, dated November 10, 1899, from the chapter of Calvary Cathedral, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., a corporation, by W. H. Hare, president of the chapter, and O. S. Gifford, chancellor, conveying to the United States for $7,500 blocks 53, 57, 66, and 39 in the town of Springfield, according to the recorded plat thereof in the office of register of deeds for Bon Homme County, said town being located in parts of sections 23, 24, and 26, T. 93, R. 60 west of the fifth P. M.

This deed, abstract of title, and accompanying papers were submitted to the Department April 18, 1900, with recommendation that the same be laid before the Attorney-General for his written opinion as to the validity of title. Further data being furnished by George W. Lewis, April 16, it was submitted to the Department in a supplementary report, April 20. May 10, 1900, the Department returned the deed with the written opinion of the Attorney-General of the day previous that it would be sufficient, when stamped as required by the internal-revenue law, to convey a good and valid title to the land referred to. The required revenue stamps, $7.50, were subsequently attached to the deed and canceled.

The deed and abstract were sent to Agent Baird May 15 to be recorded, and were returned by him May 30, with the abstract of title brought down to date. The deed was recorded in the register of deeds' office for Bon Homme County, S. Dak., May 22, 1900, in Book 3 C of Deeds, p. 514, and in this office in Miscellaneous Record Book, vol. 5, p. 59.

HAYWARD, WIS.

By the Indian appropriation act approved March 1, 1899 (30 Stat. L., p. 945), Congress appropriated "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."

In pursuance of this legislation, R. L. McCormick, of Hayward, Wis., July 18, 1899, forwarded abstract of title and two deeds, one dated July 2, 1899, executed by Otto Christianson, clerk of the county board of supervisors for Sawyer County, Wis., and county clerk thereof, conveying to the United States for $1 the SE. ¼ of the SW. ¼ of sec. 15, T. 41 N., R. 9 W., of the fourth principal meridian, Wisconsin; the other, without date, from the North Wisconsin Lumber Company, executed by its president and countersigned by the secretary, conveying to the United States for $1 the remainder of said sec. 15, T. 41 N., R. 9 W. These deeds were returned to Mr. McCormick, July 25, 1899, showing defects in abstract of title and deeds and what further was required to perfect title, etc.

The deeds were subsequently returned with defects cured, and were submitted to the Department October 14, 1899, with abstract of title, certified copy of the proceedings of the county board of Sawyer County authorizing and empowering the county clerk of said county to convey the land to the United States, the articles of incorporation of the North Wisconsin Lumber Company, and certified copies of the action of the stockholders and directors of the North Wisconsin Lumber Company authorizing their president and secretary to sell said land.

January 11, 1900, these deeds were returned by the Department with the written opinion of the Attorney-General of January 8, 1900, that they were sufficient to vest in the United States a valid title to the premises thereby granted. January 15, 1900, they were sent to R. L. McCormick to be duly recorded, and January 20 he returned them with abstract of title brought up to date.

The deed from the North Wisconsin Lumber Company was recorded January 19, 1900, in register of deeds' office for Sawyer County, Wis., in volume 20 of deeds, p. 355, and the other deed was recorded the same day in same office in volume 18 of deeds, p. 125. In this office they are recorded in Miscellaneous Record Book, vol. 5, pp. 52 and 53, respectively.

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Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1900.

School.	How supported.	Capacity. Boarding.	Capacity. Day.	Number of employees. Sex. Male.	Number of employees. Sex. Female.	Number of employees. Race. Indian.	Number of employees. Race. White.	Enrollment.	Average attendance. Boarding.	Average attendance. Day.	Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita to Government per month.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties per month.
ARIZONA.															
Colorado River Agency: Colorado River boarding	By Government	100	.....	7	7	4	10	103	93	.....	10	$16,006.98	$14.34	.....	.....
Fort Mohave training	do	150	.....	9	8	3	14	165	156	.....	10	24,398.17	13.03	.....	.....
Hopi (Moqui) Reservation:															
Keams Canyon boarding	do	100	.....	12	9	10	11	131	124	.....	10	19,518.30	13.12	.....	.....
Blue Canyon boarding	do	40	.....	3	3	1	4	17	39	.....	10	3,732.12	7.97	.....	.....
Oraibi day	do	.....	40	2	1	1	2	42	.....	21	10	1,714.43	5.71	.....	.....
Polacca day	do	.....	40	1	2	1	2	38	.....	30	10	1,805.89	6.02	.....	.....
Second Mesa day	do	.....	60	1	3	1	3	110	.....	79	10	2,561.79	3.24	.....	.....
Walapai (Hualapai) Reservation:				2	3	1	3								
Walapai day, Hackberry	do	.....	50					67	.....	59	10	3,660.58	6.21	.....	.....
Walapai day, Kingman	do	.....	60					49	.....	45	10	3,034.28	6.74	.....	.....
Supai Reservation day	do	.....		6	5	3	8	70	.....	65	10	4,581.79	7.05	.....	.....
Navaho Agency:															
Navaho boarding	do	175	.....	2	8	.....	10	182	150	.....	10	17,815.20	9.90	.....	.....
Little Water boarding	do	40	.....	1	3	1	3	48	39	.....	9	4,137.51	11.79	.....	.....
Phœnix training	do	700	.....	22	12	9	35	690	640	.....	12	89,019.50	11.59	.....	.....
Pima Agency:															
Pima boarding	do	200	.....	11	12	10	13	104	184	.....	10	25,700.60	11.64	.....	.....
Gila Crossing day	do	.....	30	1	1	.....	2	56	.....	22	7	763.07	4.96	.....	.....
Salt River day	do	.....	30	1	1	2	.....	56	.....	36	10	912.00	2.53	$840.00	$0.90
San Xavier day	do	.....	100	1	3	1	3	115	.....	104	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Carlos Agency: San Carlos boarding	By Catholic Church	100	.....	3	9	3	9	107	103	.....	10	13,822.14	11.18	.....	.....
Fort Apache Agency: Fort Apache boarding	By Government	80	.....	4	7	2	9	83	81	.....	10	13,949.23	14.35	.....	.....
Tucson boarding	do	175	.....	4	10	1	13	177	170	.....	9	.....	.....	17,300.00	11.31
	By Presbyterian Church														
CALIFORNIA.															
Fort Yuma: Yuma boarding	By Government	150	.....	10	10	7	13	145	135	.....	10	15,542.16	9.59	.....	.....
Hupa Valley Agency: Hupa Valley boarding	do	200	.....	7	14	9	12	205	141	.....	10	22,170.33	13.10	.....	.....
Mission Tule River (consolidated) Agency:															
Agua Caliente day	do	.....	28				1	22	.....	19	10	815.81	4.29	.....	.....
Capitan Grande day	do	.....	30	.....	1	.....	2	10	.....	12	10	1,230.82	10.26	.....	.....
Coahuila day	do	.....	33	1	1	.....	2	21	.....	17	10	1,259.67	7.41	.....	.....
La Jolla day	do	.....	26	.....	2	1	2	28	.....	16	10	1,167.77	7.30	.....	.....
Martinez day	do	.....	23	1	1	.....	2	31	.....	22	10	1,217.89	5.54	.....	.....
Mesa Grande day	do	.....	24	.....	2	1	1	26	.....	15	10	1,225.54	8.17	.....	.....
Pachanga day	do	.....	22	.....	2	.....	2	23	.....	17	10	1,234.64	7.26	.....	.....
Potrero day	do	.....	34	.....	2	1	1	20	.....	19	10	1,230.70	6.48	.....	.....
Rincon day	do	.....	25	.....	2	1	1	20	.....	22	10	1,294.42	6.88	.....	.....
San Jacinto day	do	.....	32	.....	2	1	1	20	.....	19	10	1,242.00	6.54	.....	.....
Tule River day	do	150	.....	1	1	1	2	24	.....	19	10	1,264.02	6.65	.....	.....
Perris: Training	do	100	.....	1	1	1	2	28	.....	.....	10	33,739.61	9.79	.....	.....
Greenville: Boarding	By contract	.....	20	8	9	3	14	235	202	.....	12	9,705.35	13.71	.....	.....
San Diego County: Public day, Anahuac district	By Government	.....	30	2	5	1	6	83	59	.....	5	150.00	3.33	.....	.....
Baird day	do	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	9	240.00	6.67	.....	.....
Big Pine day	do	.....	30	.....	1	.....	1	20	.....	.....	4	655.62	3.12	.....	.....
Bishop day	do	.....	30	.....	1	.....	1	38	.....	21	10	1,232.14	2.93	.....	.....
Fall River day	do	.....	40	.....	1	.....	1	66	.....	42	10	800.00	4.29	.....	.....
Hat Creek day	do	.....	50	.....	2	.....	2	28	.....	14	10	604.80	6.05	.....	.....
Independence day	do	.....	30	.....	1	.....	1	19	.....	10	10	655.62	4.68	.....	.....
Manchester day	do	.....	30	.....	1	.....	1	23	.....	14	10	800.00	5.45	22.39	.20
Potter Valley day	do	.....	30	.....	1	.....	1	20	.....	11	10	803.00	2.77	50.00	.17
Ukiah day	do	70	.....	.....	1	.....	1	34	.....	20	10	840.00	3.75	75.00	.52
Upper Lake day	do	150	.....	.....	1	.....	1	23	.....	16	9	600.00	3.75	80.00	.50
Round Valley Agency: Round Valley boarding	By contract	150	.....	.....	1	.....	1	27	.....	16	10	600.00	12.13	.....	.....
San Diego: Industrial boarding	do	.....	40	3	6	3	6	90	81	.....	10	11,794.33	3.13	4,536.00	5.25
Banning: St. Boniface's boarding	do	.....	40	6	6	.....	6	73	72	.....	10	2,700.00	2.39	8,894.00	7.56
Hopland day	do	.....	20	3	8	.....	11	118	98	.....	10	2,808.00	2.41	626.50	9.94
Pinole day	do	.....	100	.....	1	.....	1	15	.....	17	9	151.67	2.50	589.00	4.91
St. Turibius boarding	By Government	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	15	.....	2	10	180.00	1.50	700.00	3.49
Fort Bidwell: Training	do	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	15	.....	5	10	540.00	2.50	.....	.....
				5	5	5	5	21	14	.....	10	8,242 00	15.61	.....	.....
				2	5	2	5	58	44	.....					
COLORADO.															
Grand Junction: Training	By Government	170	.....	10	9	4	15	183	134	.....	12	23,555.71	14.65	.....	.....
Fort Lewis: Training	do	300	.....	12	16	10	18	412	307	.....	12	30,898.51	10.02	.....	.....
IDAHO.															
Fort Hall Agency: Fort Hall boarding	By Government	150	.....	7	12	5	14	171	134	.....	12	21,203.50	13.19	.....	.....
Lemhi Agency: Lemhi boarding	do	40	.....	1	5	1	5	33	33	.....	10	5,270.68	13.73	.....	.....
Fort Lapwai boarding	do	175	.....	5	7	1	11	107	69	.....	10	12,977.93	15.67	.....	.....
Bannock County: Public day, district No. 1	By contract	.....	.....					8	.....	6	9	211.99	3.33	.....	.....

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Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1900—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		Number of employees.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita to Government per month.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties per month.
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex. Male.	Sex. Female.	Race. Indian.	Race. White.		Boarding.	Day.					
INDIAN TERRITORY.															
Quapaw Agency:															
Quapaw boarding	By Government	90		5	11	6	10	114	88		10	$13,624.38	$12.90		
Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte boarding	do	140		6	11	9	8	147	118		10	16,758.61	11.83		
IOWA.															
Sac and Fox Agency: Sac and Fox boarding	By Government	80		5	5	1	9	49	33		10	10,222.27	25.81		
KANSAS.															
Potawatomi and Great Nemaha Agency:															
Kickapoo boarding	By Government	60		2	5		7	70	52		9	5,826.94	12.45		
Potawatomi boarding	do	80		4	10	7	7	94	80		10	11,239.81	11.71		
Great Nemaha boarding	do	40		1	6	1	6	41	33		10	5,793.43	14.63		
Lawrence: Haskell Institute	do	600		25	28	10	44	700	562		12	84,574.81	12.54		
MICHIGAN.															
Baraga:															
Chippewa boarding	By contract	140		1	5		6	28	21		10	1,080.00	4.29	$2,500.00	$9.92
Day	By Government		40		1		1	44		25	10	600.00	2.40		
Bay Mills day	do		50		1		1	46		21	10	600.00	2.86		
Harbor Springs: Boarding	By contract	126		5	8	1	12	86	81		10	1,866.00	1.89	3,564.00	3.67
Isabella County: Public day, district No. 1	do							4		2	9	55.50	3.33		
Leelanau County: Public day, district No. 6	do							41		10	9	150.00	3.33		
Mount Pleasant: Training	By Government	300		10	13	8	15	230	165		12	24,783.71	12.52		
MINNESOTA.															
White Earth Agency:															
White Earth boarding	By Government	150		7	10	9	8	161	93		10	13,882.38	12.44		
Pine Point boarding	do	75		3	7	5	5	91	71		10	10,251.38	12.03		
Wild Rice River boarding	do	75		2	11	9	4	113	100		10	11,508.99	9.59		
St. Benedict's orphan	By contract	150		3	9		12	93	90		10	2,592.00	2.40		
Red Lake boarding (St. Mary's)	do	70		3	6		9	74	59		10	1,404.00	1.98	2,808.00	4.09
Leech Lake Agency:															
Leech Lake boarding	By Government	50		2	5	4	3	60	44		9	7,067.26	17.85		
Red Lake boarding	do	50		3	5	5	3	58	52		10	7,064.18	11.27		
Birch Cooley day	do		30				1	28		16	10	600.00	3.75		
Morris: Boarding	do	150		5	9	3	11	156	129		12	18,554.60	11.99		
Pipestone: Training	do	100		5	8	3	10	118	106		12	14,256.16	11.21		
MONTANA.															
Fort Shaw: Training	By Government	250		14	17	7	24	294	264		10	42,479.63	13.41		
Blackfeet Agency:															
Blackfeet boarding	do	150		3	10	5	8	116	86		10	14,408.78	13.96		
Holy Family boarding	By contract	150		5	7		12	73	59		10	1,836.00	2.50	8,164.00	11.53
Crow Agency:															
Crow boarding	By Government	150		4	14	8	10	167	98		10	18,076.88	15.37		
St. Xavier's boarding	By contract	150		5	6		11	66	50		12	1,836.00	3.06	5,624.00	9.21
Flathead Agency:															
St. Ignatius boarding	do	350		14	20		34	182	167		10	8,640.00	4.32		
Flathead day	By Government		30		1		1	24		9	10	800.00	6.67		
Fort Belknap Agency:															
Fort Belknap boarding	do	100		9	10	12	7	108	100		10	15,726.93	13.11		
St. Paul's boarding	By contract	250		11	9	4	16	107	98		10	2,592.00	2.25	10,608.00	9.21
Fort Peck Agency:															
Fort Peck boarding	By Government	200		10	14	8	16	244	181		10	28,613.14	13.17		
Poplar Mission day	By Presbyterian Church		25		1		1	10		6	8			45.00	.94
Wolf Point Mission day	do		30		2		2	25		10	9				
Tongue River Agency:															
Tongue River Agency day	By Government		40	1	1		2	89		29	10	1,649.06	5.69		
St. Labre's boarding	By contract	60		1	9		10	75	66		10	1,404.00	1.77		
NEBRASKA.															
Omaha and Winnebago Agency: Omaha boarding	By Government	80		6	13	7	12	91	74		10	13,122.97	14.78		
Thurston County:								5		4	10	59.83	3.33		
Public day, district No. 1	By contract							4		3	6	72.50	3.33		
Public day, district No. 6	do							4		3	6	58.33	3.33		
Public day, district No. 14	do							12		2	10	66.65	3.33		
Public day, district No. 16	do														

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Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1900—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
NEBRASKA—continued.			
Thurston County—Continued.			
Public day, district No. 17	By contract		
Public day, district No. 18	do		
Santee Agency:			
Santee boarding	By Government	100	
Hope boarding	do	60	
Ponca day	do		34
Santee normal training	By Congregational Church.	125	
Knox County: Public day, district No. 36	By contract		
Sheridan County: Public day, district No. 1	do		
Genoa: Training	By Government	300	
NEVADA.			
Nevada: Training	do	120	
Carson: Training	do	150	
Walker River Reservation: Day	do		36
Western Shoshoni Agency: Western Shoshoni boarding	do	50	
Elko County: Public day, district No. 6	By contract		
NEW MEXICO.			
Albuquerque: Training	By Government	300	
Mescalero Agency: Mescalero boarding	do	100	
Pueblo Agency:			
Bernalillo boarding	By contract	125	
Acoma day	By Government		50
Cochiti day	do		30
Isleta day	do		50
Jemez day	do		40
Laguna day	do		40
Nambe day	do		30
Paguate (Paluate) day	do		30
Paraje day	do		20
Pecado day	do		24
Picuris day	do		15
Santa Ana day	do		18
Santa Clara day	do		30
San Felipe day	do		30
San Ildefonso day	do		40
San Juan day	do		50
Santo Domingo day	do		30
Taos day	do		40
Tesuque day	do		20
Zia day	do		35
Zuni boarding	do	60	
Supervising teacher for all these schools			
Seama Mission day	By Presbyterian Church		40
Santa Fe: Training	By Government	300	
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Eastern Cherokee Agency: Cherokee boarding	By Government	100	
NORTH DAKOTA.			
Devils Lake Agency:			
Fort Totten boarding	By Government	350	
Turtle Mountain boarding	By contract	150	
Turtle Mountain day, No. 1	By Government		50
Turtle Mountain day, No. 2	do		50
Turtle Mountain day, No. 3	do		40
Fort Berthold Agency:			
Fort Berthold boarding	do	75	
No. 1 day	do		40
No. 2 day	do		40
No. 4 day	do		40
Mission Home boarding	By Congregational Church.	50	

the year ended June 30, 1900—Continued.

Number of employees.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita to Government per month.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties per month.
Sex.		Race.			Boarding.	Day.					
Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.								
				29		10—	10	$388.66	$3.33⅓		
				20		10—	8	115.00	3.33⅓		
3	7	5	5	114	103		10	12,385.97	10.09		
2	5	1	6	45	37		10	5,667.82	12.77		
1			1	25		16	10	975.25	6.10		
7	9	2	14	105	86	9	9			$12,800.00	$14.97
				15		9+	10	314.66	3.33⅓		
				24		13+	10	444.92	3.33⅓		
10	14	3	21	408	272		12	43,827.07	13.43		
3	7	2	8	70	61		10	8,473.37	11.56		
6	9	1	14	170	147		12	24,372.65	13.78		
1	1		2	39		31	10	1,398.15	4.51		
3	5		8	51	50		10	8,788.05	14.65		
				2		2—	10	35.83	3.33⅓		
14	15	10	19	328	315		16	43,722.61	11.57		
8	9	5	12	130	118		12	16,014.23	11.31		
1	7		8	70	67		10	1,836.00	2.28		
	1		1	58		17	10	923.23	5.43		
	1		1	40		15	10	920.49	6.14		
	1		1	67		34	10	1,012.69	2.98		
	1		1	61		34	10	1,142.79	3.36		
	1		1	41		23	10	900.23	3.91		
	1		1	24		15	10	950.53	6.34		
	1		1	40		19	10	902.02	4.75		
	1		1	35		25	10	944.37	3.78		
	1		1	20		7	2	445.10	6.36		
1			1	24		16	10	955.83	5.97		
1			1	30		18	10	954.30	5.30		
	3	2	1	38		21	10	945.41	4.50		
	2	2		58		30	10	1,368.71	4.56		
1			1	41		28	10	1,194.93	4.59		
1			1	33		23	10	935.27	4.07		
	1		1	41		21	10	968.72	4.61		
	1		1	85		37	10	1,042.92	2.82		
	1		1	17		16	10	962.11	6.01		
1	4	1	4	72	49	33	10	1,000.03	3.03		
	2		2	35		30	10	4,000.90	6.80		
13	11	8	19	380	298		12	41,728.08	11.67		
11	12	11	12	158	142		12	18,466.74	10.80		
11	17	4	24	300	250		12	37,194.27	11.97		
1	9	3	7	142	110		10	3,780.00	2.86	8,720.00	6.60
1	1		2	56		28	10	1,363.18	4.89		
1	1		2	67		32	10	1,421.91	4.44		
1	1		2	62		20	9	1,146.10	6.37		
4	7	4	7	85	79		3	6,304.52	a26.85		
1	1		2	49		34	10	1,532.10	4.50		
1	1		2	48		37	10	1,350.71	3.67		
1	1	1	1	49		49	10	1,563.39	3.91		
3	6	3	6	32	31		9	176.00	.63	3,912.00	14.03

a New school.

REF0074098

Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1900—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		Number of employees.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita to Government per month.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties per month.
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex. Male.	Sex. Female.	Race. Indian.	Race. White.		Boarding.	Day.					
NORTH DAKOTA—continued.															
Standing Rock Agency:															
Agency boarding	By Government	150	.....	7	14	10	11	166	152	.....	10	$21,900.77	$12.01	.....	.....
Agricultural boarding	....do	100	.....	6	13	10	9	132	123	.....	10	16,100.17	11.00	.....	.....
Grand River boarding	....do	100	.....	7	8	6	9	121	106	.....	10	15,660.75	12.31	.....	.....
Cannon Ball day	....do	.....	35	1	2	3	.....	54	.....	46	10	1,762.24	3.90	.....	.....
Bullhead day	....do	.....	35	2	1	3	.....	49	.....	36	10	1,483.39	3.90	.....	.....
No. 1 day	....do	.....	35	3	1	2	1	29	.....	23	10	1,305.15	6.07	.....	.....
No. 2 day	....do	.....	30	1	2	3	.....	31	.....	27	10	1,408.50	5.20	.....	.....
St. Elizabeth's boarding	By Government and religious society.	60	.....	1	5	.....	6	77	49	.....	10	2,285.30	3.89	$1,000.00	$5.10
OKLAHOMA.															
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency:															
Arapaho boarding	By Government	150	.....	8	14	9	13	124	109	.....	10	19,703.08	15.13	.....	.....
Cheyenne boarding	....do	150	.....	10	13	10	13	142	132	.....	10	22,242.40	14.04	.....	.....
Cantonment boarding	....do	100	.....	5	10	7	8	103	82	.....	10	11,003.11	11.18	.....	.....
Red Moon boarding	....do	75	.....	1	5	3	6	52	47	.....	10	6,837.49	12.12	.....	.....
Mennonite Mission boarding	By Government and religious society.	60	.....	2	8	1	9	61	54	.....	10	2,283.83	3.52	.....	.....
Whirlwind day	By Government	.....	30	1	1	.....	2	25	.....	21	10	1,221.65	6.34	.....	.....
Seger Colony boarding	....do	125	.....	12	13	13	12	122	109	.....	10	15,762.29	12.05	.....	.....
Chilocco Training	....do	400	.....	22	19	7	34	307	334	.....	10	48,551.88	12.11	.....	.....
Kiowa Agency:															
Riverside boarding	....do	175	.....	9	10	9	10	161	143	.....	10	18,895.92	11.01	.....	.....
Rainy Mountain boarding	....do	150	.....	5	12	7	10	98	87	.....	10	16,890.38	10.12	.....	.....
Fort Sill boarding	....do	150	.....	9	12	6	15	157	148	.....	10	22,322.92	12.57	.....	.....
Cache Creek boarding	By Government and religious society.	50	.....	2	5	.....	7	50	47	.....	10	1,230.50	2.49	.....	.....
Mary Gregory Memorial boarding	....do	40	.....	2	6	.....	8	25	23	.....	10	448.50	1.63	5,500.00	19.93
Methvin boarding	....do	120	.....	2	13	2	13	76	66	.....	10	1,705.80	2.27	4,900.00	6.19
St. Patrick's boarding	....do	150	.....	3	7	.....	10	77	68	.....	10	1,857.21	2.25	4,085.00	5.75
Osage Agency:															
Kaw boarding	By Government	50	.....	2	6	3	5	60	54	.....	10	6,977.11	10.77	.....	.....
Osage boarding	....do	175	.....	11	17	8	20	180	149	.....	10	25,181.68	14.08	.....	.....
St. John's boarding	By contract	150	.....	3	9	.....	12	50	44	.....	10	5,280.10	10.01	.....	.....
St. Louis boarding	....do	100	.....	3	10	.....	13	69	64	.....	10	7,681.75	10.00	.....	.....
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland Agency:															
Pawnee boarding	By Government	125	.....	5	15	7	13	134	125	.....	10	17,044.42	11.36	.....	.....
Ponca boarding	....do	125	.....	4	10	4	10	109	93	.....	10	13,915.85	12.21	.....	.....
Otoe boarding	....do	75	.....	4	9	5	8	82	80	.....	10	10,235.79	10.66	.....	.....
Sauk and Fox Agency:															
Absentee Shawnee boarding	....do	75	.....	2	12	5	9	111	85	.....	10	11,957.83	11.72	.....	.....
Sauk and Fox boarding	....do	100	.....	3	11	7	7	88	81	.....	10	11,070.10	11.30	.....	.....
St. Mary's Academy	By contract	75	.....	2	13	.....	15	32	28	.....	10	3,200.42	9.70	.....	.....
Pottawatomie County:															
Public day, district No. 30	....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5	35.83	3.33	.....	.....
Public day, district No. 82	....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	3–	9	79.75	3.33	.....	.....
Blaine County: Public day, district No. 82	....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2–	5	26.75	3.33	.....	.....
Cleveland County: Public day, district No 60	....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	4+	6	83.34	3.33	.....	.....
Canadian County: Public day, district No. 65	....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2–	6	36 42	3.33	.....	.....
OREGON.															
Grande Ronde Agency: Grande Ronde boarding	By Government	100	.....	2	5	2	5	89	78	.....	10	7,421.80	7.93	.....	.....
Klamath Agency:															
Klamath boarding	....do	125	.....	6	11	5	12	135	108	.....	10	19,639.53	15.15	.....	.....
Yainax boarding	....do	125	.....	10	8	9	9	107	91	.....	10	16,330.30	14.95	.....	.....
Siletz Agency: Siletz boarding	....do	100	.....	3	10	6	7	72	64	.....	12	9,200.20	12.00	.....	.....
Umatilla Agency:															
Umatilla boarding	....do	100	.....	2	11	7	6	111	81	.....	10	12,648.04	13.01	.....	.....
Kate Drexel boarding	By contract	150	.....	6	10	.....	16	87	71	.....	10	1,200.00	1.41	6,400.00	7.51
Warm Springs Agency: Warm Springs boarding	By Government	150	.....	6	14	12	8	127	97	.....	10	19,807.49	17.07	.....	.....
Chemawa: Salem training	....do	400	.....	16	14	7	23	453	407	.....	12	57,182.63	11.85	.....	.....
Coos County: Public day, district No. 60	By contract	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	5	6	102.35	3.33	.....	.....
PENNSYLVANIA.															
Carlisle training	By Government	950	.....	33	52	14	71	1,080	981	.....	12	a 150,000.00	12.74	238.91	.02
Philadelphia: Lincoln Institution	By contract	220	.....	12	26	.....	37	257	204	.....	12	33,400.00	13.64	4,589.39	1.87

a This includes all transportation of pupils and general repairs and improvements.

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Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1900—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		Number of employees.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita to Government per month.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties per month.
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex.		Race.			Boarding.	Day.					
				Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.								
SOUTH DAKOTA.															
Crow Creek Agency:															
Crow Creek boarding	By Government	140	.....	5	17	11	11	135	129	.....	10	$19,145.30	$13.37		
Grace boarding	...do	50	.....	1	6	4	3	55	51	.....	10	7,332.56	11.98	.....	.....
Immaculate Conception boarding	By Government and religious society.	60	.....	6	5	.....	11	59	57	.....	10	1,678.82	2.62	$6,281.05	$7.72
Cheyenne River Agency:															
Agency boarding	By Government	125	.....	6	11	4	13	112	102	.....	10	20,929.13	17.10	.....	.....
St. John's boarding	By Government and religious society.	80	.....	2	6	1	7	40	37	.....	10	1,422.47	3.20	3,600.00	8.11
Plum Creek boarding	...do	10	.....	1	2	.....	3	10	10	.....	10	283.68	2.20	1,936.32	16.13
Oahe boarding	...do	40	.....	1	4	.....	5	30	24	.....	10	555.45	1.63	2,800.00	9.72
No. 5 day	By Government	.....	23	.....	2	1	1	23	.....	19	10	1,028.48	5.41	.....	.....
No. 7 day	...do	.....	24	1	1	.....	2	17	.....	15	10	1,027.91	6.85	.....	.....
No. 8 day	...do	.....	25	.....	1	.....	2	28	.....	19	10	1,027.91	5.41	.....	.....
Lower Brulé Agency: Lower Brulé boarding	...do	150	.....	8	16	15	9	111	107	.....	10	22,315.92	17.38	.....	.....
Pine Ridge Agency:															
Pine Ridge boarding	...do	200	.....	12	15	8	19	217	205	.....	10	33,794.74	13.33	.....	.....
Holy Rosary boarding	By contract	200	.....	6	16	.....	22	137	130	.....	10	a 2,760.00 b 4,320.00	4.54	12,329.00	7.90
No. 1 day	By Government	.....	35	.....	1	.....	1	15	.....	13	10	844.45	6.50	.....	.....
No. 2 day	...do	.....	35	1	.....	1	.....	31	.....	25	10	1,311.33	5.25	.....	.....
No. 3 day	...do	.....	35	1	.....	2	.....	29	.....	24	10	1,343.44	5.60	.....	.....
No. 4 day	...do	.....	35	1	.....	2	.....	33	.....	30	10	1,338.37	4.45	.....	.....
No. 5 day	...do	.....	35	1	.....	2	.....	37	.....	32	10	1,363.53	4.26	.....	.....
No. 6 day	...do	.....	35	1	.....	2	.....	38	.....	27	10	1,279.47	4.74	.....	.....
No. 7 day	...do	.....	35	1	.....	1	.....	33	.....	29	10	1,258.42	4.84	.....	.....
No. 8 day	...do	.....	35	1	.....	2	.....	21	.....	19	10	1,294.56	6.81	.....	.....
No. 9 day	...do	.....	35	1	.....	2	.....	35	.....	28	10	1,447.06	5.17	.....	.....
No. 10 day	...do	.....	35	1	.....	2	.....	28	.....	22	10	1,168.53	5.31	.....	.....
No. 11 day	...do	.....	35	1	.....	2	.....	30	.....	30	10	1,308.50	4.66	.....	.....
No. 12 day	...do	.....	35	1	.....	2	.....	24	.....	22	10	1,200.20	5.46	.....	.....
No. 13 day	...do	.....	35	1	.....	2	.....	28	.....	25	10	1,069.74	4.24	.....	.....
No. 14 day	...do	.....	35	1	.....	2	.....	28	.....	22	10	1,383.05	6.06	.....	.....
No. 15 day	...do	.....	35	.....	2	1	.....	24	.....	21	10	1,300.11	6.19	.....	.....
No. 16 day	...do	.....	35	1	.....	1	.....	31	.....	27	10	1,295.27	4.80	.....	.....
No. 17 day	...do	.....	35	1	.....	2	.....	23	.....	20	10	1,285.03	6.43	.....	.....
No. 18 day	...do	.....	35	1	.....	2	.....	30	.....	25	10	1,302.32	5.21	.....	.....
No. 19 day	...do	.....	35	1	.....	2	.....	35	.....	29	10	1,306.22	4.71	.....	.....
No. 20 day	...do	.....	35	1	.....	2	.....	23	.....	18	10	1,204.27	6.66	.....	.....
No. 21 day	...do	.....	35	1	.....	1	.....	32	.....	28	10	1,343.16	4.80	.....	.....
No. 22 day	...do	.....	35	.....	2	.....	2	26	.....	23	10	1,274.08	5.54	.....	.....
No. 23 day	...do	.....	35	1	.....	2	.....	21	.....	19	10	1,224.24	6.44	.....	.....
No. 24 day	...do	.....	35	1	.....	2	.....	20	.....	18	10	1,157.54	6.43	.....	.....
No. 25 day	...do	.....	35	1	.....	2	.....	33	.....	29	10	1,363.44	4.70	.....	.....
No. 26 day	...do	.....	35	1	.....	2	.....	29	.....	24	10	1,208.04	5.03	.....	.....
No. 27 day	...do	.....	35	1	.....	2	.....	32	.....	26	10	1,332.64	4.76	.....	.....
No. 28 day	...do	.....	35	1	.....	2	.....	23	.....	22	10	1,241.12	5.64	.....	.....
No. 29 day	...do	.....	35	1	.....	2	.....	21	.....	17	10	1,263.23	7.44	.....	.....
No. 30 day	...do	.....	35	1	.....	2	.....	20	.....	17	10	1,207.25	7.10	.....	.....
No. 31 day	...do	.....	35	1	.....	2	.....	27	.....	18	10	883.77	8.18	.....	.....
No. 32 day	...do	.....	35	1	.....	2	.....	28	.....	21	10	1,304.02	6.21	.....	.....
Field service for these schools		.....	.....									2,900.00		.....	.....
Rosebud Agency:															
Agency boarding	By Government	200	.....	14	17	12	19	209	190	.....	10	34,584.37	15.17	.....	.....
St. Francis Mission boarding	By contract	225	.....	9	17	.....	26	217	207	.....	10	a 3,240.00 b 6,624.28	3.97	15,050.48	6.06
St. Mary's Mission boarding	By Government and religious society.	50	.....	2	6	3	5	54	52	.....	10	1,986.63	3.18	4,000.00	6.41
Black Pipe day	By Government	.....	25	1	1	.....	2	34	.....	29	10	1,046.95	3.61	.....	.....
Bull Creek day	...do	.....	30	1	.....	.....	2	32	.....	26	10	1,048.45	4.01	.....	.....
Butte Creek day	...do	.....	29	1	.....	.....	2	27	.....	25	10	1,047.90	4.19	.....	.....
Corn Creek day	...do	.....	23	1	.....	.....	2	31	.....	25	10	1,034.80	4.14	.....	.....
Cut Meat Creek day	...do	.....	28	1	.....	.....	2	30	.....	25	10	1,040.15	4.16	.....	.....
He Dog's Camp day	...do	.....	29	1	.....	.....	2	30	.....	27	10	1,041.30	3.86	.....	.....
Ironwood Creek day	...do	.....	30	1	.....	.....	2	27	.....	25	10	1,043.15	4.17	.....	.....
Little Crow's Camp day	...do	.....	28	1	.....	.....	2	23	.....	21	10	1,012.40	4.96	.....	.....
Little White River day	...do	.....	23	1	.....	.....	2	29	.....	27	10	1,041.95	3.86	.....	.....
Lower Cut Meat Creek day	...do	.....	28	1	.....	.....	2	28	.....	26	10	1,042.00	4.01	.....	.....
Milk's Camp day	...do	.....	30	1	.....	1	2	28	.....	23	10	1,008.00	4.36	.....	.....
Oak Creek day	...do	.....	30	1	.....	1	1	28	.....	25	10	1,043.60	4.17	.....	.....

a Rations issued to children.

b Cash under contract.

REF0074100

Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1900—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		Number of employees.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita to Government per month.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties per month.
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex. Male.	Sex. Female.	Race. Indian.	Race. White.		Boarding.	Day.					
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.															
Rosebud Agency—Continued.															
Pine Creek day	By Government	.....	25	1	1	.....	2	31	.....	27	10	$1,044.25	$3.87	.....	.....
Red Leaf's Camp day	....do	.....	23	1	1	.....	2	32	.....	23	10	1,046.50	3.61	.....	.....
Ring Thunder Camp day	....do	.....	25	1	1	.....	2	24	.....	22	10	1,043.60	4.74	.....	.....
Spring Creek day	....do	.....	29	1	1	.....	2	30	.....	25	10	1,040.75	4.16	.....	.....
Upper Cut Meat Creek day	....do	.....	28	1	1	.....	2	34	.....	30	10	1,013.30	3.47	.....	.....
Upper Pine Creek day	....do	.....	27	1	1	.....	2	22	.....	20	10	1,044.45	5.23	.....	.....
White Thunder Creek day	....do	.....	27	1	1	.....	2	29	.....	25	10	1,046.10	4.18	.....	.....
White River day	....do	.....	30	1	1	.....	2	29	.....	24	10	1,060.62	4.42	.....	.....
Whirlwind Soldiers' Camp day	....do	.....	31	1	1	.....	2	24	.....	22	10	1,050.05	4.77	.....	.....
Field service for these schools												6,288.93			
Sisseton Agency:															
Sisseton Agency boarding	....do	130	.....	5	8	4	9	117	102	.....	10	14,499.43	11.85		
Good Will Mission boarding	By Presbyterian Church	140	.....	3	9	.....	12	83	76	.....	8	.....	.....	$13,004.00	$21.38
Yankton Agency:															
Yankton boarding	By Government	150	.....	3	14	8	9	130	108	.....	10	17,830.50	13.30	.....	.....
St. Paul's Mission boarding	By Government and religious society.	50	.....	1	7	.....	8	50	43	.....	10	1,123.66	2.18	.....	.....
Flandreau: Training	By Government	300	.....	12	17	6	23	279	184	.....	12	37,253.05	16.87	.....	.....
Pierre: Training	....do	150	.....	6	9	2	13	155	113	.....	12	19,338.44	14.25	.....	.....
Chamberlain: Training	....do	100	.....	5	6	2	9	104	92	.....	12	14,249.97	12.91	.....	.....
Rapid City: Training	....do	100	.....	4	7	1	10	85	80	.....	12	12,017.98	12.52	.....	.....
UTAH.															
Uinta and Ouray Agency:															
Uinta (Uintah) boarding	By Government	100	.....	3	6	3	6	71	58	.....	10	9,070.11	13.03	.....	.....
Ouray boarding	....do	80	.....	2	8	1	7	59	44	.....	10	7,717.97	14.62	.....	.....
St. George: Shivwits (Shobit) day	....do	.....	30	1	2	1	2	45	.....	32	9	1,871.84	9.45	.....	.....
VIRGINIA.															
Hampton: Normal and Agricultural Institute	By contract	150	.....	10	14	.....	24	143	125	.....	12	20,040.00	13.30	27,712.08	18.47
WASHINGTON.															
Colville Agency:															
Colville boarding	By Government	200	.....	6	13	1	18	84	74	.....	3	a 4,592.46	20.69	.....	.....
Nespilem day	....do	.....	40	1	1	.....	2	42	.....	23	8	1,243.95	5.41	.....	.....
Colville Mission boarding	By contract	150	.....	10	8	.....	18	61	59	.....	10	1,836.00	2.59	10,004.00	14.21
Cœur d'Alène Reservation:															
De Smet Mission boarding	....do	150	.....	13	8	.....	21	84	78	.....	12	2,160.00	2.30	12,840.00	18.72
Wellpinit day b	By W. N. I. A.	.....	50	.....	1	.....	1	28	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neah Bay Agency:															
Neah Bay day	By Government	.....	55	3	.....	2	1	62	.....	37	10	1,287.71	3.48	.....	.....
Quileute day	....do	.....	30	1	.....	.....	1	51	.....	31	10	707.87	2.28	.....	.....
Puyallup Consolidated Agency:															
Puyallup boarding	....do	235	.....	11	18	12	17	208	204	.....	12	35,401.56	14.46	.....	.....
Chehalis day	....do	.....	40	1	1	.....	2	19	.....	12	10	1,076.15	8.97	.....	.....
Quinaiolt day	....do	.....	40	1	1	.....	2	20	.....	15	0	920.73	0.82	.....	.....
Skokomish day	....do	.....	40	1	1	1	1	31	.....	11	10	1,075.55	9.78	.....	.....
Jamestown day	....do	.....	30	1	.....	.....	1	28	.....	21	10	616.15	2.93	.....	.....
Port Gamble day	....do	.....	25	1	1	.....	2	18	.....	11	10	942.10	8.56	.....	.....
St. George's boarding	By Catholic Church	80	.....	3	5	.....	8	90	53	.....	10	.....	.....	5,000.00	7.86
Tulalip Agency:															
Tulalip boarding	By contract	150	.....	4	8	2	10	79	68	.....	10	2,592.00	3.18	4,532.00	5.55
Tulalip day	By Government	.....	30	.....	1	.....	1	30	.....	19	10	883.68	4.70	.....	.....
Lummi day	....do	.....	40	1	1	.....	2	47	.....	22	10	1,284.46	6.39	.....	.....
Swinomish day	....do	.....	40	.....	2	1	1	53	.....	38	10	1,462.56	3.85	.....	.....
King County:															
Public day district, No. 36	By contract	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2+	10	85.16	3.33	.....	.....
Public day district, No. 57	....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	4−	9	117.82	3.33	.....	.....
Yakima Agency: Yakima boarding	By Government	125	.....	7	11	9	9	131	113	.....	10	16,504.13	12.17	.....	.....
WISCONSIN.															
Green Bay Agency:															
Green Bay boarding (Menominee)	By Government	150	.....	11	13	17	7	179	125	.....	10	18,871.65	12.58	.....	.....
St. Joseph's boarding	By contract	170	.....	16	4	.....	20	131	110	.....	10	2,268.00	1.72	.....	.....
Stockbridge day	By Government	.....	50	1	1	.....	2	54	.....	24	10	1,109.84	4.62	.....	.....

b This school has been discontinued.

a New school.

REF0074101

Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1900—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
WISCONSIN—continued.			
Oneida Reservation:	By Government	150	
Oneida boarding	do		30
No. 1 day	do		28
No. 2 day	do		20
No. 4 day			
La Pointe Agency:	By contract	50	
Bayfield boarding	do	80	
St. Mary's boarding, Bad River Reservation	By Government		93
Odanah day, Bad River Reservation	do	150	
Lac du Flambeau boarding	do	125	
Vermilion Lake boarding	do		32
Fond du Lac day	do		40
Lac Courte Oriellc day, No. 1	do		42
Lac Courte Oriellc day, No. 2	do		47
Lac Courte Oriellc day, No. 3	do		30
Grand Portage day	do		43
Normantown day	do		37
Pahquayahwong day	do		52
Red Cliff day	do	100	
Wittenberg: Boarding	do	150	
Tomah: Training	By contract		
Ashland County: Public day, district No. 1, Odanah			
WYOMING.			
Shoshoni Agency:	By Government	150	
Wind River boarding	By contract	125	
St. Stephen's boarding	do	20	
Shoshoni Mission boarding			

Number of employees.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita to Government per month.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties per month.
Sex.		Race.			Boarding.	Day.					
Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.								
5	17	13	9	150	133	.....	10	$30,015.20	$12.54	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	41	.....	19	10	674.35	3.55	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	22	.....	10	10	613.40	6.13	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	16	.....	6	a[5]	280.36	7.79	.....	.....
.....	8	.....	8	45	34	.....	12	1,080.00	2.67	$900.00	$2.23
1	10	.....	11	77	75	.....	12	1,836.00	2.04	5,141.41	5.71
.....	2	.....	2	71	.....	50	10	1,228.21	2.19	.....	.....
5	11	8	8	172	152	.....	12	17,162.00	9.41	.....	.....
5	5	2	8	59	30	.....	9	10,272.03	b23.78	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	35	.....	19	8	614.12	4.04	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	18	.....	7	7	731.50	14.93	.....	.....
1	1	2	.....	32	.....	10	10	1,050.64	10.51	.....	.....
.....	4	.....	4	55	.....	34	10	1,492.69	4.39	.....	.....
1	1	.....	2	29	.....	20	10	1,070.77	5.38	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	21	.....	14	10	768.08	5.70	.....	.....
1	1	.....	2	35	.....	18	10	1,121.90	6.23	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	2	39	.....	28	10	1,115.27	3.98	.....	.....
4	8	5	7	109	100	.....	10	13,008.20	11.34	.....	.....
7	10	3	14	189	155	.....	12	22,250.88	11.07	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	12–	10	201.60	3.33	.....	.....
9	9	5	13	151	130	.....	10	22,127.04	14.13	.....	.....
3	7	.....	10	74	64	.....	10	1,830.00	2.39	5,200.00	6.77
3	3	1	5	25	16	.....	10	1,812.38	9.44	1,437.62	7.49

SUMMARY.

Capacity of boarding schools	22,011
Capacity of day schools	[1]5,449
Number of employees	2,759
Male	1,051
Female	1,708
Indian	701
White	2,058
Enrollment of boarding schools	20,872
Enrollment of day schools	5,579
Average attendance of boarding schools	17,708
Average attendance of day schools	3,860
Cost of maintaining schools:	
To Government	$2,489,529.49
To other parties	302,466.24

[1] Not including public schools.

RECAPITULATION.

Kind of school.	Number.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Number of employees.	Cost to Government.
Government schools:						
Nonreservation boarding	25	6,770	7,430	6,241	c620	$628,238.19
Reservation boarding	81	9,715	9,604	8,004	1,201	1,223,691.02
Day	147	5,094	5,090	3,525	270	170,010.94
Field service						9,308.16
Total	253	21,579	22,124	17,800	2,151	2,031,315.08
Contract schools:						
Boarding	28	3,836	2,376	2,098	377	84,686.03
Day	2	80	30	24	2	331.07
Boarding specially appropriated for	2	370	400	329	61	53,440.00
Total	32	4,286	2,806	2,451	440	138,457.70
Public day	22		246	118		2,962.77
Mission boarding	17	1,330	1,062	946	158	16,793.94
Mission day	5	275	213	193	10	
Aggregate	d307	27,460	26,451	21,508	2,759	2,489,529.49

a Closed February 14, 1900.
b New school, hence the extra large cost per capita.
c Excluding those receiving $360 and less per annum.
d Not including 23 public schools.

REF0074102

Schools under private control at which pupils were placed under contract with Indian Bureau and by special appropriation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Location.	Capacity.	Number allowed.	Rate per capita per annum.	Number of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
California:							
St. Boniface's boarding	150	28	$108	10	118	98	$2,808.00
San Diego boarding	150	25	108	10	73	72	2,700.00
St. Turibius Mission boarding	20	5	108	10	21	19	540.00
Hopland day	40	7	30	9	15	7	151.67
Pinole day	40	6	30	10	15	12	180.00
Idaho: Cœur d'Alêne Reservation, De Smet Mission boarding	150	20	108	12	84	78	2,100.00
Michigan:							
Baraga, Chippewa boarding	140	10	108	10	28	21	1,080.00
Harbor Springs boarding	136	17	108	10	85	81	1,836.00
Minnesota:							
White Earth Reservation, St Benedict's orphan	150	24	108	10	93	90	2,592.00
Red Lake Reservation, St. Mary's boarding	70	13	108	10	74	59	1,404.00
Montana:							
Blackfeet Reservation, Holy Family boarding	150	17	108	10	73	59	1,836.00
Crow Reservation, St. Xavier's boarding	150	17	108	12	66	50	1,836.00
Fort Belknap Reservation, St. Paul's boarding	250	24	108	10	107	96	2,592.00
Tongue River Reservation, St. Labre's boarding	90	13	108	10	75	66	1,404.00
Flathead Reservation, St. Ignatius Mission boarding	350	80	108	10	182	167	8,640.00
New Mexico: Bernalillo boarding	125	17	108	10	70	67	1,836.00
North Dakota: Turtle Mountain Reservation, St. Mary's boarding	150	35	108	10	142	110	3,780.00
Oklahoma:							
Osage Reservation—							
St. John's boarding	150	65	125	10	50	44	5,296.10
St. Louis boarding	100	75	125	10	69	64	7,681.75
Sac and Fox Reservation, St. Mary's boarding (Potawatomi Indians)	75	27	125	10	32	28	3,200.42
Oregon: Umatilla Reservation, Kate Drexel boarding	150	12	100	10	87	71	1,200.00
South Dakota:							
Pine Ridge Reservation, Holy Rosary boarding	200	40	108	10	137	130	4,320.00
Rosebud Reservation, St. Francis boarding	225	30	108	10	217	207	3,240.00
Washington:							
Colville Reservation, boarding	150	17	108	10	61	59	1,836.00
Tulalip Reservation, boarding	150	24	108	10	79	68	2,592.00
Wisconsin:							
Bayfield boarding	50	10	108	12	45	34	1,080.00
Menominee Reservation, St. Joseph boarding	170	21	108	10	131	110	2,268.00
Bad River Reservation, St. Mary's boarding	80	17	108	12	77	75	1,836.00
Wyoming:							
Shoshoni Reservation—							
Mission boarding	20	20	108	10	25	16	1,812.38
St. Stephen's boarding	125	17	108	10	74	64	1,836.00
Total	3,910	731	.....	.....	2,400	2,122	75,624.32
SPECIALLY APPROPRIATED FOR BY CONGRESS.							
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia, Lincoln Institution	230	200	167	12	257	204	33,400.00
Virginia: Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute	150	120	167	12	143	125	20,040.00
Total	370	320	.....	.....	400	329	53,440.00

REF0074103

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization.									
		Citizen's dress.		Indians who can read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses.		Per cent of subsistence obtained by—			
		Wholly.	In part.			Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Government rations.	Cash annuity or issue money.
ARIZONA.											
Colorado River Agency.											
Mohave on reservation	962	962		200	150	8	82	60		40	
Mohave at Fort Mohave	1,200	1,200	100	400	500			100			
Mohave at Needles	a 300										
Chemehuevi	300										
Fort Apache Agency.											
White Mountain Apache	1,928	130	82	40	73	2	4	70	10	20	
Under school superintendent.											
Hopi (Moquis) and Navaho	2,000	500	1,500	500	700		400	a 100			
Navaho Agency.											
Navaho	a 20,000	100	5,000	24	25	64	80	90		10	
Pima Agency.											
Maricopa	345										
Pima	4,350	7,100	995	1,150	1,700	20	500	90		10	
Papago	1,250										
Papago, nomadic	2,100										
Papago at San Xavier	510	519		25	30	5	108	97	3		
Under industrial teacher											
Havasupai	250	210	40	d 25	72		1	90	10		
Walapai	584	400	184	60	300		60	50	25	25	
San Carlos Agency.											
Apache	2,542	600	2,400	400	900			67		33	
Mohave	479										
Apache on San Pedro River	a 300										
Apache near Mohawk on Lower Gila River	a 300										
CALIFORNIA.											
Under farmer.											
Digger Indians a	35	35					9	33	4	63	
Hupa Valley Agency, under school superintendent.											
Hupa	421	988		80	400	1	112	90	8	2	
Lower Klamath	d 617										
Mission Tule River Agency.											
Mission	2,927	2,927		d 1,200	d 1,500	25	750	70	30		
Tule River	154	154		80	100	5	40	90	10		
Round Valley Agency, under school superintendent.											
Concow	164										
Little Lake and Redwood	110	643		330	603	4	188	85	10	5	
Nomelaki and Pit River	73										
Wallaki and Yuki	200										
Under school superintendent.											
Yuma	634	600	34	201	214			100	100		

a Taken from report of last year.

b Also small schoolhouse.

subsistence of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics.

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.	
ARIZONA.																		
Colorado River Agency.																		
Mohave on reservation								2	20	20							2	
Mohave at Fort Mohave																		
Mohave at Needles																		
Chemehuevi																		
Fort Apache Agency.																		
White Mountain Apache	1					$100	8	3	95	42	3					1	130	
Under school superintendent.																		
Hopi (Moquis) and Navaho	2	1							135	60								
Navaho Agency.																		
Navaho	2	1			(c)	(c)					4	2	3	1			3	
Pima Agency.																		
Maricopa																		
Pima	8		1,200	6	$20,000	2,800			370	175					10	7		7
Papago			280	1	b 840		13		13	17						2		2
Papago, nomadic																		
Papago at San Xavier																		
Under industrial teacher																		
Havasupai									22	19							3	
Walapai					341	800				34							35	
San Carlos Agency.																		
Apache	1						2		45	37	1				200			
Mohave																		
Apache on San Pedro River																		
Apache near Mohawk on Lower Gila River																		
CALIFORNIA.																		
Under farmer.									1	1								
Digger Indians a																		
Hupa Valley Agency, under school superintendent.																		
Hupa	1	1		1		600	5		14	24							2	1
Lower Klamath																		
Mission Tule River Agency.																		
Mission	5		1,200	12	13,414		20									1		2
Tule River			40															
Round Valley Agency, under school superintendent.																		
Concow																		
Little Lake and Redwood	2		53	1	3	80			14	22	1		1			2		1
Nomelaki and Pit River																		
Wallaki and Yuki																		
Under school superintendent.																		
Yuma			10															

c Not reported.

d Overestimated in 1899.

REF0074104

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and sub

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 year.	Occupied by Indians.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Government rations.	Cash annuity or lease money.	
CALIFORNIA—continued.												
Near Ft. Bidwell school.												
Paiute	200	400	300	100	500	.....	60	90	10	.....	.....	
Pit River	500											
Not under an agent.												
Wichumni, Kawia, Pit River, and others	a 5,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
COLORADO.												
Southern Ute Agency.												
Capote, Moache, and Wimnucho Ute:												
Allotted	420	350	300	6	50	.....	40	75	.....	25	.....	
Unallotted	575											
FLORIDA.												
Not under an agent.												
Seminole	b 575	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
IDAHO.												
Fort Hall Agency.												
Bannock and Shoshoni	1,396	450	945	252	375	.....	167	60	10	30	.....	
Not under an agent.												
Band of Camas Jim, near Bliss, Idaho	b 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Lemhi agency.												
Bannock	91	73	127	52	73	8	52	45	24	31	.....	
Sheepeater	90											
Shoshoni	312											
Nez Percé agency.												
Nez Percé	1,634	245	1,389	220	650	10	474	30	2	.....	68	
INDIAN TERRITORY.												
Quapaw Agency.												
Eastern Shawnee	93	93	.....	48	60	.....	25	50	.....	.....	50	
Miami	101	101	.....	62	75	3	25	50	.....	.....	50	
Modoc	49	49	.....	18	28	1	21	35	.....	15	50	
Ottawa	170	170	.....	131	148	.....	41	50	.....	.....	50	
Peoria	175	175	.....	126	155	3	42	50	.....	.....	50	
Quapaw	251	251	.....	137	168	.....	74	25	.....	.....	75	
Seneca	337	337	.....	171	221	3	79	50	.....	.....	50	
Wyandot	339	339	.....	248	272	1	84	60	.....	.....	40	
Union Agency.												
Cherokee	35,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Chickasaw	10,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Choctaw	20,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Creek	16,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Seminole	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

a Merely an estimate.

sistence 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.			Whiskey 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.	
1	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	4	60	1	$2,500	$250	10	4	30	30	.....	.....	3	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	13	17	.....	.....	1	.....	4	2	.....	.....
8	1	750	7	.....	.....	8	.....	70	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	16	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	8	1	.....	500	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	28	1	.....	400	2	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	15	1	.....	.....	1	2	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	3	44	1	.....	.....	3	1	10	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	1	48	3	.....	.....	1	.....	15	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	1	64	4	.....	300	.....	.....	9	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

b From report of last year.

REF0074105

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and sub

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 year.	Dwelling houses. 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.
IOWA.											
Sauk and Fox Agency											
Sauk and Fox of Mississippi	385	50	100	35	100		5	55	40	10	50
KANSAS.											
Potawatomi and Great Nemaha Agency.											
Iowa	212	212		110	133	1		55	55		45
Kickapoo	95	95		95	102	6		60	15		85
Munsee (or Christian) and Chippewa	92	92		65	88			21	70		30
Potawatomi, Prairie Band	578	570	8	350	300		5	a 130	35		75
Sauk and Fox of Missouri	74	74		45	66			39	45		55
MICHIGAN.											
Mackinac Agency, under physician.											
L'Anse and Vieux Désert Chippewa	b 850	b 850		b 500	b 750			b 150	b 100		
Not under an agent.b											
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek and Black River	850										
Ottawa and Chippewa	6,000										
Potawatomi of Huron	77										
MINNESOTA.											
Under special disbursing agent.											
Mdewakanton Sioux:											
Birch Cooley	138	138		97	55			29	85	10	5
Elsewhere	b 770										
Leech Lake Agency.											
Chippewa at Red Lake	1,350	1,349	1	245	225			150	45	40	5 10
Mississippi Chippewa, White Oak Point	655	1,200	705	240	400	26		175	15	70	5 10
Pillager Chippewa:											
Cass and Winnibigoshish	448										
Leech Lake	892										
White Earth Agency.											
Fond du Lac Chippewa	91										
Mississippi Chippewa:											
Gull Lake	336										
Mille Lac, removals	329										
Mille Lac, nonremovals	689										
White Earth	1,544	4,700		2,000	3,500			562	95	1	2 2
White Oak Point, removals	68										
Pembina Chippewa	318										
Pillager Chippewa:											
Cass and Winnibigoshish	51										
Leech Lake	209										
Ottertail	741										

a Old discarded buildings hitherto reported have been dropped from the count.
b From report of last year.

sistence 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.	Amount contributed by religious and other societies. For church work.	Marital. Marriages during the year.	Marital. Divorces during the year.	Vital. Births.	Vital. 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.	Wholesale sellers prosecuted.
IOWA.																		
Sauk and Fox Agency																		
Sauk and Fox of Mississippi									18	23								1
KANSAS.																		
Potawatomi and Great Nemaha Agency.																		
Iowa		1	46	1		$250	1		3	3		1				1		
Kickapoo	1		88	1		500	4		10	8						10		
Munsee (or Christian) and Chippewa	1	1	30	1		180			5	1								
Potawatomi, Prairie Band		1	147			740	5	1	16	22	2					5		3
Sauk and Fox of Missouri		1	10			150			2	6								
MICHIGAN.																		
Mackinac Agency, under physician.																		
L'Anse and Vieux Désert Chippewa	b 2		b 400	b 3	$8,164													
Not under an agent.b																		
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek and Black River																		
Ottawa and Chippewa																		
Potawatomi of Huron																		
MINNESOTA.																		
Under special disbursing agent.																		
Mdewakanton Sioux:																		
Birch Cooley	1	2	80	3	c 500	300	2		8	10						3		
Elsewhere																		
Leech Lake Agency.																		
Chippewa at Red Lake	4		d 388	3	4,388	1,465	8		67	48			1		5			2
Mississippi Chippewa, White Oak Point	2		200	2			10		67	32							3	40
Pillager Chippewa:																		
Cass and Winnibigoshish																		
Leech Lake																		
White Earth Agency.																		
Fond du Lac Chippewa																		
Mississippi Chippewa:																		
Gull Lake																		
Mille Lac, removals																		
Mille Lac, nonremovals																		
White Earth	11		2,000	8			18		140	90								35
White Oak Point, removals																		
Pembina Chippewa																		
Pillager Chippewa:																		
Cass and Winnibigoshish																		
Leech Lake																		
Ottertail																		

c For lace work.
d Number reported last year included baptized persons other than communicants.

REF0074106

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and sub

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 year.	Occupied by Indians.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Government rations.	Cash annuity or lease money.	
MONTANA.												
Blackfeet Agency.												
Piegan	2,085	2,085		a 900	1,000		675	50		50		
Crow Agency.												
Crow	1,941	650	1,291	300	400	1	250	50		25	25	
Flathead Agency.												
Charlot's band	153											
Flathead, Pend d'Oreille, and Kutenai (confederated)	b 1,200	800	821	600	1,000		a 700	65	10	25		
Kutenai from Idaho	61											
Lower Kalispel	47											
Spokan	80											
Fort Belknap Agency.												
Assiniboin	694	500	250	c 500	475	12	440	30	5	65		
Grosventre	603											
Fort Peck Agency.												
Assiniboin	619	1,753		645	650	18	608	30		70		
Yanktonai Sioux	1,134											
Tongue River Agency.												
Northern Cheyenne	1,879	50	1,329	85	90		350				100	
NEBRASKA.												
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.												
Omaha	1,132	1,050	122	430	450	25	375	30			70	
Winnebago	1,134	950	184	440	520	30	145	20			80	
Santee Agency.												
Ponca in Dakota	231	231		85	93		41	50		50		
Santee Sioux	1,019	1,019		850	600		263	50		50		
Santee Sioux of Flandreau	288	288		293	185		60	75			25	
NEVADA.												
Nevada Agency, under school superintendent.												
Paiute at Pyramid Lake	675	675		150	350		29	60	35	5		
Under Carson school superintendent.												
Paiute at Walker River	d 381	381		50	250		15	80		20		
Western Shoshoni Agency.												
Paiute	226	450		72	172	8	c 45	45	25	30		
Shoshoni	c 224											
Not under an agent a	6,815											

a Taken from report of last year.
b Population last year was estimated.

sistence 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.	
2	1	303	4	$8,164	$1,020	22	2	50	33		1			35			
2			3	5,524		157	3	61	86							7	11
3			3			35		75	127	1						3	1
2		400	1	10,608	5,000	12		28	38							10	1
4	2	250	7		1,200	21		56	123					46			
		100						55	38			1					
1		54	2		1,000	11	4	51	28								28
1		10	1		600	9		42	37						23		28
2		20	1					8	4								
a 1	a 3	127	5	12,800	508	1		45	23								
7		200	2					4	9								
	1		1					25	30								3
								21	12	1							
						2	2	13	10								

c Overestimated in 1899.
d Population of this reservation varies from time to time.

REF0074107

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and sub

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 year.	Occupied by Indians.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Government rations.	Cash annuity or lease money.	
NEW MEXICO.												
Mescalero Agency, under school superintendent.												
Mescalero Apache	482	200	222	137	172	1	91	70		30		
Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency.												
Jicarilla Apache	815	100	715	55	55	10	295	50		50		
Pueblo	*8,183	520	2,531	560	404		1,349	100				
NEW YORK.												
New York Agency.												
Allegany Reserve:												
Onondaga	80	1,060		700	900	6	330	100				
Seneca	1,006											
Cattaraugus Reserve:												
Cayuga	149	1,449		1,100	1,300	5	400	100				
Onondaga	36											
Seneca	1,294											
Oneida Reserve: Oneida	100	180		150	160		21	100				
Onondaga Reserve:												
Oneida	105	492		300	a 450		122	100				
Onondaga	387											
St. Regis Reserve: St. Regis	1,154	1,151		450	650		271	92	8			
Tonawanda Reserve:												
Allegany and Cattaraugus Seneca	44	567		400	500		165	100				
Cayuga	18											
Oneida	10											
Tonawanda Seneca	495											
Tuscarora Reserve:												
Onondaga	48	420		300	a 325		132	100				
Tuscarora	378											
NORTH CAROLINA.												
Under school superintendent.												
Eastern Cherokee	1,376	1,376		340	493	30	344	97	2		1	
Not under an agent.												
Catawba	d 60											
NORTH DAKOTA.												
Devils Lake Agency.												
Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cut-head Sioux	1,041	1,041		100	100		c 282	70	5	25		
Turtle Mountain Chippewa:												
Full bloods	259											
Mixed bloods on reserve	1,507											
Mixed bloods outside reserve	573	2,329	100	1,300	1,500		404	55	15	30		
Mixed bloods on reserve but not recognized by commission of 1892	190											

* Last year an estimate; this year census.
a From report of last year.
b Only partially reported.
c By State of New York.

sistence 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.	
Mescalero Apache							1		51	13	1						4	1
Jicarilla Apache		2		1														
Pueblo	2	1	670	20			33	24	2						4	1	51	
Allegany Reserve:																		
Onondaga	2		245	3	c37,160	$800												20
Seneca					3,300													
Cattaraugus Reserve:																		
Cayuga	3		345	4	c11,510	925												
Onondaga					2,000													
Seneca	1		38	2														
Oneida Reserve: Oneida	3		151	3	c1,487	1,100												
Onondaga Reserve:					500													
Oneida	2		805		c3,049	650												
Onondaga																		
St. Regis Reserve: St. Regis	3		160	3	c1,108	60												
Tonawanda Reserve:																		
Allegany and Cattaraugus Seneca	2		280	3	c570	500												
Cayuga																		
Oneida																		
Tonawanda Seneca																		
Tuscarora Reserve:																		
Onondaga			175	a 2			12		38	20		1				2		3
Tuscarora																		
Eastern Cherokee																		
Catawba																		
Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cut-head Sioux	2	1	646	6		1,720	7	2	44	46					48			11
Turtle Mountain Chippewa	2		1,340	2	8,720	300	22		93	53	1				32			13

d Live near Columbia, S. C., and are intermarried with Cherokee.
e Unoccupied houses were reported in 1889.

REF0074108

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and sub

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 year.	Dwelling houses. 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.
NORTH DAKOTA—continued.											
Fort Berthold Agency.											
Arikara	395	365	30	85	100	.....	98	33	5	97	.....
Grosventre	453	453	.....	93	100	14	98	35	5	60	.....
Mandau	290	290	.....	52	65	3	73	35	5	60	.....
Standing Rock Agency.											
Sioux (Yanktonai, Hunkpapa, and Blackfeet bands)	3,588	3,511	77	1,015	813	63	1,000	50	.....	50	.....
OKLAHOMA.											
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.											
Arapaho	981	1,015	1,065	750	1,058	22	a 176	15	.....	20	65
Cheyenne	2,037										
Kiowa, etc., Agency.											
Apache	173										
Caddo	497										
Comanche	1,499	898	1,561	868	1,097	80	730	8	.....	22	70
Kiowa	1,130										
Wichita and affiliated tribes	428										
Under War Department.											
Apache at Fort Sill	c 296	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Under special agent.											
Big Jim's band, Absentee Shawnee	184	60	124	15	10	.....	30	95	.....	5	.....
Mexican Kickapoo	200	65	105	35	20	.....	10	60	.....	10	30
Osage Agency.											
Kaw	217	138	24	80	117	4	44	25	.....	.....	75
Osage	1,781	1,000	350	1,400	1,500	6	410	8	.....	.....	92
Ponca, Pawnee, and Oto Agency.											
Oto and Missouri	372	340	32	200	300	.....	58	20	.....	.....	80
Pawnee	650	500	150	280	150	4	93	18	.....	.....	82
Ponca	566	400	166	300	260	8	99	15	.....	.....	85
Tonkawa	59	35	24	18	25	.....	16	10	.....	.....	10
Sauk and Fox Agency.											
Absentee Shawnee	509										
Citizen Potawatomi	1,722	2,300	383	500	1,100	60	200	20	.....	.....	80
Iowa	90										
Sauk and Fox of Mississippi	467										

a Overestimated in 1899.
b Residence of missionary was included last year.

sistence of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

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.
		139	1	$6,800	$1,135	8	1	11	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
2	3	96	3	.....	1,808	10	2	28	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	74	1	11	.....	4	.....	15	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
16	20	1,579	16	3,114	12,689	49	.....	158	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	5	.....	1
15	11	a 338	b 8	3,500	5,087	32	3	86	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
7	9	434	19	19,595	6,000	10	2	291	199	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	8	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	2	1	1,000	500	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	26
4	.....	500	3	.....	850	20	1	127	111	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	49
1	1	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	22	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	75	1	.....	610	15	1	32	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	30	1	.....	700	.....	.....	35	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	1	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	3	210	5	.....	1,400	30	.....	30	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	10

c Taken from report of last year.

REF0074109

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and sub

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 year.	Occupied by Indians.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Government rations.	Cash annuity or lease money.
OREGON.											
Grande Ronde Agency, under school superintendent.											
Clackamas	66										
Cow Creek	83										
Lakmiut	31										
Marys River	46										
Rogue River	54	404	.....	182	305	.....	92	85	.....	15	.....
Santiam	29										
Umpqua	50										
Wapeto											
Yam Hill	35										
Klamath Agency.											
Klamath	721										
Modoc	223										
Paiute	108	1,138	.....	510	516	11	295	84	.....	16	.....
Pit River	81										
Siletz Agency.											
Chetco, Joshua, Klamath, Mikonotuni, Rogue River, Shasta Costa, Sixes, and Yuchi	482	482	.....	138	232	3	113	80	2	6	12
Umatilla Agency.											
Cayuse	365										
Umatilla	183	405	457	442	500	5	148	30	20	.....	50
Wallawalla	528										
Warm Springs Agency, under school superintendent.											
Paiute	100										
Warm Spring	516	680	283	375	485	4	149	65	35	.....	.....
Wasco and Tenino	347										
SOUTH DAKOTA.											
Cheyenne River Agency.											
Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux	2,550	2,530	20	1,000	750	40	501	50	.....	50	.....
Crow Creek Agency.											
Lower Yanktonai Sioux	1,047	1,047	.....	370	480	5	331	35	5	50	10
Lower Brulé Agency.											
Lower Brulé Sioux	475	455	20	260	375	.....	100	20	.....	60	20
Pine Ridge Agency.											
Oglala Sioux:											
Medicine Root district	1,008	420	588	200	285	20	237	50	.....	50	.....
Pass Creek district	1,245	710	100	215	361	18	268	25	75	.....	.....
Porcupine and Wounded Knee districts	2,132	520	1,612	695	383	.....	578	5	.....	95	.....
White Clay district	1,282	a 300	a 800	750	165	15	276	.....	.....	100	.....
Wakpamini district:											
Cheyenne	30	478	405	363	393	18	238	50	.....	50	.....
Oglala Sioux	922										

a Estimated.

sistence 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.	
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	.....	350	2	.....	$350	12	3	30	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	2	.....	.....
3	.....	214	.....	.....	587	3	2	22	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
7	13	499	2	$6,800	.....	8	2	20	28	.....	.....	1	.....	44	30	.....	.....
2	1	130	3	.....	3,100	9	.....	52	57	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	5	1,198	19	8,330	4,616	31	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	49	3	.....	12
10	.....	320	7	6,550	6,530	5	.....	40	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	1	.....	.....
2	.....	383	6	.....	859	4	1	28	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	2	.....	.....
20	1	450	14	12,730	.....	33	.....	50	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
								61	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
								111	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
								53	38	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

REF0074110

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and sub

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 year.	Occupied by Indians.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Governmentrations.	Cash annuity or lease money.
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.											
Rosebud Agency.											
Brulé, Loafer, Northern, Lower Brulé, Two Kettle, and Wazhazhe Sioux:											
Agency district	1,220										
Big White River district	430										
Black Pipe Creek district	472										
Butte Creek district	380	2,240	2,020	2,450	1,135	86	1,295	27	2	70	1
Cut Meat Creek district	930										
Little White River district	570										
Ponca Creek district	393										
Sisseton Agency.											
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	1,880	1,880	.....	60	1,000	3	210	50	.....	.....	50
Yankton Agency.											
Yankton Sioux	1,700	1,700	.....	550	500	25	495	70	.....	15	15
TEXAS.											
Not under an agent.											
Alabama, Cushatta, and Muskogee	a 200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
UTAH.											
Uinta and Ouray Agency.											
Uinta Ute, at Uinta	470	390	.....	48	231	3	112	22	8	60	10
White River Ute, at Uinta	364	224	.....	36	153						
Uncompahgre Ute, at Ouray	846	650	765	40	400	.....	70	40	5	45	10
White River Ute, at Ouray	19										
Under day school teacher at St. George.											
Kaibab	135	155	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	25	50	25	.....
Kaibab, at Cedar City	b 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paiute, at Kanosh, Grass Valley, and Rabbit Valley	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shivwits	138	138	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	50	26	25	.....
WASHINGTON.											
Colville Agency.											
Cœur d'Alène	450	450	.....	120	130	.....	232	100	.....	.....	.....
Columbia (Moses's band)	262	262	.....	8	25	.....	14	75	25	.....	.....
Colville	298	298	.....	45	60	.....	85	85	15	.....	.....
Kalispel	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake	311	311	.....	60	70	.....	75	90	5	5	.....
Lower Spokan	375	375	.....	90	150	.....	100	75	15	10	.....
Nez Percé (Joseph's band)	127	.....	127	10	12	.....	9	25	25	50	.....
Okinagan	575	575	.....	160	200	.....	90	95	5	.....	.....
Sanpoil and Nespelim	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper and Middle Spokan, on Cœur d'Alène Reserve	c 99	99	.....	20	30	.....	42	90	10	.....	.....
Upper and Middle Spokan, on Spokan Reserve	191	191	.....	30	40	.....	60	75	20	5	.....

a Taken from report of last year.
b By mistake reported 39 last year.

sistence 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.	
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.																		
Rosebud Agency.																		
Brulé, Loafer, Northern, Lower Brulé, Two Kettle, and Wazhazhe Sioux:																		
Agency district																		
Big White River district																		
Black Pipe Creek district																		
Butte Creek district	22	27	2,89	23	19,811	10,558	46	2	188	115	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	2
Cut Meat Creek district																		
Little White River district																		
Ponca Creek district																		
Sisseton Agency.																		
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	7	1	1,104	8	10,000	3,000	34	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	15
Yankton Agency.																		
Yankton Sioux	8	.....	852	6	1,124	2,680	11	.....	61	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
TEXAS.																		
Not under an agent.																		
Alabama, Cushatta, and Muskogee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
UTAH.																		
Uinta and Ouray Agency.																		
Uinta Ute, at Uinta	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White River Ute, at Uinta																		
Uncompahgre Ute, at Ouray	1	.....	50	3	.....	90	1	.....	6	21	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White River Ute, at Ouray																		
Under day school teacher at St. George.																		
Kaibab	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Kaibab, at Cedar City																		
Paiute, at Kanosh, Grass Valley, and Rabbit Valley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shivwits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	9	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WASHINGTON.																		
Colville Agency.																		
Cœur d'Alène	.....	.....	250	3	.....	.....	14	.....	10	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
Columbia (Moses's band)	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Colville	.....	.....	175	1	22,904	.....	5	.....	12	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
Kalispel	.....	.....	140	1	.....	.....	6	.....	16	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Lake	1	.....	230	1	.....	400	7	.....	25	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
Lower Spokan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Nez Percé (Joseph's band)	1	.....	180	1	.....	.....	10	.....	38	26	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Okinagan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sanpoil and Nespelim	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper and Middle Spokan, on Cœur d'Alène Reserve	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper and Middle Spokan, on Spokan Reserve	1	.....	65	2	.....	.....	4	.....	19	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....

c Some of this band have gone to other reservations.

REF0074111

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and sub

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 year.	Occupied by Indians.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Government rations.	Cash annuity or lease money.
WASHINGTON—continued.											
Neah Bay Agency.											
Hoh	97										
Makah	360	a 487	a 216	271	300	.....	200	25	75	.....	.....
Ozette	47										
Quileute	229										
Puyallup Agency, under school superintendent.											
Chehalis	161	161	.....	85	125	2	30	100	.....	.....	.....
Georgetown	112										
Humptulip	10	315	.....	78	184	4	147	98	2	.....	.....
Quaitso	56										
Quinaielt	128										
Nisqually	107	107	.....	a 80	107	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Puyallup	556	556	.....	250	400	.....	103	85	75	.....	15
Skokomish, at Jamestown	237	237	.....	140	230	.....	116	25	75	.....	.....
Skokomish, at Port Gamble	91	94	.....	40	80	2	18	90	10	.....	.....
Squaxon	171	171	.....	78	92	.....	56	67	33	.....	.....
Squaxon	116	116	.....	60	80	.....	32	50	50	.....	.....
Tulalip Agency.											
Lummi	322	322	.....	125	176	2	80	70	30	.....	.....
Muckleshoot	145	145	.....	53	91	.....	31	90	5	5	.....
Port Madison	156	156	.....	45	89	1	33	75	50	.....	.....
Swinomish	313	313	.....	75	255	.....	55	88	10	2	.....
Tulalip	483	483	.....	300	400	5	98	75	20	5	.....
Yakima Agency.											
Yakima	2,349	800	1,500	600	800	18	180	90	10	.....	.....
Not under an agent.											
Nooksak	a 200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wenatchi, near Wenatchi River	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WISCONSIN.											
Green Bay Agency.											
Menominee	1,396	1,396	.....	750	800	9	326	80	.....	20	.....
Stockbridge and Munsee	527	527	.....	440	527	1	67	100	.....	.....	.....
Under school superintendent.											
Oneida	2,029	2,029	.....	600	800	11	329	100	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe Agency.											
Chippewa at:											
Bad River	714	714	.....	500	525	16	216	50	.....	35	c 50
Bois Fort, Minn	808	808	.....	130	180	6	158	33	33	34	.....
Fond du Lac	813	813	.....	450	600	2	94	95	5	2	3
Grand Portage	337	337	.....	200	250	.....	65	50	25	25	.....
Lac Courte Crielle	1,154	1,154	.....	530	600	8	253	67	17	16	.....
Lac du Flambeau	796	796	.....	250	450	5	179	74	13	13	.....
Red Cliff	226	226	.....	175	190	3	67	80	20	.....	.....
Rice Lake	a 200										

a Taken from report of last year.

sistence 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.	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6	16	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	3
1	.....	.....	.....	231	.....	1	1	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	72	2	1	14	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	225	2	5,000	885	10	.....	7	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	40	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	60	1	.....	.....	2	1	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	2	.....	600	.....	.....	6	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	300	1	.....	(b)	3	.....	13	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	113	1	.....	(b)	.....	.....	8	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	50	1	.....	(b)	4	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	150	1	.....	(b)	5	.....	11	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	200	1	4,532	.....	3	1	21	18	2	.....	.....	.....	49	2	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	1	.....	3
3	1	450	4	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	12	5	.....	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	830	3	7,000	1,500	4	.....	30	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	30	1	.....	1,800	3	3	11	10	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	9
2	2	718	3	400	3,250	12	.....	80	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
3	.....	450	3	7,661	.....	18	.....	22	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	30	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	20	.....	40
1	.....	525	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	200	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	.....	150	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	62	3	.....	.....	14	.....	29	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	3
1	.....	175	1	900	750	2	.....	11	15	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	12	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	7

b Not reported.

c Sale of timber.

REF0074112

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and sub

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 year.	Occupied by Indians.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Government rations.	Cash annuity or lease money.	
WISCONSIN—continued.												
Not under an agent.												
Potawatomi	a 280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago	a 1,447	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WYOMING.												
Shoshoni Agency.												
Northern Arapaho	801	801	.....	207	284	7	124	13	.....	75	12	
Shoshoni (or Snake)	841	841	.....	208	228	11	102	13	.....	75	12	
Miscellaneous.												
Miami, in Indiana	a 439	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Old Town Indians, in Maine	a 410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Taken from report of last year.

SUMMARY.

Population, exclusive of Indians in Alaska	270,544
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.	
Population	185,790
Indians who wear citizen's dress:	
Wholly	98,872
In part	34,842
Indians who can read	43,587
Indians who can use English enough for ordinary purposes	55,230
Dwelling houses occupied by Indians	25,740
Dwellings built for Indians during the year	1,016
Missionaries (not included under the head of "Teachers"):	
Male	295
Female	135
Church members, Indians (communicants) b	30,698
Church buildings	348
Contributed by State of New York for education	$24,893

b Only partially reported.

sistence 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	.....	60	1	$5,310	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
		12	2	1,438	$1,310		7	.....	28	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SUMMARY—Continued.

Contributed by religious societies and other parties:	
For education b	
For church work and other purposes b	c $97,563
Formal marriages among Indians	$102,058
Divorces granted Indians	1,350
Births b	335
Deaths b	4,106
Indians killed:	3,668
By Indians	
By whites	23
Suicides	10
Whites killed by Indians	18
Indian criminals punished:	1
By court of Indian offenses	
By civil courts	1,027
By other methods	187
Whisky sellers prosecuted	297
	463

c This includes $53,368 not contained in foregoing tables, being amounts contributed to the following schools: Carlisle, Pa., $239; Hampton, Va., * $27,832; Lincoln, Pa., $4,580; Tucson, Ariz., $22; Ukiah, $75; Potter Valley, $50; Greenville, $180; Pinole, $589.

* Taken from report of last year.

REF0074113

Statistics relating to cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.				Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Crops raised during year.					
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.			Wheat.	Oats, barley, and rye.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter made.
			Acres under.	Made during the year.							
ARIZONA.											
Colorado River Agency.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*		*Rods.*		*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Tons.*	*Lbs.*
Mohave on reserve	500	500	110	40		1,500		2,200	10	60	
Mohave and Chemehuevi at Fort Mohave	50		130					125			
Fort Apache Agency.											
White Mountain Apache	1,300	35	1,280	300		100	1,500	1,225	30	363	
Under school superintendent.											
Hopi (Moquis) and Navaho	1,100		1,000	270				17,130			
Navaho Agency.											
Navahoon reserve	*b* 8,000					800		2,500			
Pima Agency.											
Maricopa, Papago, and Pima	1,000		15,000	10,000	127	12,500	180	180	208	150	
Papago, San Xavier Reserve	1,121	81	8,000	2,200	81	5,000	3,000	200	50	620	
Under industrial teacher.											
Havasupai	332	7	325	800		18		1,785	105	35	
Walapai	138		150					1,000	225		
San Carlos Agency.											
Apache and Mohave	2,500	800	6,000	1,440		9,000	13,500	800		160	
CALIFORNIA.											
Under farmer.											
Digger	22	22	33		5	6		50	55	8	
Hupa Valley Agency, under school superintendent.											
Hupa	1,500	72	1,440	350	102	2,100	3,220	500	5,145	450	300
Mission Tule River Agency.											
Mission	1,300		8,000		300	(*d*)				20	
Tule River	100		300			150					

a These are census statistics for the Navahos on the reservation. Statistics of previous years have been estimates covering Indians both on and off the reservation.
b Taken from report of last year.

owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.						Roads.		
Lumber sawed.	Wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor disposed of.		Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days labor by Indians.
		Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.									
M ft.	*Cords.*	*M lbs.*												
	1,300	245	$2,452	$1,325	$275	200	300				370		5	48
	1,000	100	500			100					50			
113	2,000			32,700	500	6,500	600				25	2	3	600
	300	150	1,875		2,000	4,710	1,287		55,441	13,631	715	13	25	100
165	60	311	2,152	3,881	50,000	38,200	6,858		335,711	66,171		12	12	88
	19,000	80	1,300	7,300	33,000	7,200	1,500	50			5,500	10	7	300
	3,000			125		111	302				305		7	550
	30	32	435	120	300	111							30	300
	300	150	2,250	225	3,000	1,273								
317	1,500			13,000	8,000	1,653	589						25	150
	65				155	9					15			
28	500	165	2 440	5,708	1,025	202	110	60			1,200	1	18	282
					2,000	300	200	50					50	50
						165	300	250					15	

c Government teams also used.
d Crops a failure.

REF0074114

Statistics relating to cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous product of Indian labor.

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.				Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Crops raised during year.					
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.			Wheat.	Oats, barley, and rye.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter made.
			Acres under.	Made during the year.							
CALIFORNIA—con.											
Round Valley Agency, under school superintendent.											
Concow, Little Lake, Redwood, Nomelaki, Pit River, Wallaki, and Yuki	Acres. 1,000	Acres. 30	5,521	Rods. 1,330		Bush. 188 a 2,000	Bush. 5,000	Bush. 500	Bush. 5,300	Tons. 1,500	Lbs. 50
Under school superintendent.											
Yuma	50		100	100		100	100	100			
Near Fort Bidwell School.											
Paiute and Pit River					60						
COLORADO.											
Southern Ute Agency.											
Capote, Moache, and Wiminuche Ute	430	150	3,000	1,000	30	3,000	8,500	100	245	570	
FLORIDA.											
Under industrial teacher.(b)											
Seminole											
IDAHO.											
Fort Hall Agency.											
Bannock and Shoshoni	2,050	110	10,250	1,500		7,000	5,000	300	1,225	3,500	300
Lemhi Agency.											
Bannock, Sheepeater, and Shoshoni	850	200	1,451	300		550	2,900		4,250	615	
Nez Percé Agency.											
Nez Percé	12,250	1,500	115,000	6,400	255	32,750	12,500	50	5,100	7,382	
INDIAN TERRITORY.											
Quapaw Agency.											
Eastern Shawnee	440	230	1,240	400	12	4,800	640	5,200	408	15	450
Miami	620		2,500		9	2,240	1,300	10,800	e 347	f 175	350
Modoc	120		480		18		200	2,850	102	100	220
Ottawa	200	25	h 1,800	240	18	840	600	5,200	630	210	3,300
Peoria	660		h 2,758	840	24	1,550	800	g 8,500	k 883	330	1,650
Quapaw	f 530		h 2,000	240	f 93	960	600	6,500	400	330	540
Seneca	850	12	h 3,300	640	52	6,170	1,250	10,600	1,351	215	1,455
Wyandot	865		h 2,450	400	38	7,350	2,100	9,650	600	285	1,240

a Most of the wheat destroyed by rust.
b Taken from report of last year.
c Also 15,000 feet marketed.
d Overestimated in 1890.
e Also 400 bushels flax.
f Lands are leased, instead of being farmed by Indians.

by Indians, and miscellaneous product 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.									
CALIFORNIA—con.															
Round Valley Agency, under school superintendent.															
Concow, Little Lake, Redwood, Nomelaki, Pit River, Wallaki, and Yuki	M ft. 500	Cords. 1,500	Miles. 100	$1,000	$3,000	$6,000	450	1,800	300			1,000	1	4	200
Under school superintendent.															
Yuma		500			555	1,000	121					184			
Near Fort Bidwell School.															
Paiute and Pit River		250			955		400								
COLORADO.															
Southern Ute Agency.															
Capote, Moache, and Wiminuche Ute		75			225		2,000	85		2,000	1,000	100			
FLORIDA.															
Under industrial teacher.(b)							8	45	90						
Seminole															
IDAHO.															
Fort Hall Agency.															
Bannock and Shoshoni		600			8,100	25,000	7,500	2,450	25			450		5	65
Lemhi Agency.															
Bannock, Sheepeater, and Shoshoni	(c)	145	42	416	1,181	850	2,140	1				127	5	3	41
Nez Percé Agency.															
Nez Percé	300		600	530	250		6,920 d	3,500	350			3,000			200
INDIAN TERRITORY.															
Quapaw Agency.															
Eastern Shawnee	4	100			45	3,146	60	24	172		2	865			6
Miami	16	65				f 372	150	210	g 234			1,613			6
Modoc		90	36	36		530	55	15	30			450			
Ottawa	75	240			150	1,650	93	84	116			1,705			12
Peoria		220				9,650	176	240	285		2	2,367			12
Quapaw		530			300	1,895	200	210	488			2,462		1	16
Seneca	100	850				6,050	258	132	645	14	12	3,275			10
Wyandot		600			275	5,200	243	195	705	51	14	3,150			

g Reported erroneously last year.
h Lands occupied by white renters included in report for 1889.
i Also 12,000 feet marketed.
j Also 75 tons of broom corn.
k Also 700 bushels flax.
l Also 150,000 feet marketed.

REF0074115

Statistics relating to cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock owned

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands: Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Lands: Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence: Acres under.	Fence: Made during the year.	Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Crops raised during year: Wheat.	Crops raised during year: Oats, barley, and rye.	Crops raised during year: Corn.	Crops raised during year: Vegetables.	Crops raised during year: Hay.	Crops raised during year: Butter made.
IOWA.											
Sauk and Fox Agency.											
Sauk and Fox of Mississippi	Acres. 80	Acres.	3,000	Rods. 500	.....	Bush. 125	Bush. 1,350	Bush. 16,000	Bush. 950	Tons. 150	Lbs. .....
KANSAS.											
Potawatomi and Great Nemaha Agency.											
Iowa	60	.....	11,000	125	42	6,000	1,800	10,000	2,000	300	700
Kickapoo	125	35	17,415	300	90	.....	.....	16,000	2,000	350	250
Munsee (or Christian) Chippewa	60	11	3,800	.....	15	400	775	2,000	730	150	1,800
Potawatomi Prairie band	1,200	90	6,800	400	130	.....	1,200	75,000	1,325	30,000	2,300
Sauk and Fox of Missouri	300	.....	8,000	.....	28	2,000	2,000	10,000	1,150	300	270
MICHIGAN.											
Mackinac Agency, under physician. (a)											
L'Anse and Vieux Desert Chippewa	500	100	500	.....	100	250	1,750	3,000	2,100	350	.....
MINNESOTA.											
Under special disbursing agent.											
Mdewakanton Sioux at Birch Cooley	500	.....	.....	.....	80	3,000	2,100	2,400	6,825	300	.....
Leech Lake Agency.											
Cass and Winnibigoshish, and Leech Lake Pillager Chippewa, and White Oak Point Mississippi Chippewa	400	100	400	300	140	.....	.....	500	3,800	450	.....
Chippewa at Red Lake	275	10	2,000	1,200	.....	.....	.....	(c)	3,800	14,000	1,200	.....
White Earth Agency.											
Chippewa	6,000	300	45,000	5,000	500	45,000	6,200	6,000	4,000	15,000	2,500
MONTANA.											
Blackfeet Agency.											
Piegan	e 500	75	50,000	1,000	1	100	700	.....	3,700	6,000	1,000
Crow Agency.											
Crow	4,000	175	25,000	5,000	119	25,000	20,000	500	3,700	2,000	.....

a Taken from report of last year.
b Also 150 bushels flax
c Also 4,000 pounds wild rice and 30,000 pounds maple sugar.

by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Miscellaneous products of Indian labor: 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.	Stock owned by Indians: Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Roads: Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days labor by Indians.
IOWA.															
Sauk and Fox Agency.															
Sauk and Fox of Mississippi	M ft. 60	Cords. 60	.....	.....	.....	$1,500	350	11	100	.....	.....	800	1	3	60
KANSAS.															
Potawatomi and Great Nemaha Agency.															
Iowa	.....	225	.....	.....	.....	5,000	250	110	500	.....	1	1,000	5	10	90
Kickapoo	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	3,500	300	55	325	.....	.....	1,500	.....	10	70
Munsee (or Christian) Chippewa	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	2,500	70	140	245	.....	.....	2,000	.....	5	12
Potawatomi Prairie band	.....	225	.....	.....	80	30,000	2,400	15,000	2,500	25	50	5,000	2	15	90
Sauk and Fox of Missouri	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	4,000	65	350	400	.....	7	800	1	4	16
MICHIGAN.															
Mackinac Agency, under physician. (a)															
L'Anse and Vieux Desert Chippewa	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	900	40	300	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....
MINNESOTA.															
Under special disbursing agent.															
Mdewakanton Sioux at Birch Cooley	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	700	60	2	6	.....	.....	600	.....	4	65
Leech Lake Agency.															
Cass and Winnibigoshish, and Leech Lake Pillager Chippewa, and White Oak Point Mississippi Chippewa	80	60	.....	.....	1,400	6,000	332	10	60	.....	.....	1,300	10	25	100
Chippewa at Red Lake	.....	1,500	400	2,000	600	6,500	200	80	300	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	6
White Earth Agency.															
Chippewa	.....	.....	450	3,000	4,045	20,000	1,100	1,953	515	225	4	1,235	6	25	100
MONTANA.															
Blackfeet Agency.															
Piegan	.....	.....	451	572	27,936	.....	22,000	10,000	50	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....
Crow Agency.															
Crow	.....	100	.....	.....	28,107	113,157	25,150	5,300	.....	.....	.....	500	10	7	300

d Also 3,500 bushels flax.
e Smaller acreage cultivated than last year because seed was not furnished.

REF0074116

Statistics relating to cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock owned

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.				Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Crops raised during year.					Butter made.
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.			Wheat.	Oats, barley, and rye.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	
			Acres under.	Made during the year.							
MONTANA—cont'd.											
Flathead Agency.											
Flathead, Pend d'Oreille, Kutenai, Lower Kallspel, Spokan	*Acres.* 12,000	*Acres.* 1,000	30,000	*Rods.* 5,000		*Bush.* 11,061	*Bush.* 34,380	*Bush.*	*Bush.* 15,000	*Tons.* 10,000	*Lbs.* 4,000
Fort Belknap Agency.											
Assiniboin and Groseventre	450	12	12,500	1,500		100	2,000	400	4,685	*a* 550	800
Fort Peck Agency.											
Assiniboin and Yanktonai Sioux	1,750	25	10,000		5				(*b*)	5,000	
Tongue River Agency.											
Northern Cheyenne	350		3,000			(*c*)				900	
NEBRASKA.											
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.											
Omaha	13,000	500	*d* 4,000	1,000	280	15,000	4,000	80,000	4,250	2,500	1,300
Winnebago	5,000	100	6,000	800	175	8,000	500	30,000	6,000	800	500
Santee Agency.											
Ponca in Dakota	828		1,000	6,000	41	3,500	1,155	13,000	1,135	800	400
Santee Sioux of Flandreau	1,710		600	900	50	7,500	14,000	14,500	2,500	900	
Santee Sioux	1,439	53	4,053	185	282	4,000	*c* 300	20,000	1,439	4,000	500
NEVADA.											
Nevada Agency, under school superintendent.											
Paiute at Pyramid Lake	185	13	1,010	30		150	200	75	210	500	
Under Carson school superintendent.											
Paiute at Walker River	1,100	50	1,700	50		400	200	20	30	450	
Western Shoshoni Agency, under school superintendent.											
Paiute and Shoshoni	100	15	6,000	4,000		700	*c* 700		*c* 350	400	300
NEW MEXICO.											
Mescalero Agency, under school superintendent.											
Mescalero Apache	1,000		3,500	900	99	83	1,563	357	916	10	

a Crops almost a failure. *b* Crops ruined by drought and hail. *c* Crops a failure owing to drought.

by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.						Rods.		
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. 300	*Cords* 1,000	*Mlbs.* 70	$700	$1,500	$5,000	16,000	12,000	1,500		10	7,000	2	25	250
177	140	595	911	22,806	1,000	4,500	4,300	180			2,000			
		1,542	2,105		900	2,714	3,900				600	5	15	100
	50	386	2,000	3,348		4,562					58			
	100	71	111	427	175	1,425	700	1,500			5,000		6	150
150	250	91	281	275	6,650	870	170	500			6,000		5	50
	350					216	150	210			1,650			40
						275	5	35		12	2,100			
	500					917	106	148			1,550			
	300	288	882	1,003	2,500	592	80				50		5	40
	50			300	1,000	1,700	50	2			250		1	15
	400	150	2,816	3,257		2,000	158				150		3	12
f 50	200	200	412	886	4,800	1,080			5,000	1,000	50		20	80

d Last year's figures included lands leased to white men. *e* Reported in pounds last year. *f* Also 50,000 feet marketed.

REF0074117

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.							
NEW MEXICO—con.											
Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency.											
	Acres.	*Acres.*		*Rods.*		*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Tons.*	*Lbs.*
Jicarilla Apache	600	35	10,000	3,000	291	300	325	75	455	600	.....
Pueblo	18,370	230	5,000	.....	.....	69,184	60	97,014	5,140	1,323	.....
NEW YORK.											
New York Agency.											
Allegany Reserve: Onondaga and Seneca	5,625	15	6,550	500	.....	300	6,250	6,300	6,515	2,000	1,600
Cattaraugus Reserve: Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca	5,800	140	6,900	180	.....	2,300	9,300	4,500	5,400	18,000	3,200
Oneida Reserve: Oneida	365	.....	365	.....	15	.....	75	225	900	60	.....
Onondaga Reserve: Oneida and Onondaga	3,000	.....	5,500	250	75	1,150	4,000	5,200	9,950	475	3,200
St. Regis Reserve: St. Regis	5,300	75	5,300	250	.....	775	8,675	4,750	2,475	550	8,000
Tonawanda Reserve: Allegany and Cattaraugus Seneca, Cayuga, Oneida, Tonawanda Seneca	3,000	.....	4,000	100	.....	3,650	4,275	2,400	3,725	325	1,400
Tuscarora Reserve: Onondaga, Tuscarora	5,000	.....	5,000	.....	.....	2,900	2,550	2,600	3,600	1,500	8,750
NORTH CAROLINA.											
Under school superintendent.											
Eastern Cherokee	3,353	302	6,514	8,571	319	*c* 912	677	20,232	8,857	(*f*)	1,801
NORTH DAKOTA.											
Devils Lake Ag'cy. (g)											
Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead Sioux	5,835	200	730	.....	222	14,574	11,418	(*h*)	.....	4,505	935
Turtle Mountain Chippewa	8,350	271	3,495	9,000	.....	8,830	10,585	(*i*)	4,000	4,000	.....
Fort Berthold Agency. (k)											
Arikara	1,000	.....	600	90,000	120	(*k*)	40	500	400	3,800	40
Grosventre	425	.....	425	68,000	125	*k* 100	.....	600	400	5,000	50
Mandan	265	.....	325	52,000	80	*k* 50	.....	400	300	4,000	20

a 50,000 feet marketed.
b Not reported.
c Epidemic of hog cholera.
d 30,000 feet marketed.
e Crops injured by frost and dry weather.

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.*	*Mlbs.*												
.....	.....	.....	.....	$130	$7,000	1,000	60	.....	3,000	600	60	4	25	.....
(*e*)	3,500	(*b*)	.....	812	50,000	11,411	4,870	*c* 562	73,483	6,700	2,487	.....	.....	.....
(*d*)	2,400	.....	.....	.....	5,000	265	630	525	10	.....	4,200	2	10	.....
.....	475	.....	.....	.....	5,300	517	1,325	615	.....	.....	8,350	2	15	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,800	11	.....	26	.....	.....	950	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,800	.....	.....	.....	8,800	112	410	310	.....	.....	1,025	.....	52	.....
.....	3,800	.....	.....	.....	15,000	365	650	400	.....	.....	17,100	.....	15	.....
.....	475	.....	.....	.....	7,950	138	325	750	.....	.....	2,100	.....	15	.....
8	1,900	.....	.....	.....	16,500	300	310	230	.....	.....	3,200	.....	25	.....
.....	430	49	$134	1,749	1,984	128	672	1,040	360	10	6,346	11	371	376
.....	2,000	.....	.....	945	5,700	890	134	52	.....	.....	2,079	.....	.....	.....
.....	6,000	20	20	.....	30,000	1,451	657	302	58	.....	5,100	.....	.....	.....
2	20	110	543	5,115	533	901	1,102	8	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
2	150	200	1,451	8,805	1,195	500	1,405	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....
1	120	40	200	4,823	501	689	1,212	.....	.....	.....	230	.....	15	5

f 47 tons of blade fodder.
g Crops a failure.
h Also 11,531 bushels flax.
i Also 4,500 bushels flax.
k Crops a failure owing to drought.

REF0074118

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.							
NORTH DAKOTA—continued.											
Standing Rock Agency. (a)											
Sioux (Yankonai, Hunkpapa, and Blackfoot bands)	*Acres.* 3,306	*Acres.* 228	6,000	*Rods.* 1,316	.....	*Bush.*	*Bush.* 3,491	*Bush.* 19,971	*Bush.* 10,016	*Tons.* 21,799	*Lbs.* 98
OKLAHOMA.											
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.											
Cheyenne and Arapaho	*b* 5,230	27,632	*b* 49,310	14,998	*b* 350	3,000	4,080	*c* 62,716	*d* 2,881	*b* 1,589	.....
Kiowa, etc.											
Apache, Caddo, Comanche, Kiowa, Wichita, and affiliated tribes	*e* 8,085	1,113	*e* 53,267	21,927	.....	25,000	11,145	243,000	4,571	3,228	50
Under special agent.											
Big Jim's band, Absentee Shawnee	260	100	1,000	2,000	30	.....	.....	3,000	385	80	.....
Mexican Kickapoo	500	150	8,000	9,000	40	400	.....	7,000	725	300	.....
Osage Agency.											
Kaw	975	.....	*e* 2,400	.....	.....	90	.....	57,890	486	300	250
Osage	20,000	2,500	20,000	.....	.....	100,000	10,000	500,000	11,010	20,000	2,000
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.											
Oto and Missouri	2,300	500	7,500	2,500	58	10,000	1,300	26,000	1,350	1,000	.....
Pawnee	1,415	161	10,929	1,040	91	.....	300	35,800	1,752	824	350
Ponca	1,230	50	5,600	850	94	2,960	.....	9,800	408	420	.....
Tonkawa	70	.....	300	.....	9	.....	.....	1,750	85	90	.....
Sauk and Fox Agency.											
Absentee Shawnee, Citizen Potawatomi, Iowa, Sauk and Fox of Mississippi	*h* 3,000	*h* 500	*h* 10,000	.....	*h* 300	*h* 500	*h* 1,000	*h* 14,000	*h* 1,100	*h* 2,500	.....

a Crops a failure owing to drought.
b Overestimated last year.
c Nearly half of this is Kaffir corn.
d Also 150 tons of cane.

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*	*Miles.*												
.....	2,375	2,332	$13,622	$53,374	$7,000	10,082	12,213	220	370	.....	4,437	.....	13	822
13	588	1,713	4,305	1,594	5,979	2,902	260	*b* 106	7	.....	*b* 730	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,340	389	1,165	6,040	10,000	23,236	18,360	1,843	.....	65	1,842	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....	4,000	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
.....	500	.....	.....	.....	6,000	480	.....	40	.....	.....	500	5	3	135
.....	100	34	68	350	5,800	366	*f* 156	*f* 228	.....	.....	648	.....	20	55
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,000	7,000	20,000	15,000	38	21	20,000	.....	.....	.....
.....	32	35	70	112	.....	454	75	300	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
g 132	550	74	297	1,359	3,527	1,070	82	00	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....
.....	300	64	68	270	500	385	.....	.....	.....	3	340	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	40	.....	.....	230	.....	.....	.....
.....	175	50	100	000	1,000	*h* 1,115	*h* 1,000	*h* 2,000	*h* 100	.....	*h* 5,000	.....	.....	.....

e Last year's figures included leased lands.
f Indians have made large sales of cattle and hogs.
g 9,000 feet marketed.
h Taken from report of last year.
i Also 60,000 feet marketed.

REF0074119

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.							
OREGON.											
Grande Ronde Agency, under school superintendent.											
Clackamas, Cow Creek, Lakmiut, Marys River, Rogue River, Santiam, Umpqua, Wapeto, Yaquina Bill	*Acres.* 1,000	*Acres.*	2,000	*Rods.* 200	92	*Bush.* 1,000	*Bush.* a 21,000	*Bush.*	*Bush.* 900	*Tons.* 300	*Lbs.* .....
Klamath Agency.											
Klamath, Modoc, Paiute, and Pit River	300	.....	32,500	10,200	90	200	945	.....	700	10,000	1,200
Siletz Agency.											
Chetco, Joshua, Klamath, Mikonotuni, Rogue River, Shasta Costa, Sixes, and Yuchi	600	.....	2,400	900	113	.....	a 2,800	.....	4,000	400	1,400
Umatilla Agency.											
Cayuse, Umatilla, Walla Walla	6,800	300	6,800	600	152	46,000	2,000	300	11,400	12,000	1,500
Warm Springs Agency, under school superintendent.											
Paiute, Tenino, Warm Spring, and Wasco	6,465	.....	10,000	.....	172	5,000	2,800	400	2,800	3,022	.....
SOUTH DAKOTA.											
Cheyenne River Agency.											
Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arc, and Two Kettle Sioux	1,000	75	5,500	500	10	.....	.....	1,000	1,425	6,000	500
Crow Creek Agency.											
Lower Yanktonai Sioux	900	600	3,000	3,840	350	4,000	500	.....	.....	1,500	.....
Lower Brulé Agency.											
Lower Brulé Sioux	500	450	2,200	.....	170	.....	.....	3,000	1,140	2,000	.....

a Unfavorable season.

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.	Amount.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams. Earned by freighting.	Value of products of Indian labor disposed of. To Government.	Otherwise.	Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days labor by Indians.
OREGON.															
Grande Ronde Agency, under school superintendent.															
Clackamas, Cow Creek, Lakmiut, Marys River, Rogue River, Santiam, Umpqua, Wapeto, Yaquina Bill	*M ft.*	*Cords* 500	*Mlls.*	.....	$2,600	$1,700	200	600	300	65	.....	1,000	.....	8	152
Klamath Agency.															
Klamath, Modoc, Paiute, and Pit River	300	900	100	$2,400	1,900	$2,500	3,825	4,000	250	.....	.....	600	6	15	765
Siletz Agency.															
Chetco, Joshua, Klamath, Mikonotuni, Rogue River, Shasta Costa, Sixes, and Yuchi	b 100	600	112	600	1,000	4,800	252	312	200	111	.....	180	.....	20	270
Umatilla Agency.															
Cayuse, Umatilla, Walla Walla	.....	1,500	300	500	1,100	$2,000	4,500	2,500	2,500	.....	.....	5,000	7	11	15
Warm Springs Agency, under school superintendent.															
Paiute, Tenino, Warm Spring, and Wasco	50	850	212	2,500	6,480	3,000	5,700	1,000	250	1,500	.....	800	.....	.....	.....
SOUTH DAKOTA.															
Cheyenne River Agency.															
Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arc, and Two Kettle Sioux	.....	1,000	1,000	4,000	$9,672	$6,200	10,207	20,387	300	90	12	1,000	10	30	190
Crow Creek Agency.															
Lower Yanktonai Sioux	.....	162	212	550	3,950	1,000	2,520	670	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....
Lower Brulé Agency.															
Lower Brulé Sioux	.....	75	180	557	3,043	.....	1,418	1,510	9	5	.....	111	.....	.....	.....

b 10,000 feet marketed.

REF0074120

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.							
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.											
Pine Ridge Agency.											
Oglala Sioux:											
Medicine Root district	Acres. 225	Acres.	7,500	Rods. 3,000		Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons. 300	Lbs.
Pass Creek district	405	12	38,000	2,000				300	780	8,000	100
Porcupine and Wounded Knee district	650		22,000	6,500				350	658	1,700	
White Clay district	25		30,500	2,048						1,000	
Wakpamini district: Cheyenne and Oglala Sioux	130	40	14,000	5,000				1,000	815	1,800	170
Rosebud Agency.											
Brulé, Lower, Northern Lower Brulé, Two Kettle, and Wazhazhe Sioux	1,095	190	13,100	1,500	830	1,200	700	6,845	2,250	16,200	812
Sisseton Agency.											
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	4,000	150	12,000		165	36,521 a	13,815	2,163	7,240	1,900	400
Yankton Agency.											
Yankton Sioux	11,000	225	36,000		500	8,000	4,000	70,000	4,170	9,000	
UTAH.											
Uinta and Ouray Agency.											
Uinta Ute at Uinta, White River Ute at Uinta	3,505	500	12,000			1,200	15,000		480	3,000	2,000
Uncompahgre Ute at Ouray, White River Ute at Ouray	500	51	2,800		50	500	3,000	150	500	475	
Under day school teacher at St. George.											
Kaibab	15		15			20	10	5	300	10	
Shivwits	100		100			50	10	10	1,800	30	
WASHINGTON.											
Colville Agency.											
Cœur d'Alêne	20,000	1,000	101,000	3,000		117,000	12,500	100	1,200	600	
Columbia (Moses's land)	1,800	30	5,500	900		1,000	1,000		1,475	500	
Colville	3,800	300	1,800	600	11	8,000	7,000		1,150	1,500	

a Also 7,000 bushels flax

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.	Miles cutters.	Repaired (miles).	Days labor by Indians.
		Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.									
M ft.	Cords.	Mlls.												
	140			$11,500	$11,120	3,225	8,910				300		140	274
	700			36,888		5,085	12,400	90			965	7	47	356
	145				11,000	6,365	11,000	27			1,150		13	630
	1,500				500	2,800	2,515				500	10	42	618
	20				18,262	2,765	4,102	4	2		85	4	15	130
62	1,000	2,441	$10,000	37,000	36,000	9,830	22,000	150	4	11	1,000	8	6	110
	50	98	98	225	10,000	1,125	150	200	90		4,125		50	170
	170	225	302	800	1,500	2,000	1,300	300	5		10,000	10	25	300
2,020	250	111	2,200	5,200	4,000	10,000	2,500	14	32	50	600			
	170	70	1,118	1,500		1,130	525	5	2,500	40	300			
	45	7	300	110	200	20						10		
		14				75								
130	600	27	68	515	28,000	2,500	1,400	1,000			2,300			
27	100	15	120		1,000	1,000	200				900			
					9,100	1,200	450	90			1,525			

b Also 320,000 feet marketed.

REF0074121

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.	Fence.			Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Wheat.	Oats, barley, and rye.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter made.
		Broken during the year by Indians.	Acres under.	Made during the year.							
WASHINGTON—cont.											
Colville Agency—Continued.	Acres.	Acres.		Rods.		Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	Lbs.
Lake	5,500	600	4,000	1,000	75	8,100	37,000		2,840	1,000	
Lower Spokan	2,384	180	4,280	500		2,400	4,300		1,870	700	
Nez Percé (Joseph's band)	575		1,400		110	600	29,000	20	7,680	300	
Okinagan	5,800	800	7,300	1,000							
Upper and Middle Spokan, on Coeur d'Alène Reserve	650		1,000			30,000	2,500		250	165	
Upper and Middle Spokan, on Spokan Reserve	700	20	700	100		945	1,400		2,730		
Neah Bay.											
Hoh, Makah, Ozette, and Quileute	50		224						50	50	100
Puyallup Agency, under school superintendent.											
Chehalis	500	12	1,312	195	30	1,585	2,833		1,160	230	
Georgetown, Humptulip, Quaitso, and Quinaielt	175	13	185	250	30	15	556		2,210	80	200
Nisqually	230		1,340		30	250	500		4,000		
Puyallup	1,578		2,850		155		4,070		20,300	1,200	3,000
Skallam, at Jamestown	116	73	150			1,280			1,325	66	
Skallam, at Port Gamble	4	2	3		30		540		3,000	337	2,050
Skokomish	361		1,563	350	20		160		1,008		
Squaxon	50										
Tulalip Agency.											
Lummi	1,000	40	1,700	100	60	450	b 500		5,100	400	900
Muckleshoot	92	5	773	200		75	2,930		2,075	100	120
Port Madison	40	20	220	75	21		16,000		850	20	
Swinomish	500	25	600	150	47		300		305	175	
Tulalip	352	100	400	175	67				2,500	900	300
Yakima Agency.											
Yakima	18,000	1,000	32,000	1,200	450	100,000	38,000	2,000	12,750	25,000	
WISCONSIN.											
Green Bay Agency.											
Menominee	2,875	90	4,050	1,220		1,500	16,000	5,580	11,015	1,250	1,400
Stockbridge and Munsee	512	12	562	125	28	680	3,000	6,000	2,888	150	500
Under school superintendent.											
Oneida	4,000	150	7,000	800	305	10,000	65,600	11,000	27,000	400	30,600

a Taken from report of last year.

b Also 500 bushels 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 (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days labor by Indians.
			Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.									
	M ft.	Cords	M lbs.		$8,000		1,600	740				200			
		130	50	$300	50	$500	1,200	350				1,000			
	10	100	20	162	333	12,000	2,700	1,000	150			1,000			
	12					1,400	250	75				225			
		100				340	210	100	10			450			
								75	282			300	4	5	80
		50													
		32	25	16			100	21	7	90		1,200		4	40
		1,244	171	824	50	17,500	51	26	18			335	1	3	75
							100	90	11	121		900			
		500				10,000	300	275	150	125		1,500		25	180
						700	21	2	47			275			24
										10		250			
		721			50	3,415	150	3	70	171		800		5	47
							35	45				300			
						5,000	200	310	80	1,100		2,500		1	20
		100	6	9		1,450	118	98	90	33		485		14	61
						3,000	24	95	37			300	1	2	20
		250				6,000	100	195		300		600		10	200
	(c)	1,500	28	33	60	6,000	252	350	300	700		1,500	6	9	122
		1,000	125	500	4,500	15,000	7,000	5,000	300	2,000		700	20	75	800
	d 300	870	93	93	2,912	9,937	682	161	322			4,097	3	12	456
		50			63		70	75	80	1		1,200		1	7
	c 200	8,000			540		532	403	300	70		4,000	1	5	150

c Also 200,000 feet marketed.

d 15,000,000 feet marketed.

e 800,000 feet marketed.

REF0074122

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—cont'd.											
La Pointe Agency.											
Chippowa at—	*Acres.*	*Acres.*		*Rods.*		*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Tons.*	*Lbs.*
Bad River	700	50	7,000	100	140	.....	1,000	200	4,200	150	100
Bois Fort, Minn.	350	10	200	.....	35	.....	.....	100	1,050	250	.....
Fond du Lac	530	2	500	200	53	.....	.....	500	2,700	200	500
Grand Portage	50	.....	60	70	5	.....	.....	.....	1,825	12	*b*180
Lac Courte Oreille	900	20	3,000	300	200	.....	1,700	900	2,900	750	400
Lac du Flambeau	317	45	950	210	100	.....	.....	500	2,500	150	325
Red Cliff	420	30	2,300	1,200	63	.....	2,000	300	6,010	250	1,500
WYOMING.											
Shoshoni Agency.											
Northern Arapaho	1,500	.....	8,000	.....	242	9,000	2,000	.....	.....	400	.....
Shoshoni (or Snake)	700	500	3,000	900	137	9,000	1,000	.....	300	500	.....

a 28,143,000 feet marketed. *b* Statistics for 1890 included Indians who live far from reserve.

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*	*Mlbs.*												
(*a*)	500	.....	.....	$50	1,000	250	200	100	.....	.....	300	3	7	2,604
.....	300	.....	.....	.....	4,000	230	50	50	.....	.....	1,800	.....	.....	.....
.....	525	.....	.....	.....	12,000	235	50	50	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....
.....	135	.....	.....	50	1,500	235	50	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,500	.....	.....	150	4,500	300	150	300	.....	.....	600	5	30	450
(*c*)	525	.....	.....	825	2,350	135	30	10	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....
(*d*)	2,000	60	31,100	30	600	42	40	.....	.....	.....	1,600	5	3	110
.....	500	150	2,295	.....	2,295	5,030	200	.....	.....	.....	250	21	11	1,200
50	1,000	250	3,750	10,200	700	7,050	800	.....	.....	.....	.....			

c 11,446,000 feet marketed. *d* 8,630,000 feet marketed.

SUMMARY.

Cultivated during the year by Indians	acres	343,351
Broken during the year by Indians	do	47,044
Land under fence	do	1,152,911
Fence built during the year	rods	406,644
Families actually living upon and cultivating lands in severalty		10,835
Crops raised during the year by Indians:		
Wheat	bushels	935,731
Oats and barley	do	722,925
Corn	do	1,655,501
Vegetables	do	399,067
Flax	do	28,579
Hay	tons	330,749
Miscellaneous products of Indian labor:		
Butter made	pounds	106,829
Lumber sawed	feet	4,333,000
Timber marketed	do	64,845,000
Wood cut	cords	100,807
Stock owned by Indians:		
Horses, mules, and burros		353,387
Cattle		257,610
Swine		47,800
Sheep		*486,231
Goats		*89,479
Domestic fowls		231,903
Freight transported by Indians with their own teams	pounds	18,702,000
Amount earned by such freighting		$90,237
Value of products of Indian labor sold by Indians:		
To Government		$436,513
Otherwise		$972,352
Roads made by Indians	miles	229
Roads repaired by Indians	do	1,561¼
Days of labor expended by Indians on roads		16,564

* Previous statistics have roughly estimated flocks owned by Navahoes off reserve. Statistics for this year give census enumeration of flocks on reserve only.

REF0074123

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of March 8, 1892, and March 1, 1899.

EMPLOYED IN WASHINGTON JUNE 30, 1900.

[Under act of February 24, 1899.]

Name.	Position.	Salary.
Wm. A. Jones	Commissioner	$4,000
A. C. Tonner	Assistant commissioner	3,000
Samuel E. Slater	Financial clerk	2,000
Chas. P. Larrabee	Chief of division	1,800
Wm. B. Shaw, jr	Clerk, class 4	1,800
Josiah H. Dorteh	do	1,800
Lewis Y. Ellis	do	1,800
Jos. B. Cox	Prin. bookkeeper	1,800
Jas. F. Allen	Clerk, class 4	1,800
Orlando M. McPherson	do	1,600
Gustav Frielus	Draftsman	1,600
Jno. A. Beckwith	Clerk, class 3	1,400
Mrs. Grace D. Andrews	do	1,400
Thos. B. Ball	do	1,400
Harmon M. Brush	do	1,400
Wm. C. Van Hoy	do	1,400
Chas. F. Calhoun	do	1,400
Hamilton Dimick	do	1,400
John R. Wiso	do	1,400
Milton I. Brittain	do	1,400
Winfield S. Olive	do	1,400
Jas. H. Bradford	do	1,400
John H. Hinton	do	1,400
Walter W. McConihe	do	1,400
Walter M. Wooster	do	1,400
Miss M. S. Cook	Stenographer	1,400
Rufus F. Putnam	do	1,400
Chas. E. Postley	Clerk, class 2	1,400
Alvin Barbour	do	1,400
Miss Susan A. Sunmy	do	1,400
Miss Mary L. Robinson	do	1,400
Jos. K. Bridge	do	1,400
Edward B. Fox	do	1,400
Mrs. Mary E. Cromwell	do	1,400
Martin L. Bundy	do	1,400
Mrs. Julia A. Henderson	do	1,400
Frank Govern	do	1,200
Frank La Flesche	Clerk, class 1	1,200
Miss Harriette T. Galvin	do	1,200
Chas. W. Hastings	do	1,200
Miss Adele V. Smith	do	1,200
Mrs. Mary L. McDaniel	do	1,200
Mrs. Carrie A. Havill	do	1,200
Henry B. Mattox	do	1,200
Miss Nannie Lowry	do	1,200
Miss Virginia Coolidge	do	1,200
Mrs. Maria J. Bishop	do	1,200
Miss L. McLain	do	1,200
Miss Mary Gennet	do	1,200
Morton L. Venable	do	1,200
Mrs. Jennie Brown	do	1,200
Mrs. F. L. Goodale	do	1,200
Wm. A. Marschalk, jr	do	1,200
Miss Emma J. Campbell	do	1,200
Jas. E. Rohrer	do	1,200
Simon F. Fiester	do	1,200
Hugh Pitzer	do	1,200
Chas. H. Schooley	do	1,200
Mrs. Kate F. Whitehead	do	1,200
Mrs. Laura B. Holderby	do	1,200
Harry W. Shipe	do	1,200
Chas. E. Behle	do	1,200
Wm. A. Sullivan	Clerk	1,000
Bernard Drew	do	1,000
Miss Fannie Cadel	do	1,000
Mrs. Clara G. Hindmarsh	do	1,000
Miss Rachel C. Brown	do	1,000
Miss Mary Desha	do	1,000
Miss Grace D. Lester	do	1,000
Miss Elizabeth L. Gaither	do	1,000
Thos. B. Wilson	do	1,000
Miss Susan P. Keech	do	1,000
Chas. F. Hauke	do	1,000

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
Miss Bessie H. Cummins	Clerk	$1,000
Miss Mary Hulger	do	1,000
Miss Mary V. Kane	do	1,000
Wm. R. Houtz	Stenographer to Superintendent Indian Schools	1,000
Daniel S. Masterson	Copyist	900
Clyde L. Pittman	do	900
Geo. R. Wimberly	do	900
Homer Smith	do	900
Walter B. Fry	do	900
Julius H. Lewis	do	900
David S. Morse	do	900
Miss May Satterly	do	900
Miss Eunice R. Warner	do	900
Mrs. Kate F. Butler	do	900
Trezevant Williams	do	900
Robert P. Capps	do	900
W. Sidney Easter	do	900
Mrs. Lillie McCoy	do	900
Richard O. Lewis	do	900
Chas. G. Porterfield	do	900
Augusto Adalro	do	900
Willis J. Smith	Messenger	840
Mrs. Kate S. Hooper	do	840
Eugene Daly	Assistant messenger	720
Asbury Neal	do	720
John S. Miller	Laborer	600
Robert C. Gulley	Messenger boy	360
Mrs. Elizabeth Carter	Charwoman	240
Miss Savilla Dorsey	do	240

[Employed under act of March 1, 1899.]

Allotments:		
Robert F. Thompson	Clerk, class 4	$1,800
James S. Dougall	Clerk, class 2	1,400
Jos. L. Dodge	do	1,400
Miss Margaret R. Hodgkins	do	1,400
Geo. A. Ward	do	1,400
Wm. H. Gibbs	Clerk, class 1	1,200
Wm. Musser	do	1,200
Anna Gilbert	Clerk	840
Depredations:		
Thos. K. Rinard	Clerk, class 1	1,200
Jos. J. Printup	do	1,200
Samuel D. Caldwell	do	1,200
Ray D. Lillie	Clerk	1,000
Support of schools:		
Albert O. Von Herbulis	Architect	1,500
Jas. F. Denson	Draftsman	1,600
Geo. H. Benjamin	Clerk to Superintendent Indian schools	1,000
Henry M. Smith	Laborer	840

REF0074124

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES.		
Blackfeet, Mont.[1]		
WHITES.		
James H. Monteath	Agent	$1,800
O. G. Van Senden	Clerk	1,200
George S. Martin	Physician	1,200
Thomas R. Beason	Issue clerk	600
Irvin B. Peters	Farmer	800
A. H. Burgett	Blacksmith	800
Charles Baldwin	Carpenter	800
Joseph T. Glenn	do	800
William P. Jackson	Blacksmith	800
INDIANS.		
A. M. Armoux	Asst. issue clerk	720
Joe Trombley	Herder	480
John Robert	Asst. farmer	360
Joe Brown	Butcher	480
James Douglas	Asst. farmer	900
Joseph P. Spanish	Herder	720
Garrett White	do	480
White Grass	Judge	p. m. 8
Wolf Tail	do	p. m. 8
Little Plume	do	p. m. 8
Oliver Racine	Asst. mechanic	240
George Pablo	Interpreter	300
Thomas Vielle	Asst. mechanic	240
Ben DeRoche	Asst. farmer	360
Eddy Billedeaux	Stableman	360
Frank Calf Robe	Laborer	240
Richard Calf Robe	do	240
First One Russell	Asst. carpenter	240
Alfred Calf Robe	Laborer	240
POLICE.		
Medicine Owl	Captain	p. m. 15
Bird Rattler	1st Lieutenant	p. m. 15
Old Person	Private	p. m. 10
New Breast	do	p. m. 10
Cut Finger	do	p. m. 10
Green Grass Bull	do	p. m. 10
Mud Head	do	p. m. 10
Draga His Robe	do	p. m. 10
Black Weasel	do	p. m. 10
John Vielle	do	p. m. 10
Frank Rider	do	p. m. 10
Heavy Gun	do	p. m. 10
Herman Dusty Bull	do	p. m. 10
Home Gun	do	p. m. 10
Charles De Caney	do	p. m. 10
Lazy Boy	do	p. m. 10
White Quiver	do	p. m. 10
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.[2]		
WHITES.		
Maj. G. W. H. Stouch, U. S. A., retired.	Agent	1,800
A. W. Hurley	Clerk	1,200
O. S. Rice	Asst. clerk	840
Fred Winterfair	Clerk in charge (cantonment).	720
Eliza Lamb Armour	Field matron	720
Mary E. Lyons	do	720
Mary McCormick	do	600
Philip W. Putt	Carpenter	720
K. F. Smith	Blacksmith	720
H. C. Cusey	Farmer	900
George E. Coleman	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
Jesse T. Witcher	do	p. m. 60
R. S. Druley	do	p. m. 60
J. L. Avant	do	p. m. 60
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.—Cont'd.		
WHITES—continued.		
Porter H. Sisney	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
John M. Tyler	do	p. m. 60
Richard Wilshusen	Blacksmith	900
INDIANS.		
Clarence Watson	Asst. farmer	240
Joi Hamilton	Asst. butcher	200
Pat Maloy	do	200
William Little Elk	Asst. farmer	240
James R. Hutchinson	Asst. butcher	200
Henry Standing Bird	do	200
Alfrich Heap of Birds	do	200
John Otterby	Asst. farmer	240
Noble Prentiss	Asst. butcher	200
Arnold Woolworth	Asst. farmer	240
C. P. Cornelius	Leasing clerk	1,000
Robert Burns	Storekeeper	900
John W. Block	Issue clerk	600
Stacy Riggs	Asst. farmer	240
Chase Harrington	do	240
Ebenezer Kingsley	Addl. farmer	p. m. 50
John Faber	do	p. m. 50
Thomas Otterby	Asst. farmer	240
Sam Long	Blacksmith	240
Frank Sweezy	Teamster	240
Casper Edson	do	360
Fall Leaf Cornelius	Blacksmith	360
Nibs	Asst. farmer	240
Henry North	Addl. farmer	p. m. 50
Joseph Williams	Blacksmith	300
Thomas O. Bear Robe	Teamster	240
Big Belly	Asst. butcher	200
Herbert Walker	Asst. farmer	240
Dick Tyler	Laborer	180
Harry Starr	Asst. butcher	200
John Wilson	Blacksmith	300
Waldo Reed	Carpenter	300
Ed. Hadley	Asst. butcher	200
Amick Fall Bear	Teamster	240
POLICE.		
Reuben N. Martarm	Captain	p. m. 15
Henry Sage	Lieutenant	p. m. 15
Henry S. Bull	Private	p. m. 10
Hudson Hawkan	do	p. m. 10
John Striking Back	do	p. m. 10
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
No Meetz	do	p. m. 10
Black White Man	do	p. m. 10
Harry Bates	do	p. m. 10
Seger Williams	do	p. m. 10
Black Lodge	do	p. m. 10
Tom Turkey	do	p. m. 10
Lewis Blue	do	p. m. 10
Tom White Shirt	do	p. m. 10
Little Snake	do	p. m. 10
Miller B. Nose	do	p. m. 10
White Skunk	do	p. m. 10
Little Sioux	do	p. m. 10
Big Anee	do	p. m. 10
Allen Hill	do	p. m. 10
Bitchenen	do	p. m. 10
Red Bird	do	p. m. 10
Lewis H. Miller	do	p. m. 10

[1] Also agreement of May 1, 1888.

[2] Also treaty of October 28, 1867.

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.—Cont'd.		
POLICE—continued.		
Swallow	Private	p. m. $10
Roscoe Conkling	do	p. m. 10
Andrew Arrow	do	p. m. 10
Hall	do	p. m. 10
Cheyenne River, S. Dak.[1]		
WHITES.		
Ira A. Hatch	Agent	1,700
John F. Riegoldt	Clerk	1,200
John F. Turner	Physician	1,200
Charles M. Robinson	Issue clerk	900
Frank W. Lyon	Asst. farmer	780
Albert J. Hobrough	Stableman	480
Edward J. Zimmer	Genl. mechanic	780
John F. Comstock	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
Hiram T. Matteson	Hosp. laborer	360
Helen M. Crane	Hospital nurse	600
INDIANS		
Norman W. Robertson	Asst. clerk	600
Joseph White Dog	Asst. blacksmith	300
Henry Hodgkiss	Judge	p. m. 10
Yellow Hawk	do	p. m. 10
Ralph Taylor	Physician's apprentice.	180
George Iron Wing	Harnessmaker	360
Charles Face	Wheelwright	360
Amelia Itches	Laborer	120
Penn Garfield	do	240
Jacob Raymond	do	240
Alexander La Plant	Butcher	500
Henry La Bean	Blacksmith	780
William Sheppard	do	360
Louis Rattling Rib	Asst. blacksmith	300
Henry W. Fielder	Carpenter	360
Truby Iron Moccasin	Asst. carpenter	250
Hall Pretty Weasel	do	180
Clara B. Price	Asst. hospital nurse.	240
Louise Promise	do	240
Abraham No Heart	Judge	p. m. 10
Richard Larrabee	Supt. of work (acting interpreter).	540
Barnie Traversil	Farmer	500
Giles Tapetola	Asst. farmer	180
Moses Iron Moccasin	Messengor	150
Edw. Bird Necklace	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
Moses Spotted Eagle	do	p. m. 10
George Eagle	do	p. m. 10
Charles Corn	do	p. m. 10
Joseph Warrior	do	p. m. 10
Joseph Gray Spotted	do	p. m. 10
Drops at a Distance	do	p. m. 10
Louis Egua	do	p. m. 10
New Black Bear	do	p. m. 10
Samuel Shot At	do	p. m. 10
Luke Yellow Horse	do	p. m. 10
Left Handed Bear	do	p. m. 10
In the Woods	do	p. m. 10
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Cheyenne River, S. Dak.—Continued.		
POLICE—continued.		
White Robtail	Private	p. m. $10
John Papin	do	p. m. 10
Justin Eagle Feather	do	p. m. 10
Hard to Kill	do	p. m. 10
John Crow	do	p. m. 10
Charles White Weasel	do	p. m. 10
High Hawk	do	p. m. 10
Medicine Body	do	p. m. 10
George Cuts Half	do	p. m. 10
Thomas White Horse	do	p. m. 10
Colorado River, Ariz.		
WHITES.		
Charles S. McNichols	Agent	1,500
Thomas M. Drennan	Clerk	1,000
Felix S. Martin	Physician	1,000
Louis W. Sinclair	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
Hiram Smith	Gen. mechanic	720
INDIANS.		
Cheeviacomohona	Herder	120
Charley Nelse	Engineer	240
Edga Fayo	Butcher	180
William Tell	Teamster	120
Mau lt ala	Addl. farmer	p. m 25
Eddie Harris	Interpreter	180
POLICE.		
Pete Nelse	Captain	p. m. 15
John Crook	Private	p. m. 10
Mut quil sen ia	do	p. m. 10
Willie Whey	do	p. m. 10
No pa	do	p. m. 10
Moses	do	p. m. 10
Joe Myers	do	p. m. 10
Colville, Wash.[2]		
WHITES.		
Albert M. Anderson	Agent	1,500
Edward H. Latham	Physician	1,000
Alexander M. Polk	do	1,000
Charles J. Finnegan	do	1,000
Henry M. Steele	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
Charles M. Hinman	Blacksmith	720
George F. Stecle	Carpenter	720
Charles O. Wooley	Engineer	720
John F. O'Neill	Farmer	720
Isaiah H. Osborn	Sawyer and miller.	720
INDIANS.		
Samuel R. McCaw	Clerk	1,200
Benjamin McBride	Asst. clerk	800
Tomeo	Laborer	300
Paul Autoine	do	300
John Morrell	do	300
Ow hi	Apprentice	240
Robert Flett	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
Alex. Flett	Interpreter	200
Joseph Ferguson	Blacksmith	800
John Hilburn	do	720
Beer Barza	Blacksmith's apprentice.	240
Virgil McCoy	do	240

[1] Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

[2] Also agreement of July 4, 1884.

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List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Colville, Wash.—Continued.		
INDIANS—continued.		
Lot Whist lo poson	Judge	p. m. $8
Barnaby	do	p. m. 8
Enochsolilo quaswa	do	p. m. 8
POLICE.		
Jim Andrews	Captain	p. m. 15
Alex Isquala schuto	Lieutenant	p. m. 15
Charlie Ka a Kim	Private	p. m. 10
Charlie Qua pillican	do	p. m. 10
Jim Sockem tickem	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
Sam Pierre	do	p. m. 10
Te oo loos	do	p. m. 10
Joe Peshet	do	p. m. 10
Charlie Swim ti ken	do	p. m. 10
Leo Abraham	do	p. m. 10
Charles Cooper	do	p. m. 10
Johnson May hoy kun	do	p. m. 10
Alex. Sin hos o lok	do	p. m. 10
Bob Bailey	do	p. m. 10
Downey	do	p. m. 10
Augustus	do	p. m. 10
William Gunn	do	p. m. 10
Tenas Martin	do	
Crow, Mont.[1]		
WHITES.		
John E. Edwards	Agent	1,800
F. Glenn Mattoon	Clerk	1,200
Alfred P. Moriwether	Physician	1,200
F. Sucher	Blacksmith and wheelwright.	800
Fred. E. Miller	Asst. clerk	900
A. A. Campbell	Farmer	720
James P. Van Hoose	Addl. farmer	p. m. 55
Carson Conn	Carpenter	720
H. Ross	Miller	800
John Lewis	Supt. of irrigation.	1,200
Paul J. Smith	Asst. clerk	720
H. M. Roth	Blacksmith	720
Fred. E. Hilton	Engineer	720
A. J. Shobe	Farmer in charge.	800
INDIANS.		
M. Two Belly	Asst. blacksmith.	300
T. Laforge	Laborer	300
C. Clawson	Asst. farmer	180
Walks at Night	do	180
Henry Reed	do	180
Smokey	do	180
David Stewart	Blacksmith's apprentice.	180
J. Woodtick	do	180
Sees a White Horse	Asst. herder	p. m. 45
George Thomas	Harnessmaker	300
Strikes his Enemy Pretty.	Laborer	240
Frank Bethuno	do	240
William Stewart	do	240
Gets Down Often	do	240
Strong Legs	do	240
Richard Picket	do	240
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Crow, Mont.—Cont'd.		
INDIANS—continued.		
Ell Black Hawk	Asst. herder	p. m. $45
Carl Leider	Herder	300
Richard Wallace	Asst. herder	p. m. 45
Paints Herself Plenty	Apprentice	180
POLICE.		
Big Medicine	Captain	p. m. 15
Fire Bear	Lieutenant	p. m. 15
Sharp Nose	Private	p. m. 10
Josh Buffalo	do	p. m. 10
Stands Over a Bull	do	p. m. 10
Bear Claw	do	p. m. 10
Long Neck	do	p. m. 10
Bull Robe	do	p. m. 10
Steals on the Camp	do	p. m. 10
Bear in the Cloud	do	p. m. 10
One Star	do	p. m. 10
John Wallace	do	p. m. 10
Martin Round Face	do	p. m. 10
Blanket Bull	do	p. m. 10
Big Hail	do	p. m. 10
Crow Creek, S. Dak.[2]		
WHITES.		
John H. Stephens	Agent	1,600
Henry J. Schoenthal	Clerk	1,200
Howard L. Dumble	Physician	1,200
W. H. Wimberly	Farmer	780
William Fuller	Carpenter	780
William Kadletz	Blacksmith	780
Peter C. Burns	Stableman	420
INDIANS.		
Joshua Crow	Blacksmith's apprentice.	180
William Walker	Asst. blacksmith.	360
Henry Jacobs	Asst. carpenter	360
Isaac Yellow Teeth	Tinner	240
George Banks, jr	Carpenter's apprentice.	180
J. T. Van Metre	Issue clerk	800
Frank Pamani	Butcher	360
Day	Asst. butcher	120
Wood Piler	do	120
Tongue	do	120
Poor Chicken	Wheelwright	240
Wounded Knee	Judge	p. m. 8
Truth Teller	do	p. m. 8
Kills Many	do	p. m. 8
Maurice Head	Laborer	240
Ben White	Herder	360
Thomas W. Tuttle	Interpreter	200
John Ear	Asst. carpenter	240
Rufus Day	Asst. miller	360
POLICE.		
George Banks	Captain	p. m. 15
James Black	Lieutenant	p. m. 15
David Horn	Private	p. m. 10
With Horns	do	p. m. 10
Whipper	do	p. m. 10
Charles McBride	do	p. m. 10
Wooden Horn	do	p. m. 10
Thomas White	do	p. m. 10
Call Him	do	p. m. 10
Little Elk	do	p. m. 10
Bad Moccasin	do	p. m. 10

[1] Also treaties of May 7, 1868, and June 12, 1880.
[2] Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Devils Lake, N. Dak.		
WHITES.		
Fred. O. Getchell	Agent	$1,200
Fred. Rabinovitz	Clerk	1,000
Charles H. Kermott	Physician	1,000
E. W. Brenner	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65
V. A. Brown	do	p. m. 60
INDIANS.		
Joseph Mead	Blacksmith	420
St. Mathew Jerome	Addl. farmer	p. m. 30
John Straight	do	p. m. 30
Pagunta	do	p. m. 30
Martin Young	do	p. m. 30
Leo De Gar (Caske)	Carpenter	360
Robt. Kiciwakankan	Interpreter	180
Charles White	do	180
Frank De Conteau	Teamster	360
Louis Myrick	Judge	p. m. 8
Tawacinhchomani	do	p. m. 8
Tiyowaste	do	p. m. 8
Ignatius Court	do	p. m. 8
Mish Ko mah kwa	do	p. m. 8
Joseph Azure	do	p. m. 8
John Baptist Belgard	do	p. m. 8
POLICE.		
Wiya kanaza	Captain	p. m. 15
Peter Grant	do	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
Oyahdeska	do	p. m. 10
Eyaupahamani	do	p. m. 10
Howajin	do	p. m. 10
Francis Montriel	do	p. m. 10
Louis Gaurneau	do	p. m. 10
Mathew Lafrombois	do	p. m. 10
Alex Gaurneau	do	p. m. 10
Albert Welkie	do	p. m. 10
Pierre Ducept	do	p. m. 10
Joseph Poitra	do	p. m. 10
Peter Blueshield	do	p. m. 10
Matohakikta	do	p. m. 10
Antoine Belgarde	do	p. m. 10
James De Conteau	do	p. m. 10
Patrice Lafrombois	do	
Flathead, Mont.		
WHITES.		
William H. Smead	Agent	1,600
Robert J. Holland	Clerk	1,200
George S. Lesher	Physician	1,200
Archie McLoud	Carpenter	720
John Haney	Farmer	720
Joseph Jones	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
Robert Watson	Sawyer and miller.	1,000
Charles Gardiner	Gen. mechanic	800
George W. Shelledy	Engineer	720
INDIANS.		
Henry Burland	Blacksmith	600
Michael Revais	Interpreter	240
Richard McLeod	Teamster	240
Loisson	Judge	p. m. 10
Jos. Standing Bear	do	p. m. 10
Baptiste Ka Ka shee	do	p. m. 10
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Flathead, Mont.—Continued.		
POLICE.		
Albert Vinson	Captain	p. m. $15
Dan McLeod	Private	p. m. 10
Isadore Laderoutte	do	p. m. 10
Paul Celullah	do	p. m. 10
Philip Celullah	do	p. m. 10
Peter Charlowain	do	p. m. 10
Adolph Barnaby	do	p. m. 10
Joseph Little Stone	do	p. m. 10
Sapiel Corlaw	do	p. m. 10
Joe Latattie	do	p. m. 10
Fort Apache, Ariz.		
WHITES.		
Alonzo A. Armstrong	Agent	1,600
Theodore Sharp	Clerk	1,000
Oscar H. Keller	Issue clerk	840
John D. Bull	Carpenter	720
Edward McDougall	Sawyer	720
William H. Grayard	Wheelwright	720
William H. Kay	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
Charles Savage	do	p. m. 60
Arthur Ellison	do	p. m. 60
INDIANS.		
Laban Cocojun	Interpreter	200
Zoga tah	Asst. miller	200
Gray Oliver	Herder	200
Charles Bones	Laborer	200
George Pope	do	200
Thomas Friday	Asst. sawyer	200
Joseph Pinal	Laborer	200
Charles Nah ah	Asst. wheelwright.	200
Elch spay ay	Asst. blacksmith.	200
POLICE.		
Go Klish	Lieutenant	p. m. 15
Tosca	do	p. m. 15
To go ya	Private	p. m. 10
Gay Zhy	do	p. m. 10
Thomas D. Leon	do	p. m. 10
Ta chu ay	do	p. m. 10
Es Keen la ha	do	p. m. 10
Benjamin Toozhay	do	p. m. 10
John Cho	do	p. m. 10
Chassy	do	p. m. 10
Lo col dy	do	p. m. 10
Nay tay hay	do	p. m. 10
Dos lay a	do	p. m. 10
As kin ol ta hah	do	p. m. 10
Peto Morgan	do	p. m. 10
James Ames	do	p. m. 10
El tay hay	do	p. m. 10
Mas ty	do	p. m. 10
Carter Johnson	do	p. m. 10
Fort Belknap, Mont.[1]		
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, sawyer, and gen. mechanic.	900

[1] Also agreement of May 1, 1896.

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List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Fort Belknap, Mont.—Continued.		
WHITES—continued.		
Michael H. Brown	Blacksmith	$840
John M. Johnson	Issue clerk	800
INDIANS.		
Standing Bear	Teamster	480
Steven Bradley	Asst. mechanic	240
Philip Shortman	...do	240
Paul Plumage	Butcher	400
Peter Wing	Laborer	240
Richard Jones	...do	240
Joseph Big Snow	...do	240
Enemy Boy	...do	240
Louis Bert	Interpreter	180
Rufus Warrior	Apprentice	180
Charles Sebastian	Wheelwright	400
Shooting Down	Mail carrier	240
Tho Monse	Herder	360
Frank Buck	...do	360
Stanislaus Needle	Apprentice	180
David Long fox	Asst. butcher	300
POLICE.		
Tall Youth	Captain	p. m. 15
White Weasel	Lieutenant	p. m. 15
Horse Back	Private	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
Joseph Big Beaver	...do	p. m. 10
Dog Killed Eagle	...do	p. m. 10
Head Dress	...do	p. m. 10
Speak Thunder	...do	p. m. 10
Left Hand No. 3	...do	p. m. 10
First Chief	...do	p. m. 10
Thunder Pipe	...do	p. m. 10
Fort Berthold, N. Dak.[1]		
WHITES.		
Thomas Richards	Agent	1,500
Walter Lee	Clerk	1,200
Adoniram J. Morris	Physician	1,200
Thomas W. Flannery	Blacksmith	780
Hugh McLaughlin	Engineer	780
Charles E. Farrell	Carpenter	780
INDIANS.		
John P. Young	Asst. clerk	900
Edward G. Bird	Asst. farmer	300
Thomas Enemy	Harnessmaker	360
George Wilde	Apprentice	240
Robert Lincoln	Asst. farmer	540
James Eagle	Apprentice	240
Louis Sheopish	...do	240
James Wolf	...do	240
Ralph Wells	...do	240
Little Sioux	Laborer	240
Thomas Smith	Farmer	600
Frank J. Packineau	...do	780
Anna R. Dawson	Field matron	600
Mary Wilkinson	Asst. field matron	480
Sitting Bear	Judge	p. m. 8
Black Eagle	...do	p. m. 8
Wolf Chief	...do	p. m. 8
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Fort Berthold, N. Dak.—Continued.		
POLICE.		
Hollis Montclair	Captain	p. m. $15
Flat Bear	Private	p. m. 10
Samuel Jones	...do	p. m. 10
Bulls Eyes	...do	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
Oscar J. Howard	...do	p. m. 10
John Butcher	...do	p. m. 10
Crow Bull	...do	p. m. 10
James Hunts Along	...do	p. m. 10
Emery Fighter	...do	p. m. 10
Red Star	...do	p. m. 10
Fort Hall, Idaho[2]		
WHITES.		
Andrew F. Caldwell	Agent	1,500
Edward C. Godwin	Clerk	1,200
T. M. Bridges	Physician	1,200
H. W. Evans	Farmer	720
W. H. Reeder	Carpenter	720
P. J. Johnson	Blacksmith	720
Chas. J. Mayers	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
INDIANS		
William W. Blakeslee	Issue clerk	720
Nezzin Timsanico	Farmer	720
Joseph Rainey	Butcher	720
Edward Lavatta	Farmer	720
Billy George	Judge	p. m. 10
Pat L. Tyhee	...do	p. m. 10
Jim Ballard	...do	p. m. 10
Harry Hutchinson	Apprentice	300
Fred Tatsup	Laborer	180
Thomas Kennedy	...do	180
POLICE		
Jake Meeks	Captain	p. m. 15
Fred Larose	Lieutenant	p. m. 15
Teditch Coley	Private	p. m. 10
Captain Gunn	...do	p. m. 10
Jimmy Smart	...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
Charley Pizoka	...do	p. m. 10
Tom Edmo	...do	p. m. 10
Frank Woodabogan	...do	p. m. 10
Nephi Obapit	...do	p. m. 10
Fort Peck, Mont.[3]		
WHITES.		
Charles R. A. Scobey	Agent	1,800
Arthur O. Davis	Clerk	1,200
J. L. Atkinson	Physician	1,200
C. B. Lohmiller	Asst. clerk	1,000
William Sibbitts	Butcher	600
Joseph Pipal	Blacksmith	720
M. A. Daniels	Hosp. steward	600
Robert C. Newlon	Herder	600
J. P. Larson	Carpenter	720

[1] Also agreement ratified March 3, 1891. [2] Also treaty of July 3, 1868. [3] Also treaty of May 1, 1888.

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Fort Peck, Mont.—Continued.		
WHITES—continued.		
Charles Heisler	Blacksmith	$720
William R. Locke	Farmer	800
R. J. Maurer	Asst. farmer	720
George W. Irons	Engineer	720
George K. Winn	Stableman	480
INDIANS.		
Dan Martin	Farmer	400
James White	Asst. farmer	180
Isaac Blount	Farmer	600
Russell Harrison	Asst. farmer	180
Rufus Ricker	...do	180
Black Duck	Judge	p. m. 8
Tho Man	...do	p. m. 8
Joseph Cullertson	...do	p. m. 8
Philip Alvares	Interpreter	300
Cloud Bird	...do	300
Black Dog	Blacksmith's apprentice.	120
Shoots the Moon	Laborer	180
Kirkwood Smith	Herder	300
Goes After	...do	300
Julian Smith	Asst. mechanic	240
George Connors	...do	240
POLICE.		
Duck	Captain	p. m. 15
Muskrat	...do	p. m. 15
Gray Hawk	Private	p. m. 10
Growing Four Times	...do	p. m. 10
High Back Bone	...do	p. m. 10
Iron Star	...do	p. m. 10
Charles Gibbs	...do	p. m. 10
Bear Eagle	...do	p. m. 10
Little Eagle	...do	p. m. 10
Sam Conger	...do	p. m. 10
Young Man	...do	p. m. 10
Black Hawk	...do	p. m. 10
Circle Eagle	...do	p. m. 10
Red Eagle	...do	p. m. 10
Thomas Handcock	...do	p. m. 10
Flying Shield	...do	p. m. 10
Bad Temper	...do	p. m. 10
Walks on Ground	...do	p. m. 10
Grand Ronde, Oreg.		
INDIANS.		
James Winslow	Blacksmith	500
Levi Taylor	Sawyer	500
Joseph Michello	Addl. farmer	p. m. 30
John Doud	Apprentice	120
Alfred Lachance	Blacksmith's apprentice.	120
Green Bay, Wis.		
WHITES.		
Dewey H. George	Agent	1,800
J. E. Loftus	Clerk	1,000
Paul B. Carter	Physician	1,100
Augusta Meeman	Hospl. matron	450
Catherine Cullen	Hospl. nurse	400
Mary Meagher	...do	300
Patrick E. Doyle	Supt. logging	1,800
Homer W. Dunbar	Asst. clerk	1,000
Otis F. Badger	Miller, sawyer	800
Richard Cox	Sawyer	720
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Green Bay, Wis.—Continued.		
WHITES—continued.		
Theodore Eul	Farmer	$600
John F. Lane	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65
August Weber	Blacksmith	720
INDIANS.		
Alex. Peters	Blacksmith	450
Joe Oshkeeshquam	Asst. blksmith	360
Mitchell Macoby	...do	360
Mitchell Mahkinetas	Wagon maker	500
John Shopwoseka	Asst. wagon maker.	360
Neopet	Judge	p. m. 10
John Perote	...do	p. m. 10
Steve Askenet	...do	p. m. 10
Louis Gauthier	Asst. miller	360
Charles Wicheesit	Engineer	500
Louis Shoshequin	Laborer	360
James H. Tourtillot	Issue clerk	360
Charles Warrington	Teamster	400
Thomas Morgan	Engineer's apprentice.	240
Louis Dechaue	Asst. wagon maker.	450
John Satterlee	Interpreter	180
Mitchell Waukau	Asst. farmer	400
Elizabeth Martin	Hospital cook	360
Walter Heath	Asst. wagon maker.	360
Frank Smith	Fireman	360
Louis Keshena	Blacksmith's apprentice.	300
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
Peter George	...do	p. m. 10
Jos. F. Gauthier	...do	p. m. 10
Joseph Bopray	...do	p. m. 10
John W. Dodge	...do	p. m. 10
Charles Westcott	...do	p. m. 10
Hoopa Valley, Cal.		
WHITES.		
Frederic Snyder	Clerk	900
Albert L. Mahaffey	Physician	1,000
Thomas J. Williams	Blacksmith	720
May Fauroto	Field matron	720
Major P. Dutton	Carpenter	720
Jackson Harr	Miller and sawyer.	720
INDIANS.		
Chauncey McKeever	Farmer	240
Frank Gardner	Addl. farmer	240
Jim Hostler	...do	120
Willie Hostler	Farmer	240
Berryman Lack	Judge	p. m. 8
William Quinby	...do	p. m. 8
Willis Matilton	...do	p. m. 8
POLICE.		
Edward Pratt	Private	p. m. 10
David Johnson	...do	p. m. 10

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List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Kiowa, Okla.[1]		
WHITES.		
Lt. Col. Jas. F. Randlett, U. S. A., retired	Agent	$1,800
James A. Carroll	Clerk	1,200
Charles R. Hume	Physician	1,200
Miles Norton	Asst. clerk	720
John P. Blackmon	do	
Charles L. Ellis	Stenographer and forwarding clerk.	720
James H. Dunlop	Carpenter	720
Hiram P. Pruner	do	840
Frank B. Farwell	Farmer	900
John W. Hams	do	900
Joseph E. Maxwell	do	660
John R. Porterfield	Addl. farmer	p. m. 50
Fred L. Benson	do	p. m. 60
Laurette F. Ballew	Field matron	720
Herbert L. Eastman	Butcher	840
Fred Schlegel	Blacksmith	840
John W. Pullin	Stableman	720
Edward Clark	do	300
INDIANS.		
Dolos K. Lonewolf	Farmer	600
Frank Everett	Asst. farmer	240
Wm. Tivis	do	240
Howerd White Wolf	do	240
Oscar Ah pe tone	do	240
Harry Ware	Asst. engineer	240
White Bread	Judge	p. m. 10
Frank Meetah	do	p. m. 10
Ah pe ah tone	do	p. m. 10
James Guardalonpo	Asst. butcher	240
Edgar Halfmoon	Blacksmith	360
Laura D. Pedrick	Field matron	720
Jesse Mahseed	Asst. herder	240
George Washington	Asst. blacksmith.	360
Otto Wells	Interpreter	200
Johnson Lano	do	200
Joel Cotter	Blacksmith	360
Abner Kazino	Asst. blacksmith.	240
Henry Inkanish	Harnessmaker	360
Francis Corbett	Assistant carpenter.	180
POLICE.		
Bert Arco	Captain	p. m. 15
Chas. Okettoint	Lieutenant	p. m. 15
Quasya	Private	p. m. 10
Nah no	do	p. m. 10
Caddo Dick	do	p. m. 10
Pe vo	do	p. m. 10
Charles Chish Jim	do	p. m. 10
Hah to go	do	p. m. 10
Mi he co by	do	p. m. 10
Ase bok kof per	do	p. m. 10
Chale tsen	do	p. m. 10
To pole	do	p. m. 10
Peach e na	do	p. m. 10
Ame Kay	do	p. m. 10
Quote ko ke ah	do	p. m. 10
Pu eb lo	do	p. m. 10
Ta kaung ty	do	p. m. 10
James Deer	do	p. m. 10
Frank Bashi	do	p. m. 10
Per da sof py	do	p. m. 10
Gei one ty	do	p. m. 10

[1] Also treaty of Oct. 21, 1867.

Name	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Klamath, Oreg.		
WHITES.		
Oliver C. Applegate	Agent	$1,200
Henry W. Montague	Clerk	840
Stacy Hemenway	Physician	1,000
Adolphus H. Engle	Sawyer	800
George W. Hurn	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
George W. Loosley	Cattleman	840
INDIANS.		
William Crawford	Judge	p. m. 8
Robin Hood	do	p. m. 8
Robert Wilson	do	p. m. 8
Harrison Brown	do	p. m. 8
Logan Pompey	Blacksmith	500
William Ball	Stockman	p. m. 40
POLICE.		
Joseph Kirk	Captain	p. m. 15
George Duvall	Lieutenant	p. m. 15
Elmer Hill	Private	p. m. 10
Joseph Golowa	do	p. m. 10
Byron Lotches	do	p. m. 10
Abraham Charley	do	p. m. 10
Kay Davis	do	p. m. 10
Elmer Lynch	do	p. m. 10
Bright Jim	do	p. m. 10
Jack Palmer	do	p. m. 10
Robert Hook	do	p. m. 10
La Pointe, Wis.		
WHITES.		
Samuel W. Campbell	Agent	1,800
R. G. Rodman, jr	Clerk	1,200
Harry H. Beaser	Asst. clerk	720
George S. Davidson	Physician	1,200
Dalore King	Blacksmith	720
Roger Patterson	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65
Nathaniel D. Rodman	do	p. m. 65
John W. Morgan	do	p. m. 65
William S. Wright	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 Pourpart	do	p. m. 10
Mike Gokey	do	p. m. 10
Louis Corbin	do	p. m. 10
Antoine Slater	do	p. m. 10
Joe Petite	do	p. m. 10
Ah nah ksh me ke nung.	do	p. m. 10
Wah se gwon aish kung.	do	p. m. 10
Charles Makosow	do	p. m. 10
Simon Marrin	do	p. m. 10
Frank Cadotte	do	p. m. 10
William Gordon	do	p. m. 10
John Stoddard	do	p. m. 10
Michael De Perry	do	p. m. 10
James Doolittle	do	p. m. 10
Frank La Due	do	p. m. 10
Mike Houle	do	p. m. 10

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Leech Lake, Minn.		
WHITES.		
Capt. William A. Mercer, U. S. A.	Acting agent	None.
Howell Morgan	Clerk	$1,200
Watson C. Randolph	Asst. clerk	900
Wm. J. Stephenson	Physician	1,200
Julius Silberstein	do	1,200
James B. Noble	Carpenter	720
George A. Morrison	Farmer and overseer.	900
J. W. Allen	Supt. logging	900
H. F. Young	do	900
Daniel Sullivan	do	900
Henry Bitzing	Blacksmith	720
INDIANS.		
Donald S. Morrison	Asst. clerk	900
Paul Bonga	Farmer	720
John P. Bonga	Asst. farmer	540
Amos Big Bird	Blacksmith	720
Alex. Jourdan	Teamster	360
William Butcher	Laborer	240
William Bellanger	Interpreter	240
Peter Graves	do	240
Joe Oscar	Engineer	720
Edward H. Johnson	Teamster	360
POLICE.		
Gay bay gah bow	Captain	p. m. 15
Joe Weaver	Lieutenant	p. m. 15
Way mit e go zance	Private	p. m. 10
Joe Thunder	do	p. m. 10
Gah zhe po gah bow	do	p. m. 10
Me shee doonce	do	p. m. 10
Nah zhish keesh kung	do	p. m. 10
Asain e wa ne nee	do	p. m. 10
Mah ji wah gah quod	do	p. m. 10
James Shears	do	p. m. 10
Waus say ke zhig	do	p. m. 10
Kay ke zhe gwon ato	do	p. m. 10
Bay bah coon be	do	p. m. 10
Mish ah gah may ge shick.	do	p. m. 10
Day dah cum ah ji want.	do	p. m. 10
Ish balmoo	do	p. m. 10
Bazil Thunder	do	p. m. 10
Baptiste Lawrence	do	p. m. 10
Joseph Nah gon ub	do	p. m. 10
Jim Fisher	do	p. m. 10
John B. Pemberton	do	p. m. 10
George Brunetto	do	p. m. 10
Jos. Martin	do	p. m. 10
Joseph Bellanger	do	p. m. 10
George Bouga	do	p. m. 10
Joseph Sky	do	p. m. 10
William Douglass	do	p. m. 10
James Anoka	do	p. m. 10
Lemhi, Idaho.		
WHITES.		
Edward M. Yearian	Agent	1,200
George D. C. Hibbs	Clerk	900
Charles L. Woods	Physician	1,000
Isaac S. Brashears	Blacksmith and carpenter.	840
Carroll T. Pyeatt	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
Arthur L. Pyeatt	do	p. m. 50

Name	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Lemhi, Idaho—Cont'd.		
INDIANS.		
William Burton	Interpreter	$100
Andy Johnson	Herder	360
Jack Grouse	Judge	p. m. 8
George Matsaw	do	p. m. 8
Pahremba	do	p. m. 8
POLICE.		
Tendoy Toopompy	Captain	p. m. 15
Yogeetoah	Private	p. m. 10
Frank Pouse	do	p. m. 10
Pegsga	do	p. m. 10
Lower Brulé, S. Dak.[1]		
WHITES.		
Benjamin C. Ash	Agent	1,400
Geo. S. Stone	Clerk	1,200
J. R. Collard	Physician	1,200
J. B. Smith	Blacksmith	900
Henry C. Goodale	Farmer	720
William E. Clayton	Carpenter	720
Joseph Bargesser	Stableman	300
INDIANS.		
Narlert La Roche	Herder	360
George Tompkins	Assistant blacksmith.	240
M. Langdeau	Asst. farmer	600
Reuben Estes	Laborer	240
Big Mane	Judge	p. m. 10
Cornelius B. Head	do	p. m. 10
Swift Hawk	do	p. m. 10
Thomas Bow	Assistant carpenter.	240
Alex Rencountre	Interpreter	200
POLICE.		
Spotted Horse	Captain	p. m. 15
Horace D. Bay	Private	p. m. 10
Thomas S. Jumper	do	p. m. 10
Jacob E. Horse	do	p. m. 10
Paul Councillor	do	p. m. 10
Walter Sawalla	do	p. m. 10
John S. W. Bear	do	p. m. 10
Samuel H. Elk	do	p. m. 10
Mescalero, N. Mex.		
WHITE.		
Samuel F. Miller	Herdsman	720
POLICE.		
Sam Chino	Captain	p. m. 15
John Chino	Private	p. m. 10
Big Mouth	do	p. m. 10
Fred Pelman	do	p. m. 10
Elmer Wilson	do	p. m. 10
Andy Good	do	p. m. 10
Jack Tortilla	do	p. m. 10
Howard Botella	do	p. m. 10
Horace Greely	do	p. m. 10
Mission Tule River, Cal.		
WHITES.		
Lucius A. Wright	Agent	1,600
N. Davenport	Clerk	1,100

[1] Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

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List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Mission Tule River, Cal.—Continued.		
WHITES—continued.		
C. C. Wainwright	Physician	$1,200
Jesso Hinkle	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
INDIAN.		
Martin Jauro	Addl. farmer	180
POLICE.		
Tom Marongo	Captain	p. m. 15
Jose Carac	Private	p. m. 10
James Alto	....do	p. m. 10
Bonifacio Cabsco	....do	p. m. 10
Pablo Kintano	....do	p. m. 10
Adolfo Chogua	....do	p. m. 10
Jose Piapar	....do	p. m. 10
Jose Majado	....do	p. m. 10
Resendo Cury	....do	p. m. 10
Servantes Lugo	....do	p. m. 10
Navaho, N. Mex.		
WHITES.		
George W. Hayzlett	Agent	1,800
S. E. Day	Financial clerk	1,200
Calvin K. Smith	Physician	1,100
Mary L. Eldridge	Field matron	720
John Stewart	Blacksmith	720
Charles Drury	Carpenter and wheelwright	720
J. H. Henderson	Engineer and sawyer.	72
Elwin E. Rogers	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65
Samuel E. Shoemaker	Head farmer	1,200
INDIANS.		
Stalley Norcross	Ox driver	400
Louis Watchman	Stableman	400
George Watchman	Laborer	200
Hosteen Babi	....do	200
De luttry	....do	200
John Watchman	Watchman	180
Black Horse	Judge	p. m. 8
Et sitty yazza begay	....do	p. m. 8
Wa nee ka	....do	p. m. 8
POLICE.		
Wingate	Captain	p. m. 15
Bo ko di be tah	Lieutenant	p. m. 15
Yellow Horse	Private	p. m. 10
Big Horse	....do	p. m. 10
Bitain Begay	....do	p. m. 10
Belono	....do	p. m. 10
Hostoi Delini	....do	p. m. 10
Ta tchi in nez	....do	p. m. 10
John Silversmith	....do	p. m. 10
Adobe	....do	p. m. 10
Gaetanito	....do	p. m. 10
George Catron	....do	p. m. 10
Yco ot a kal	....do	p. m. 10
Hosteen Tsosi	....do	p. m. 10
Deune Na Yazza	....do	p. m. 10
Neah Bay, Wash.		
WHITES.		
Samuel G. Morse	Agent	1,200
Horace W. Cox	Physician	1,100
Frank Smith	Farmer	$480
Edwin Hayto	Teamster	300
Dan Tucker	Apprentice	240
Charles Williams	Judge	p. m. 8
Light House Jim	....do	p. m. 8
Ben Hobucket	....do	p. m. 8
Lands Kalappa	....do	p. m. 8
Solctiss Ward	....do	p. m. 8
POLICE.		
Peter Brown	Captain	p. m. 15
Charles White	Private	p. m. 10
Randolph Parker	....do	p. m. 10
Jimmie Howe	....do	p. m. 10
Obi	....do	p. m. 10
Shobid Hunter	....do	p. m. 10
Nevada, Nev.		
WHITES.		
Charles W. Jones	Clerk	1,200
Oliver M. Chapman	Physician	1,000
John Mohrherr	General mechanic.	720
INDIANS.		
Lee Winnemucca	Judge	p. m. 8
William Fraser	....do	p. m. 8
David Man wee	....do	p. m. 8
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
William O'Day	....do	p. m. 10
Joseph Mandel	....do	p. m. 10
Jack Warwick	....do	p. m. 10
New York, N. Y.		
WHITES.		
Augustine W. Ferrin	Agent	1,000
A. D. Lake	Physician	600
Nez Percé, Idaho.[1]		
WHITES.		
Clinton T. Stranahan	Agent	1,600
John S. Martin	Clerk	1,200
Ossian J. West	Physician	1,200
Charles M. Bartlett	Sawyer	720
Lewis G. Phillips	Engineer	720
Orison E. Bean	....do	720
James H. Harris	Sawyer	720
Joseph M. Malloy	Laborer	480
George T. Black	Carpenter	720
INDIANS.		
Frank S. Shively	Assistant clerk	900
Edward Raboin	Interpreter	200
POLICE.		
James Grant	Captain	p. m. 51

[1] Also treaty of June 9, 1863.

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr.		
WHITES.		
Chas. P. Mathewson	Agent	$1,600
W. F. Haygood	Clerk	1,200
E. S. Hart	Physician	1,000
E. B. Atkinson	Assistant clerk	1,000
Henry G. Neibuhr	Farmer	800
Helen G. Mathewson	Financial clerk	900
INDIANS.		
David St. Cyr	Farmer	800
Noah La Flesho	Carpenter	600
Maude Holt	Field matron	600
Thomas Van Buren	Blacksmith	400
Charles H. Prophet	Carpenter	400
Thomas Baxter	Blacksmith	600
Harvey Warner	Interpreter	400
Hugh Hunter	....do	300
John H. Bear	Carpenter	400
Benjamin Lowry	Teamster	240
Amos H. Snow	....do	240
POLICE		
Alexander St. Cyr	Captain	p. m. 15
Josiah Fields	Private	p. m. 10
Tecumseh Dick	....do	p. m. 10
Green Crow	....do	p. m. 10
Cary La Flescho	....do	p. m. 10
Joseph Hamilton	....do	p. m. 10
John Twin	....do	p. m. 10
John Smith No. 2	....do	p. m. 10
John Brown	....do	p. m. 10
Matthew Tyndall	....do	p. m. 10
Howard McKee	....do	p. m. 10
George White Wing	....do	p. m. 10
George Miller	....do	p. m. 10
Peter Decora	....do	p. m. 10
James Fisher	....do	p. m. 10
Solomon Hill	....do	p. m. 10
Green Hair	....do	p. m. 10
Osage, Okla.[1]		
WHITES.		
Oscar A. Mitscher	Agent	1,600
William D. Leonard	Clerk	1,200
William H. Todd	Physician	1,200
Lucien W. B. Long	....do	1,200
Healey M. Loomer	Asst. clerk	1,000
William H. Robinson	Clerk in charge (Kaw).	1,000
John K. Carter	Messenger	240
Wiley G. Haines	Constable	720
John T. Plummer, jr.	....do	720
John B. Jones	....do	720
Milton S. Hutchison	....do	720
Robinson C. Myers	....do	720
Isham C. Roberts	....do	720
Christopher C. Capps	....do	720
William N. Lewis	....do	720
Dave A. Ware	....do	720
Warren Bennett	....do	720
John L. Freeman	....do	720
William B. Jackson	....do	720
Joel G. McGuire	....do	720
INDIANS.		
Louis Baptiste	Stableman	600
John V. Plako	Stenographer	720
Osage, Okla.—Cont'd.		
INDIANS—continued.		
Achan Pappan	Interpreter	$150
Thomas Mosier	....do	200
Frank Tinker	Constable	720
Fred Penn	....do	720
Franklin N. Revard	....do	720
POLICE.		
Little Henry Papan	Private	p. m. 10
Jesso Me ho jah	....do	p. m. 10
Pima, Ariz.		
WHITES.		
Elwood Hadley	Agent	1,800
John L. Snyder	Clerk	1,200
George J. Fanning	Physician	1,200
Mary E. Thompson	Field matron	720
J. M. Berger	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
William M. Crawford	Asst. clerk	900
D. J. Landers	Miller	840
Ephraim P. Higgins	Carpenter and blacksmith.	720
INDIANS.		
Ralph Blackwater	Engineer	480
Harry Azul	Interpreter	200
Pablo	Judge	p. m. 8
Francisco	....do	p. m. 8
Judge Lowis	....do	p. m. 8
POLICE.		
Coover	Captain	p. m. 15
Jose Miguel	Private	p. m. 10
Jose Enos	....do	p. m. 10
Jose	....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
Sam Chcago	....do	p. m. 10
William Stevens	....do	p. m. 10
Heelman	....do	p. m. 10
Salon Jones	....do	p. m. 10
Jose Manuel	....do	p. m. 10
Nuacho	....do	p. m. 10
Pine Ridge, S. Dak.[2]		
WHITES.		
Lt. Col. Wm. H. Clapp, U. S. A.	Acting agent	None.
R. O. Pugh	Clerk	1,200
James R. Walker	Physician	1,200
N. D. Burnside	Stenographer, typewriter, and telegraph operator.	900
John J. Boesl	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65
B. J. Gleason	....do	p. m. 65
James Smalley	....do	p. m. 65
W. C. Smoot	....do	p. m. 65
Melvin Baxter	Blacksmith	720
Marshall E. Stirk	Engineer and sawyer.	720
Chas. F. Zieman	Wheelwright	720

[1] Also treaty of November 1, 1837.
[2] Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

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List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Pine Ridge, S. Dak.—Continued.		
WHITES—continued.		
James B. Fralick	Carpenter	$720
Thos. J. Henderson	Chief herder	720
INDIANS.		
Charles Bird	Issue clerk	840
E. G. Bettelyoun	Asst. clerk	840
L. S. Bear	do	600
Frank Martinus	Laborer	360
Charles O. Clifford	do	p. m. 25
Philip F. Wells	do	p. m. 25
James Wild	do	p. m. 25
Peter Chief Eagle	do	240
Sam Deon	do	180
Charles Livermont	do	240
Eugene Hairy Bird	do	240
Frank Cross	do	240
Joseph H. Eagle	do	180
Louis Martin	Asst. mechanic	300
Alex. Mousseau	Butcher	120
Frank Feather	do	120
Spotted Elk	Asst. butcher	60
Samuel Little Bull	Butcher	120
Oliver Good Shield	Asst. butcher	60
Alex. Salvis	Butcher	120
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
Robert Yellow Boy	Asst. butcher	99
Peter Dillon	Physician's assistant.	360
Robt. Makes Enemy	Herder	300
Wm. White Bear	Asst. mechanic	300
Chas. R. H. Smith	Asst. farmer	480
Wm. C. Girton	do	480
Santa R. Martin	Painter and tinner.	400
Claude B. Necklace	Laborer	180
Harry C. A. Them	Asst. butcher	60
Thomas Tyon	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
Antoine Janis	Asst. farmer	480
Charles Tevis	do	480
John Russell	do	480
Alex. Lobuff	do	480
Frank Baggage	Herder	360
Benjamin Mills	Assistant chief herder.	540
Peter Livermont	Stableman	540
Frank C. Goings	Watchman	240
Andrew H. Russell	Interpreter	300
Robert Horse	Asst. mechanic	300
Henry Old Eagle	do	60
Geo. N. A. O. Fawnee	Asst. butcher	120
Joseph S. F. House	Butcher	120
Frank Y. Boy	do	60
James Black Horse	Asst. butcher	
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. Charging	do	p. m. 10
Grover Short Bear	do	p. m. 10
Henry Black Elk	do	p. m. 10
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Pine Ridge, S. Dak.—Continued.		
POLICE—continued.		
Horace Brown Ears	Private	p. m. $10
John No Ears	do	p. m. 10
Jos. Dog Chief	do	p. m. 10
Morris Wounded	do	p. m. 10
John Red Willow	do	p. m. 10
Frank Scatters Them	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
Edward Two Two	do	p. m. 10
Oliver Lone Bear	do	p. m. 10
Little Spotted Horse	do	p. m. 10
Peter R. Hawk	do	p. m. 10
Henry Kills Warrior	do	p. m. 10
Pearl Catches	do	p. m. 10
Chas. Thunder Bull	do	p. m. 10
Peter Stand	do	p. m. 10
Chas. Wooden Leg	do	p. m. 10
Andrew Chief	do	p. m. 10
Oscar Bravo 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
Richard R. Bow	do	p. m. 10
Edward Crow	do	p. m. 10
Ralph O. Horse	do	p. m. 10
James C. Again	do	p. m. 10
John Shangreau	do	p. m. 10
Howard R. Bear	do	p. m. 10
Ellis S. Bear	do	p. m. 10
Joseph High Eagle	do	p. m. 10
Fred Twin	do	p. m. 10
Philip 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
William Corn	do	p. m. 10
Joseph E. Horse	do	p. m. 10
Robert Afraid of Bear	do	p. m. 10
Felix Spotted Eagle	do	p. m. 10
Paul Crier	do	p. m. 10
Jas. Charges Enemy	do	p. m. 10
Allen Cheyenne	do	p. m. 10
Roger Red Boy	do	p. m. 10
Chas. Running Hawk	do	p. m. 10
Wm. W Horse	do	p. m. 10
Andrew Y. Thunder	do	p. m. 10
John W. Horse	do	p. m. 10
Wm. G. V. Elk	do	p. m. 10
Henry Crow	do	p. m. 10
Amos T. Bull	do	p. m. 10
John B. Killer	do	p. m. 10
Ponca, etc., Okla.[1]		
WHITES (PONCA).		
John Jensen	Agent	1,500
R. S. Steele	Clerk	1,200
H. W. Newman	Physician	1,000
E. G. Commons	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
Henry R. Herndon	Asst. clerk	840
John G. Atkins	Blacksmith	720

[1] Also treaties of March 15, 1851, and September 24, 1857.

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Ponca, etc., Okla.—Continued.		
WHITES (PONCA)—continued.		
Henry C. Lowdermilk	Carpenter	$720
John C. Young	Laborer	300
INDIANS.		
Peter Mitchell	Interpreter	180
Francis Ray	Carpenter	240
Joseph Leclair	do	240
Hugh Kemble	Blacksmith	240
David White Eagle	Judge	p. m. 5
Standing Buffalo	do	p. m. 5
Antoine Ray	do	p. m. 5
POLICE.		
John Delodge	Captain	p. m. 15
Weak Bone	Private	p. m. 10
Chas. Primeaux	do	p. m. 10
Rough Face	do	p. m. 10
WHITES (PAWNEE).		
W. B. Webb	Clerk	1,200
C. W. Driesbach	Physician	1,000
W. H. Fergusson	Blacksmith	600
J. E. Eaves	Carpenter	600
W. C. Bays	Miller	600
Joseph D. Turner	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
B. N. Barnes	Laborer	280
Sarah E. Murray	Field matron	600
INDIANS.		
Nathl. Mannington	Carpenter	240
William Pappan	Messenger	240
Henry Box	Blacksmith	240
George Howell	Engineer	480
WHITES (OTO).		
Wm. R. Carroll	Carpenter	600
Joseph B. Stevens	Laborer	280
INDIANS.		
J. B. Dailey	Blacksmith	600
Charles Watson	Judge	p. m. 5
Richard Whitehouse	do	p. m. 5
Antoine Robedeaux	do	p. m. 5
Alice Deroin	Toll keeper	300
Charles Deroin	Carpenter	240
Mitchell Deroin	Interpreter	180
Arthur Johnson	Farmer	600
Hibbard Jeans	Blacksmith	240
POLICE.		
C. G. Barnes	Captain	p. m. 15
Henry Jones	Private	p. m. 10
Albert Ely	do	p. m. 10
Louis Ely	do	p. m. 10
WHITES (OAKLAND).		
Garrett C. Brewer	Farmer	720
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Potawatomi and Great Nemaha, Kans.[1]		
WHITES.		
William R. Honnell	Agent	$1,200
Robert E. Murphy	Clerk	1,200
W. H. Harrison	Physician	1,000
Blair S. Stewart	do	300
Frank Becht	Wheelwright	600
INDIANS.		
George Hicks	Blacksmith	600
Isadore Nadeau	Laborer	300
POLICE.		
Frank A. Bourbonny	Captain	p. m. 15
John Mas que qua	Private	p. m. 10
John Butler	do	p. m. 10
Walter A. Pappan	do	p. m. 10
Joe Cook	do	p. m. 10
Naw che that	do	p. m. 10
N wahk tate	do	p. m. 10
John Wah wa suck	do	p. m. 10
No Nahs	do	p. m. 10
Pueblo and Hicarilla, N. Mex.		
WHITES (PUEBLO).		
Nimrod S. Waipolo	Agent	1,500
W. M. H. Woodward	Clerk	1,000
Albert B. Reagan	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
Isaac W. Dwire	do	p. m. 60
Jolie A. Palin	Field matron	720
Mary Y. Rodger	do	600
Carey D. Richards	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
INDIANS.		
James D. Porter	Teamster	360
WHITES (JICARILLA).		
John L. Gaylord	Clerk	1,000
Lawrence F. Michael	Physician	1,000
Robert Ewell	Farmer	720
William A. Kibbe	Wheelwright	720
INDIANS.		
George I. Garcea	Asst. farmer	720
John Mills	Teamster	360
Albert Garcea	Interpreter	200
Morgin Adkins	Apprentice	120
Balis Elote	Herder	200
James A. Garfield	Judge	p. m. 8
Elote	do	p. m. 8
Augustine Vigil	do	p. m. 8
Rubin Springer	Herder	200
POLICE.		
Antonio Vigil	Captain	p. m. 15
Dotaya Domingo	Private	p. m. 10
Manwell Sanchez	do	p. m. 10
Juan De Dios	do	p. m. 10
Maestro	do	p. m. 10
Juan L. Largo	do	p. m. 10
Sixto Lucero	do	p. m. 10

[1] Also treaties of October 16, 1826, September 20, 1828, and July 29, 1829, with Potawatomi; May 18, 1854, with Kickapoo; May 17, 1854, with Iowa, and October 21, 1837, with Sauk and Fox of Missouri.

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List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Pueblo and Jicarilla, N. Mex.—Cont'd.		
POLICE—continued.		
Agapito Baltizar	Private	p.m $10
Domingo Garcea	do	p.m. 10
Grover Vigil	do	p.m. 10
Eddlo Morea	do	p.m. 10
Puyallup, Wash.		
WHITES.		
George D. McQuesten	Clerk	1,200
Claude H. Kinnear	Physician	1,000
Charles McIntyre	Farmer	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 Shalo	do	p.m. 10
Peter Heck	do	p.m. 10
William Nason	do	p.m. 10
Quapaw, Ind. T.[1]		
WHITES.		
Edward Goldberg	Agent	1,400
Horace B. Durant	Clerk	1,200
Ambler Caskie	Physician	1,200
C. O. Lemon	Blacksmith and wheelwright.	700
INDIANS.		
Wm. D. Hodgkiss	Addl. farmer	p.m. 50
James King	Laborer	420
William P. Long	Blacksmith	400
Alex. Z. Spicer	do	360
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
G. W. Finley	do	p.m. 10
William Sky	do	p.m. 10
Andrew Dushane	do	p.m. 10
Rosebud, S. Dak.[2]		
WHITES.		
Chas. E. McChesney	Agent	1,800
Frank Mullen	Clerk	1,200
Leonidas M. Hardin	Physician	1,200
James A. McCorkle	Addl. farmer	p.m. 60
Frank Sypal	do	p.m. 60
H. J. Caton	do	p.m. 60
John Sullivan	do	p.m. 60
H. B. Cox	Assistant clerk	900
Charles Bredeson	Blacksmith	900
C. E. Colby	Carpenter	900
Peter Balgord	Wagon maker	900
Frank Robinson	Farmer	800
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Rosebud, S. Dak.—Continued.		
INDIANS.		
Wm. F Schmidt	Issue clerk	$800
Wm. J. Barker	Asst. clerk	720
Wm. Bordeaux	Asst. issue clerk	720
George Stead	Asst. farmer	120
Geo. Whirling Soldier	do	120
Arthur Two Strike	do	120
Alex. Desersa	Asst. blacksmith.	180
Louis Roubideau	Watchman	480
Henry Horse Looking	Laborer	300
Henry Knife	Teamster	300
Jesse Wright	Interpreter	240
James Du Bray	Stableman	540
Joseph Claymore	Teamster	300
Walter Red Elk	Asst. farmer	120
Frederick Big Horse	do	120
Louis Bordeaux	Addl. farmer	p.m. 60
Isaac Bettelyoun	do	p.m. 60
Dominick Bray	Butcher	480
Ralph Eagle Feather	Asst. carpenter	540
Sam M. Terry	Laborer	300
Solomon O. Lodge	Asst. farmer	120
John La Pointe	Asst. blacksmith.	240
John Omaha Bay	Teamster	360
Valentine McKenzie	Laborer	300
John White Blanket	Asst. blacksmith.	240
Chas. White Hat	Laborer	240
Daniel Webster	Asst. carpenter	240
George White Eagle	Laborer	300
Sam White Bird	Asst. farmer	120
Robert Runs Over	Janitor	180
Henry Eastman	Laborer	300
David Lame Dog	Apprentice	180
Zander Big Crow	Asst. farmer	120
John Claymore	do	120
Charles Moore	do	120
Jasper Ellston	do	120
Oliver Turning Bear	Laborer	240
Fred Charging Eagle	Apprentice	180
Joseph Garneau	Asst. farmer	120
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
Fr'cis. Red Tomahawk	3d sergeant	p.m. 10
Henry Black Moon	Private	p.m. 10
Geo. 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
Ernest Swimmer	do	p.m. 10
Edward Ute	do	p.m. 10
Chas. Walking Soldier	do	p.m. 10
Edward Quick Bear	do	p.m. 10
Amos Wooden Knife	do	p.m. 10
Harry Standing Bull	do	p.m. 10
Thomas Loafer	do	p.m. 10
Jesse S. Picket Pin	do	p.m. 10

[1] Also treaties of May 13, 1883, with Quapaws, and July 20, 1831, and February 23, 1867, with Senecas and Shawnees.
[2] Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Rosebud, S. Dak.—Continued.		
POLICE—continued.		
Charles Y. Bear	Private	p.m. $10
John Red Eagle	do	p.m. 10
Jos. 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
Jos. Snow Fly	do	p.m. 10
Daniels Kills	do	p.m. 10
Frank U. P. Water	do	p.m. 10
Isaac Red Water	do	p.m. 10
David Y. Whirlwind	do	p.m. 10
Silas Standing Elk	do	p.m. 10
John Eagle Dog	do	p.m. 10
George Scott	do	p.m. 10
David Crooked Foot	do	p.m. 10
Oliver Good Elk	do	p.m. 10
Joseph White Lance	do	p.m. 10
Ezekiel Long Crane	do	p.m. 10
John King	do	p.m. 10
George Whitewash	do	p.m. 10
Benj. Hungry	do	p.m. 10
Andrew Black Hawk	do	p.m. 10
Milo Slide	do	p.m. 10
Nelson G. T. Eagle	do	p.m. 10
Jno. Runs Four Times	do	p.m. 10
Oliver Yellow Hair	do	p.m. 10
Edwin G. T. War	3d sergeant	p.m. 10
Edward Close to Village.	Private	p.m. 10
George Yellow Eyes	do	p.m. 10
Moses Black Stone	do	p.m. 10
Jesse Roubedeaux	do	p.m. 10
Jas. Iron Heart	do	p.m. 10
Arthur Black Horse	do	p.m. 10
John Eagle Elk	do	p.m. 10
Elmer Fast Dog	do	p.m. 10
Silas Chasing Horse	do	p.m. 10
Charles De Noyer	do	p.m. 10
Round Valley, Cal.		
WHITES.		
Elmer E. Kightlinger	Clerk	900
INDIAN.		
Charles Dorman	Farmer	720
Henry Smith	Stableman	120
POLICE.		
John Brown	Private	p.m. 10
Enoch Pollard	do	p.m. 10
Sauk and Fox, Iowa.		
WHITES.		
William G. Malin	Agent	1,000
D. S. Hinegardner	Addl. farmer	p.m. 60
INDIAN.		
Joseph Tesson	Interpreter	180
POLICE.		
James Poweshiok	Captain	p.m. 15
Samuel Lincoln	Private	p.m. 10
William Wanetee	do	p.m. 10
Charley Mamasat	do	p.m. 10
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Sauk and Fox, Okla.[1]		
WHITES.		
Leo Patrick	Agent	$1,200
Wm. R. Gulick	Clerk	1,000
Frank W. Wynan	Physician	1,000
Robert E. L. Daniel	Leasing clerk	900
Jefferson L. McDaniel	Blacksmith	700
INDIANS		
William Hurr	Interpreter	100
Mary Antoine	Stenographer and typewriter.	480
POLICE.		
Peter Soocey	Captain	p.m. 15
Jim Wolf	Private	p.m. 10
Tolbert White	do	p.m. 10
James Alford	do	p.m. 10
Martin Dougherty	do	p.m. 10
John Couteau	do	p.m. 10
San Carlos, Ariz.		
WHITES.		
Capt. Wm. J. Nicholson, U. S. A.	Acting agent	None.
Stephen James	Clerk	1,200
Ralph H. Ross	Physician	1,200
Frank P. Burnett	Issue clerk	1,000
Wm. O. Tuttle	Farmer	720
Chas. W. Patten	Engineer and sawyer.	720
Frank K. Finn	Wheelwright	720
Eugene M. Tardy	Addl. farmer	p.m. 60
Perry McMurren	do	p.m. 60
Robert S. Knowles	do	p.m. 60
Wm. A. Wright	Herder	840
John F. Brown	Miller	720
Thos. A. Pope	Blacksmith	720
INDIANS.		
Stephen Smith	Asst. issue clerk	300
Don Juan	Laborer	480
Henry Chilchuana	Asst. blacksmith.	200
Modoc Wind	Asst. miller	200
Harry Chetin	Judge	p.m. 8
Peto Skiontesay	do	p.m. 8
Wiplaema	do	p.m. 8
Martin Tietha	Interpreter	200
Paul Jones	Off bearer	480
Edward Hatyslo	Laborer	360
Tahkatoga	do	360
Mike Temmua	do	360
William Koun	do	360
Andrew Pat	do	360
Hoskanoska	Off bearer	480
Dzslithakey	Laborer	360
Tanahsco	do	360
Nugesunty	do	200
Parker W. West	Asst. wheelwright.	200
Isaac Cutter	Harness maker	360
Tom Suramma	Laborer	360
Constant Bread	Interpreter	200
POLICE.		
Nahkis	Captain	p.m. 15
Elpahy	Private	p.m. 10
Skaybeeyantay	do	p.m. 10
William Molegla	do	p.m. 10

[1] Also treaty of October 11, 1842.

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List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
San Carlos, Ariz.—Continued.		
POLICE—continued.		
Sam Kitzso	Private	p.m.$10
Eedemzil	do	p.m.10
Ward Beecher	do	p.m.10
Walter	do	p.m.10
Chappaw	do	p.m.10
Socrates Charley	do	p.m.10
Richard Waters	do	p.m.10
Thomas Dithyan	do	p.m.10
Tony	do	p.m.10
James Smiley	do	p.m.10
Dan McIntosh	do	p.m.10
Teedes Kinney	do	p.m.10
Charley Telto	do	p.m.10
Goodcuskoonga	do	p.m.10
Goossay	do	p.m.10
Soos	do	p.m.10
Josh	do	p.m.10
George	do	p.m.10
Tagischohay	do	p.m.10
Frank	do	p.m.10
John Lycho	do	p.m.10
Curley	do	p.m.10
Frank Kate	do	p.m.10
Dilwamma	do	p.m.10
Yalrakiyay	do	p.m.10
Santee, Nebr.[1]		
WHITES.		
Henry C. Baird	Agent	1,500
Amanda L. Baird	Financial 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
Thomas H. Kitto	Miller	600
Wm. H. Abraham	Asst. carpenter	480
Louis Robinett	Teamster	480
Thomas O. Knudsen	Carpenter	480
Joseph Carrow	Overseer	540
Stephen Blacksmith	Addl. farmer	p.m.40
Edward Howe	Blacksmith	400
Robert W. Brown	Asst. blacksmith.	480
Joseph M. Campbell	Engineer	600
Oliver La Croix	Carpenter	600
Jacob Wilson	Blacksmith	600
POLICE.		
Joseph Godfrey	Private	p.m.10
Antoine Rouillard	do	p.m.10
Joseph Chase	do	p.m.10
B. J. Young	do	p.m.10
Shoshoni, Wyo.[2]		
WHITES.		
Herman G. Nickerson	Agent	1,500
Harry E. Wadsworth	Financial clerk	1,100
L. S. Clark	Issue clerk	700
F. H. Welty	Physician	1,000
Philip M. O'Neill	Engineer	720
John Small	Miller	720
William L. Smith	Blacksmith	720
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Shoshoni, Wyo.—Continued.		
WHITES—continued.		
Gabriel Jorgenson	Carpenter	$720
John Niklos	Blacksmith	720
John Henry Wahlen	Addl. farmer	p.m.60
Sidney D. Purviance	do	p.m.60
F. G. Burnett	do	p.m.60
INDIANS.		
John Robertson	Blacksmith's apprentice.	240
William Washington	Carpenter's apprentice.	240
Charles H. Kealear	Carpenter	600
Charles Lahoo	Herder	720
Sherman Coolidge	Storekeeper	800
Jack Shaved Head	Herder	600
Henry Lee	Fireman	240
Engolhono Shoyo	Interpreter	200
Thomas Oldman	Teamster	360
Rader Tallman	Interpreter	200
Tallow	Judge	p.m.10
John Jesus	Addl. farmer	p.m.60
POLICE.		
John Weitcho	Captain	p.m.15
Sherman Sago	Lieutenant	p.m.15
Canawautz	Private	p.m.10
Sagna	do	p.m.10
David D. Hall	do	p.m.10
Wm. Shakespeare	do	p.m.10
Andrew Jackson	do	p.m.10
Amos	do	p.m.10
George Washakio	do	p.m.10
Shovel Foot	do	p.m.10
Woawatsie	do	p.m.10
Witogant	do	p.m.10
Shovo	do	p.m.10
William Penn	do	p.m.10
Siletz, Oreg.		
WHITES.		
T. Jay Buford	Agent	1,200
Warren H. Brown	Clerk	900
Z. T. Daniel	Physician	1,000
INDIANS.		
Wm. Towner	Addl. farmer	p.m.50
U. S. Grant	Judge	p.m. 8
George Harney	do	p.m. 8
POLICE.		
Coquelle Thompson	Private	p.m.10
John Spencer	do	p.m.10
Moses Lane	do	p.m.10
William Klamath	do	p.m.10
Sisseton, S. Dak.		
WHITES.		
Nathan P. Johnson	Agent	1,500
POLICE.		
Anderson Crawford	Private	p.m.10
Joseph Hart	do	p.m.10

[1] Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.
[2] Also treaties of May 10, 1868, and July 3, 1868.

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Sisseton, S. Dak.—Continued.		
POLICE—continued.		
John Nahoton	Private	p.m.$10
John Take Williams	do	p.m.10
Jonah Wynde	do	p.m.10
Sam Maka	do	p.m.10
Southern Ute, Colo.[1]		
WHITE.		
Joseph O. Smith	Agent	1,400
John Wesch	Clerk	1,000
Charles Duff	Issue clerk	800
Cromwell R. Allen	Blacksmith	720
Martin F. Long	Farmer	720
INDIANS.		
Nicolas Jeantet	Asst. farmer	500
Louis Martinez	do	400
John Taylor	Interpreter	200
Frank Martinez	Teamster	360
Henry Weaver	Asst. blacksmith.	240
POLICE.		
John Lyon	Captain	p.m.15
Chas. Buck	Private	p.m.10
John Dalo	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
Edwin Cloud	do	p.m.10
Alfonso Kuebler	do	p.m.10
Standing Rock, N. Dak.[2]		
WHITES.		
George H. Bingenheimer.	Agent	1,800
Wm. Dobson	Clerk	1,200
John S. Lindley	Physician	1,200
August P. Johnson	Butcher	720
Dwight D. Wilbur	Addl. farmer	p.m.65
Marion T. Spooner	do	p.m.65
Joseph Holzbauer	do	p.m.65
Frank B. Steinmetz	Blacksmith	780
Edward Forte	Carpenter	840
Henry ten Broek	Harnessmaker	780
Charles S. Bush	Farmer	780
Charles M. Ziebach	Issue clerk	1,000
INDIANS.		
Aaron C. Wells	Addl. farmer	p.m.65
Charles De Rockbrain	Asst. farmer	300
John Grass, sr	Judge	p.m.10
Gabriel Gray Eagle	do	p.m.10
Miles Walker	do	p.m.10
Joseph Matonoupa	Asst. farmer	300
John Gayton	do	300
Nick Cadotte	do	300
Joseph Natanhuiapa	Judge	p.m.10
Louis Killed	Asst. farmer	300
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Standing Rock, N. Dak.—Cont'd.		
INDIANS—continued.		
John Hocksilato	Asst. harnessmaker	$240
Henry Tobana	do	180
John Pleets	Asst. farmer	300
William Sinte	Asst. carpenter	240
Joseph Pleets	Stableman	300
John Heyuga	Janitor and physician's assistant.	180
Paul Cournoyer	Asst. clerk	620
Little Dog	Judge	p.m.10
Charles Gayton	Asst. blacksmith.	300
Peter Bear Boy	do	120
Joseph Archambault	Addl. farmer	p.m.65
Robert D. Marshall	Asst. farmer	300
Maurice Martin	Asst. carpenter	300
Charles Ramsey	Asst. blacksmith.	300
Samuel Archambault	do	300
Francis Walking Elk	do	300
John Rattling Hail	do	300
John Striped Face	Asst. carpenter	180
Henry Tunkaupijuta	do	300
Philip Cetanwaryela	do	300
George Crow	do	120
Joseph Fire Cloud	do	240
Albert Mulligan	Interpreter	
POLICE.		
David Standing Soldier.	Captain	p.m.15
David Chatkah	1st lieutenant	p.m.15
Joseph Brown Wolf	Private	p.m.10
Antoine One Feather	do	p.m.10
Henry Medicine	do	p.m.10
Alexander Middle	do	p.m.10
Hugh Swift Hawk	do	p.m.10
James Yellow	do	p.m.10
Henry Red Thunder	do	p.m.10
Eli Swift Eagle	do	p.m.10
Eugene Little Soldier	do	p.m.10
Tibercous Many Wounds.	do	p.m.10
Faustinus Charging Eagle.	do	p.m.10
Edward Bobtail Tiger	do	p.m.10
Paul Iron Cedar	do	p.m.10
Francis Fearless	do	p.m.10
Wm. Taken Alive	do	p.m.10
Jacob Cross Bear	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
Louis Good Eagle	do	p.m.10
Lewis Elk Nation	do	p.m.10
Samuel Hawk Eagle	do	p.m.10
James Amidst	do	p.m.10
Take the Shield	do	p.m.10
Albert Atateyamani	do	p.m.10
Louis Wapaha	do	p.m.10
Geo. Herakaonjinca	do	p.m.10
Henry Tataukawaujila.	do	p.m.10
Joseph Itecehinska	do	p.m.10
Thomas Frosted	do	p.m.10
George Waublicigala	do	p.m.10
Stanton Anaptopi	do	p.m.10
Matoonjinca	do	p.m.10

[1] Also treaties of October 7, 1863, and March 2, 1868.
[2] Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

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List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Standing Rock, N. Dak.—Cont'd.		
POLICE—continued.		
Moses Wahacaukaclgala.	Private	p.m.$10
Marcellus Red Tomahawk.	do	p.m. 10
Reuben Hinske	do	p.m. 10
Oliver Looking Elk	2d lieutenant	p.m. 15
Old Crow	Private	p.m. 10
Maurice Bush Horns	do	p.m. 10
See the Bear	do	p.m. 10
James Red Dog	do	p.m. 10
Edward Shooter	do	p.m. 10
Robert Hawk	do	p.m. 10
Luke Bear Paw	do	p.m. 10
Thomas Stone Man	do	p.m. 10
Tongue River, Mont.[1]		
WHITES.		
James C. Clifford	Agent	1,600
William A. Posey	Clerk	1,200
Frank D. Merritt	Physician	1,000
Harold Tilleson	Blacksmith	720
August C. Stohr	Farmer	720
Carl A. Peterson	Addl. farmer	p.m. 60
INDIANS.		
William Rowland	Interpreter	240
Wesley Merritt	Asst. farmer	240
Robert Bear Black	Addl. farmer	400
POLICE.		
Blvd Bear	Captain	p.m. 15
Tall Bull	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
Wolf Name	do	p.m. 10
Hollow Breast	do	p.m. 10
Bullard	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
Frank Red Bird	do	p.m. 10
Little Eagle	do	p.m. 10
Sioux	do	p.m. 10
Rock Ronds	do	p.m. 10
Crane	do	p.m. 10
Little Sun	do	p.m. 10
R. Standing Elk	do	p.m. 10
Little Head	do	p.m. 10
Wolf Road	do	p.m. 10
Tulalip, Wash.		
WHITES.		
Edward Mills	Agent	1,200
J. Wiley Harris	Clerk	900
Charles M. Buchanan	Physician	1,000
Chas. A. Reynolds	Addl. farmer	p.m. 50
James Y. Roe	do	p.m. 50
Edward Bristow	do	p.m. 50
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Tulalip, Wash.—C't'd.		
INDIANS.		
Thomas Phillips	Blacksmith	$480
George Wyakes	Laborer	300
Clarence White	Addl. farmer	p.m. 50
Charles Jules	Judge	p.m. 8
Hillaire Crockett	do	p.m. 8
Charles George	do	p.m. 8
John Davis	do	p.m. 8
Gilbert Courville	do	p.m. 8
Charles Kea Kuko	do	p.m. 8
Henry Steve	do	p.m. 8
Alexander Morris	do	p.m. 8
William Peter	do	p.m. 8
POLICE.		
James Snoqualmie	Captain	p.m. 15
John Jackman	Private	p.m. 10
Walter James	do	p.m. 10
Solomon Balch	do	p.m. 10
Charley Edward	do	p.m. 10
Charles Wilbur	do	p.m. 10
Charles Sane	do	p.m. 10
Philip John	do	p.m. 10
Frank Ross	do	p.m. 10
Uinta and Ouray,[2] *Utah.*		
WHITES (UINTA).		
Howell P. Myton	Agent	1,800
J. A. Gogarty	Clerk	1,000
Henry B. Lloyd	Physician	1,000
G. H. Johnson	Wheelwright	720
Sam McAfee	Carpenter	720
George W. Dickson	Miller and engineer.	840
L. H. Mitchell	Addl. farmer	p.m. 60
John Otterstedt	Blacksmith	720
W. S. Smith	Supt. of irrigation.	840
Libbie Whitlock	Field matron	600
INDIANS.		
William Wash	Herder	400
Edgar Meritats	Stableman	400
Vernie Mack	Interpreter	200
Geo. Atwine	Asst. blacksmith.	300
Roger Star	Asst. carpenter	120
James A. Robb	Issue clerk	600
POLICE.		
Billy Woods	Captain	p.m. 15
Albert Chapoose	Private	p.m. 10
Tom Arrum	do	p.m. 10
Tavcopont	do	p.m. 10
Jim Atwine	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
Sopunies	do	p.m. 10
Harry Tabley-schutz	do	p.m. 10
Dave Weech	do	p.m. 10
WHITES (OURAY).		
H. J. Palmer	Clerk	1,000
Samuel A. Tate	Physician	1,000

[1] Also treaty of May 10, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.
[2] Also treaties of October 7, 1863, and March 2, 1868.

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
Uinta and Ouray, Utah—Continued.		
WHITES (OURAY)—continued.		
Hugh Owens	Farmer	$720
Wm. Stark	Carpenter	720
E. P. Addis	Farmer	720
Wm. D. Evans	Blacksmith	720
John McAndrews	Supt. of irrigation.	1,000
Peter Steinmetz	Wheelwright	720
INDIANS.		
James Kanapatch	Blacksmith's apprentice.	300
Henry Modoc	Ferryman	240
John Nachoop	Carpenter's apprentice.	120
Ben New cow ree	Asst. herder	400
Jack Johnston	Laborer	400
Charley Albandra	Interpreter	240
POLICE.		
Louis Fenno	Captain	p.m. 15
Monk Shavanaut	Private	p.m. 10
Jake Yump	do	p.m. 10
John Sullivan	do	p.m. 10
Ben Oc cup pi upe	do	p.m. 10
Joseph Arrive	do	p.m. 10
Jim Colorow	do	p.m. 10
Umatilla, Oreg.		
WHITES.		
Charles Wilkins	Agent	1,200
Hugh E. Ramsaur	Clerk	900
Louis J. Perkins	Physician	1,000
Myron W. Briggs	Teamster	480
John T. Dizney	Blacksmith	720
Burr M. Sloan	Carpenter	720
INDIANS.		
Joseph Craig	Interpreter	180
Long Hair	Judge	p.m. 8
Peo peo tow yash	do	p.m. 8
POLICE.		
John Shomkeen	Captain	p.m. 15
A la eu ta mo set	Private	p.m. 10
Edward Brisbois	do	p.m. 10
Ya ma wit	do	p.m. 10
Pe wap tso ow	do	p.m. 10
Mo tan ic	do	p.m. 10
Union, Ind. T.		
WHITES.		
J. Blair Shoenfelt	Agent	1,500
J. Fentress Wisdom	Clerk	1,400
Blanche Oppenheimer	Stenographer	840
Anna E. Shoenfelt	Financial clerk	1,000
Maud Mosher	Assistant clerk	1,000
Alfred Taylor	Janitor	540
POLICE.		
J. W. Ellis	Captain	p.m. 15
John C. West	Lieutenant	p.m. 15
Alfred McCay	do	p.m. 15
B. T. Kell	Sergeant	p.m. 10
Joseph Ward	do	p.m. 10
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Union, Ind. T.—Continued.		
POLICE—continued.		
A. T. Akin	Sergeant	p.m.$10
John L. Brown	Private	p.m. 10
George W. Elders	do	p.m. 10
Moses Jimison	do	p.m. 10
Shelley Keys	do	p.m. 10
C. R. Murphy	do	p.m. 10
C. W. Plummer	do	p.m. 10
John Simpson	do	p.m. 10
J. Hamp Willis	do	p.m. 10
B. J. Spring	do	p.m. 10
Mose Chigley	do	p.m. 10
A. F. Chamberlain	do	p.m. 10
Sidney Sage	do	p.m. 10
Wm. H. Cully	do	p.m. 10
John M. Sanders	do	p.m. 10
C. M. Howell	do	p.m. 10
Edmund Harry	do	p.m. 10
William Vann	do	p.m. 10
Emerson Folsom	do	p.m. 10
Lodge L. Sturdivant	do	p.m. 10
C. C. Harkens	do	p.m. 10
P. J. McClure	do	p.m. 10
Harry Micco	do	p.m. 10
Warm Springs, Oreg.		
WHITES.		
James L. Cowan	Agent	1,200
Wm. H. Bishop	Clerk	900
Thos. M. Henderson	Physician	900
James L. Carroll	Carpenter	600
INDIANS.		
Warren McCorkle	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 Pepins	Captain	p.m. 15
Suppah	Private	p.m. 10
James Sawykee	do	p.m. 10
Percy Kuckup	do	p.m. 10
Peter Brunoe	do	p.m. 10
Jake Anderson	do	p.m. 10
James K. Polk	do	p.m. 10
Mark Johnson	do	p.m. 10
Elijah Miller	do	p.m. 10
James Scott	do	p.m. 00
Western Shoshoni, Nev.		
WHITES.		
Henry J. Huff	Clerk	900
Alwin M. Guittard	Physician	1,000
Wellington T. Smith	Forwarding agent.	100
Hugh E. Kennedy	Farmer	720
James A. Granger	Blacksmith	720
INDIANS.		
Hiram Price	Laborer	360
Captain George	Mail carrier	360
Henry Charles	Blacksmith's apprentice.	180
George Dick	Judge	p.m. 8
Captain Sam	do	p.m. 8

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List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Western Shoshoni, Nev.—Cont'd.		
POLICE.		
Dick Smith	Captain	p.m.$15
Charles McIntosh	Private	p.m.10
Charlie Thomas	....do	p.m.10
George Bitt	....do	p.m.10
John Dave	....do	p.m.10
Dick McIntosh	....do	p.m.10
George Washington	....do	p.m.10
Charley Damon	....do	p.m.10
White Earth, Minn.		
WHITES.		
John H. Sutherland	Agent	1,800
Charles B. Persons	Clerk	1,200
Simon W. Smith	Physician	1,200
Johnson C. McGahey	....do	1,000
Arnold A. Ledeboer	Issue clerk	800
J. B. Louzon	Carpenter	720
INDIANS.		
Theodore B. Beaulieu	Asst. farmer	600
Louis Caswell	Blacksmith	720
Charles Horn	....do	720
S. P. Bellanger	Interpreter	240
J. E Perrault	Farmer	720
Lawrence Roberts	Blacksmith	720
Paul Fairbanks	Teamster	400
Theodore H. Beaulieu	Judge	p.m.10
Fred Smith	....do	p.m. 8
S. S. McArthur	....do	p.m. 8
POLICE.		
Edward Perrault	Captain	p.m.15
James Blunt	Private	p.m.10
Joseph Louzon	....do	p.m.10
George Rock	....do	p.m.10
Bishop Little Wolf	....do	p.m.10
Ed. Tanner	....do	p.m.10
John Rock	....do	p.m.10
James Madison	....do	p.m.10
George Walters	....do	p.m.10
John Fairbanks	....do	p.m.10
Peter J. Perrault	....do	p.m.10
Peter Parker	....do	
Yakima, Wash.		
WHITES.		
Jay Lynch	Agent	1,500
J. J. Gaither	Clerk	1,000
Albert Wilgus	Physician	1,000
Wm. H. Embree	Carpenter	800
John S. Churchward	Addl. farmer	p.m. 50
INDIANS.		
Joseph Tweyuch	Judge	p.m. 5
James Butler	Teamster	300
Wilbur Spencer	Engineer	600
Chas. Wesley	Judge	p.m. 5
Yallup	....do	p.m. 5
Frank W. Carson	Blacksmith	600
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
Yakima, Wash.—Continued.		
INDIANS—continued.		
Patrick Celestin	Interpreter	$100
Abe Lincoln	Gen. mechanic	p.m. 60
POLICE.		
Charles Olney	Captain	p.m. 15
Jacob Ah lo wiche	Private	p.m.10
scum	....do	p.m.10
John Selatsee	....do	p.m.10
Sam Ambrose	....do	p.m.10
Yaw Yowan	....do	p.m.10
Billie Coo se i	....do	p.m.10
Frank See lat see	....do	p.m.10
Charles Miller	....do	
Yankton, S. Dak.[1]		
WHITE.		
John W. Harding	Agent	1,000
Philip S. Everest	Clerk	1,200
George F. Pope	Physician	1,200
Frank H. Craig	Gen. mechanic	800
James Brown	Farmer	800
John Van Patter	Addl. farmer	p.m. 65
INDIANS.		
S. C. De Fond	Issue clerk	720
L. Claymore	Blacksmith	480
E. Sherman	Tinner	300
B. Archambeau	Painter	800
J. Butcher	Butcher	120
C. Morgan	Judge	p.m.10
Robert Clarkson	....do	p.m.10
John Jaundron	....do	p.m.10
David Simmons	Storekeeper	800
C. Bruguier	Harness maker	300
H. Frederick	Blacksmith	300
J. Bondell	Carpenter	300
Tom Benton	Wagon maker	360
Thos. M. Arconge	Interpreter	200
Peter St. Pierre	Addl. farmer	p.m. 30
Joseph H. Ellis	....do	p.m. 30
Wm. T. Selwyn	....do	p.m. 30
Stephen Jones	Blacksmith	300
George W. Bouse	Addl. farmer	p.m. 30
John Feather	Stableman	300
Albion Hitika	Teamster	300
Charles Ironheart	Carpenter	300
POLICE.		
Horace Greely	Captain	p.m. 15
James Johnson	Private	p.m.10
George B. Henry	....do	p.m.10
John Donahoe	....do	p.m.10
Richard Cowels	....do	p.m.10
S. Grayhawk	....do	p.m.10
Charles Big Bear	....do	p.m.10
Andrew Thomas	....do	p.m.15
Sam Cne	Captain	p.m.10
Pretty Bull	Private	p.m.10
Chauncey Wanikiya	....do	p.m.10
Stephen Cloud Elk	....do	p.m.10
Charles Jones	....do	p.m.10

[1] Also treaty of April 19, 1858.

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, 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
Alfred C. Hawley		2,000
James E. Jenkins		2,000
Indian commissioners.		
Merrill E. Gates	Secretary	2,000
Eliphalet Whittlesey		None.
Albert K. Smiley		None.
William H. Lyon		None.
Joseph F. 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 Indian schools.		
Estello Reel		3,000
Supervisors of Indian schools.		
Albert O. Wright		1,500
Charles D. Rakestraw		1,500
Frank M. Conser		1,500
Millard F. Holland		1,500
Charles H. Dickson		1,500
Superintendent of schools in the Indian Territory.		
John D. Benedict		3,500
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
School supervisor for the Choctaw Nation.		
Earle T. McArthur		1,500
INDIAN SERVICE—MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.		
Special allotting agents.		
William A. Winder		p.d. $8
John K. Rankin		p.d. 8
Helen P. Clarke		p.d. 8
William P. 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
Superintendent of irrigation on the Crow Reservation in Montana.		
Walter B. Hill		2,000
Superintendent of irrigation on the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming.		
George Butler		2,000
General superintendent of logging for the State of Wisconsin.		
Joseph R. Farr		2,000
Commissioner to negotiate with the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota.		
Darwin S. Hall		p.d. 10
Commissioner for lands of the Puyaluk 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
Special agent in charge of Mdewakanton Sioux, in Minnesota.		
George L. Evans		p.d. 3
Special agent in charge of Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior.		
John O. Zollon		700

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List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN SERVICE—MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.		
Rushville Shipping Station, Nebr.		
Solomon V. Pitcher	Receiving and shipping clerk.	$1,200
Valentine Shipping Station, Nebr.		
J. Wesley Tucker	Receiving and shipping clerk.	1,200
John T. Keeley	Assistant clerk	600
Indian Warehouse, Chicago, Ill.		
Roger C. Spooner	Superintendent.	3,000
Mark Goode	Chief clerk	1,800
Frank Sorenson	Clerk	1,200
Eugene MacComas	do	p.m.125
David S. Morse	do	p.m.100
May Eatterly	do	900
Indian Warehouse, New York, N. Y.		
Louis L. Robbins	Superintendent.	2,000
Frederick P. Meyer, jr	Chief clerk	1,600
Arend Brunjes, jr	Clerk	p.m.100
Office of Inspector J. Geo. Wright, at Muscogee, Ind. T.		
Dana H. Kelsey	Clerk	1,500
William F. Wells	do	1,500
Nathan S. McIntosh	do	1,000
Walapai and Havasupai Indians in Arizona.		
WHITES.		
Charles Bushnell	Addl. farmer	p.m.60
Frances S. Calfee	Field matron	720
POLICE.		
Bony Pa pow a	Private	p.m.10
Veenor	do	p.m.10
William Wigatuya	do	p.m.10
James Fielding	do	p.m.10
Walker River Reservation, Nev.		
WHITE.		
Lambert A. Ellis	Farmer	800
POLICE.		
Horace Greely	Captain	p.m.15
Richard Cowels	Private	p.m.10
James Johnson	do	p.m.10
George B. Henry	do	p.m.10
John Donahoe	do	p.m.10
Yuma Reservation, Cal.		
POLICE.		
George Esculanti	Private	p.m.10
Charley Ablatz	do	p.m.10
INDIAN SERVICE—MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.		
Yuma Reservation, Cal.—Continued.		
POLICE—continued.		
Pancho Teo wee	Private	p.m.$10
Charley Esculanti	do	p.m. 10
William Wilson	do	p.m. 10
Kickapoo and Shawnee Indians in Oklahoma.		
WHITES.		
Martin J. Bentley	Special agent	1,200
Joseph Clark	Addl. farmer	p.m.60
Elizabeth Test	Field matron	600
INDIANS.		
Pan o wa	Interpreter	180
Charles Moore	Blacksmith	700
POLICE.		
Joseph Whipple	Private	p.m.10
Hopi Reservation in Arizona.		
WHITES.		
Sarah E. Abbott	Field matron	720
Anna J. Ritter	do	720
INDIANS.		
Coochventewa	Judge	p.m. 8
Caliqui	do	p.m. 8
Quolnginawa	do	p.m. 8
POLICE.		
Adam	Private	p.m.10
Garry	do	p.m. 2
Chonto	do	p.m.10
Polehongova	do	p.m.10
Cherokee Reservation in North Carolina.		
POLICE.		
David Owl	Private	p.m.10
Lloyd Owl	do	p.m.10
Tomah School, Wis.		
POLICE.		
Goodbear Decorah	Private	p.m.10
Fort Mohave School, Ariz.		
POLICE.		
Bill Henapookawa	Private	p.m.10
Territory of Alaska.		
POLICE.		
Geo. Kostrometinoff	Captain	p.m.15
Frederick L. Moore	do	p.m.15
Thlan tech	do	p.m.15
James Jackson	Private	p.m.10
Augustus Bean	do	p.m.10

List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN SERVICE—MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.		
Territory of Alaska—Continued.		
POLICE—continued.		
Saginaw Jake	Private	p.m.$10
Ca chuck tee	do	p.m. 10
Don a wak	do	p.m. 10
George Norkane	do	p.m. 10
Daniel Benson	do	p.m. 10
William H. Lewis	do	p.m. 10
Thomas Snuck	do	p.m. 10
John Darrow	do	p.m. 10
Henry Reeve	do	p.m. 10
Joseph Howard	do	p.m. 10
Aaron Simpson	do	p.m. 10
Edmond Kadashan	do	p.m. 10
Revenue inspectors in the Indian Territory.		
Guy P. Cobb		1,200
Frank C. Churchill		1,200
Revenue collectors for the Cherokee Nation.		
Horace B. Gray		p.m.50
William S. Irwin		p.m.50
Revenue collectors for the Creek Nation.		
William A. Porter		p.m.50
James Alexander		p.m.50
Almarine E. McKellup		p.m.50
Supervising engineer of town sites in Indian Territory.		
Howard V. Hinckley		2,000
Town-site commissioners and appraisers for the town of Muscogee, Ind. T.		
Dwight W. Tuttle		p.d. 5
Benjamin Marshall		p.d. 5
John Adams		p.d. 5
Town-site commissioners and appraisers for the Choctaw Nation, in the Indian Territory.		
John A. Sterratt		p.d. 5
Butler S. Sunser		p.d. 5
Employees of above commission.		
Fred H. Wilson	Clerk	1,000
Mark Kirkpatrick	Surveyor	1,000
Town-site commissioners and appraisers for the Chickasaw Nation, in the Indian Territory.		
Samuel N. Johnson		p.d. 5
Wesley B. Burney		p.d. 5
INDIAN SERVICE—MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.		
Employees of above commission.		
Clarence G. McKoin	Clerk	$1,000
Jira P. Thayer	Surveyor	1,000
William G. Rawles	Draftsman	1,000
Town-site commissioners and appraisers for the town of Wagoner, Ind. T.		
Henry C. Linn		p.d. 5
Tony E. Proctor		p.d. 5
James H. Roark		p.d. 5
Surveyor to above commission.		
Herbert H. Helen		1,000
Commissioners to negotiate with the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Muscogee (or Creek), and Seminole nations.		
Henry L. Dawes		5,000
Tams Bixby		5,000
Thomas B. Needles		5,000
Clifton R. Breckenridge		5,000
Employees of above commission.		
Allison L. Aylesworth	Secretary	1,000
Hurxthal Van V. Smith.[1]	Disbursing agent.	None.
William H. Angell	Clerk	p.m.150
John Q. Abbott	do	p.m.125
William O. Beall	do	p.m.125
Guy L. V. Emerson	do	p.m.125
Philip C. Reuter	do	p.m.125
E. C. Backenstoce	do	p.m.100
William J. Cook	do	p.m.100
Rutherford B. Cravens	do	p.m.100
Millard F. Earley	do	p.m.100
Thomas J. Farrar	do	p.m.100
Guy R. Gillett	do	p.m.100
Curtis Patrick	do	p.m.100
Howard Ferguson	do	p.m. 75
Elmer Smith	do	p.m. 75
Frances R. Brown	Stenographer	p.m.100
M. D. Green	do	p.m.100
Eddie Hastian	do	p.m.100
Brown McDonald	do	p.m.100
Archibald McElrath	do	p.m.100
Anna Bell	do	p.m. 75
Moses D. Kenyon	Appraiser in chief.	2,000
H. C. F. Hackbush	Appraiser	p.m.125
Nathaniel D. Christian	do	p.m.110
George H. Irish	do	p.m.110
John S. Morris	do	p.m.110
James C. Wilkinson	do	p.m.110
Henry L. Baker	do	p.m.100
Jesse A. Bell	do	p.m.100
John D. Berry	do	p.m.100
Samuel N. Bridgeman	do	p.m.100
Jacob Brunner	do	p.m.100
Grant Foreman	do	p.m.100
Samuel W. Foster	do	p.m.100

[1] Detailed from office of Secretary of the Interior.

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List of persons employed in the Indian agency service on June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN SERVICE—MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.		
Employees of above commission—Cont'd.		
Edward E. Gillespie	Appraiser	p.m.$100
F. E. Harrington	do	p.m.100
John Kelly	do	p.m.100
Henry C. Kessler	do	p.m.100
James W. Kitzmiller	do	p.m.100
William M. Littell	do	p.m.100
William T. Little	do	p.m.100
J. MacBeau	do	p.m.100
Homer Needles	do	p.m.100
J. R. Rodgers	do	p.m.100
George J. Shanahan	do	p.m.100
Frank M. Taft	do	p.m.100
Isaac N. Taylor	do	p.m.100
Isaac N. Ury	do	p.m.100
Josiah O. Warriner	do	p.m.100
Charles E. Warriner	do	p.m.100
Frederick T. Marr	Draftsman	p.m.125
Moses P. Lyon	do	p.m.100
J. Somerville Gibson	do	p.m.100
Henry S. Hackbusch	Surveyor	p.m.125
George H. Bartlett	do	p.m.100
Albert H. Collins	do	p.m.100
Rees Evans	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
Lou R. Neubner	do	p.m.100
John P. Walker	do	p.m.100
George W. Walter	do	p.m.100
William S. Williams	do	p.m.100
Maurice E. Gilmore	do	p.m. 70
John C. O'Bryan	Appraiser, surveyor.	p.m.100
William H. Harrison	Choctaw representative.	p.m.100
J. Frank Gooding	Chickasaw representative.	p.m.100
John Sharron	Teamster	p.m. 45
Charles W. Bingham	do	p.m. 40
J. Walter Davis	do	p.m. 35
Wesley Garrison	do	p.m. 35
James J. Kelley	do	p.m. 35
Marshall S. Norris	do	p.m. 35
Champ W. Brown	do	p.m. 30
Charles F. Carothers	do	p.m. 30
INDIAN SERVICE—MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.		
Employees of above commission—Cont'd.		
William J. Cassidy	Teamster	p.m.$30
Emmett Clammons	do	p.m. 30
W. S. Douthit	do	p.m. 30
Samuel B. Douthit	do	p.m. 30
Michael Halpin	do	p.m. 30
Frank Payne	do	p.m. 30
John M. Pratt	do	p.m. 30
William Wright	Messenger	p.m. 35
Floyd Hines	do	p.m. 30
Theodore Mathews	Cook	p.m. 35
James L. Davidson	do	p.m. 30
Edward Heyman	do	p.m. 30
Douglas Jones	do	p.m. 30
Frank Mitchell	do	p.m. 30
Douglas Perryman	do	p.m. 30
Ed. Roe	do	p.m. 30
Henry Baker	Assistant cook	p.m. 20
Carter Logan	do	p.m. 20
Charles E. Hagerty	Chainman	p.m. 35
William L. Carothers	do	p.m. 30
James K. Gibson	do	p.m. 30
John C. Howell	do	p.m. 30
Charles W. Hughes	do	p.m. 30
Edward A. Lyon	do	p.m. 30
Junius Moore	do	p.m. 30
Marshall P. Pogo	do	p.m. 30
Elvin Wilt	do	p.m. 30
Charles T. Babb	Mounduan	p.m. 30
William H. Jordan	do	p.m. 30
George W. Mitchell	do	p.m. 30
Eugene Crosthwait	Rodman	p.m. 30
E. H. Luitweiler, jr.	do	p.m. 30
Joseph A. Reagan	do	p.m. 30
John W. Shuster	do	p.m. 30
John Clark	Axman	p.m. 30
George Clements	do	p.m. 30
Andrew Q. Dyo	do	p.m. 30
William H. Evans	do	p.m. 30
William T. Patton	do	p.m. 30
J. Benjamin Toomer	do	p.m. 30
Pryor L. Weaver	do	p.m. 30
Robert M. Wilkinson	do	p.m. 30
Meday M. Williford	do	p.m. 30
Robert G. Wilson	do	p.m. 30
Dice McIntosh	Janitor	p.m. 30

Employed in the Indian school service June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Albuquerque School, N. Mex.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Ralph P. Collins	Superintendent	$1,700	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1886	
William J. Oliver	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Mar. 25, 1897	
Anna B. Bush	Assistant clerk	720	F.	W.	Mar. 2, 1900	
Edwin Schanandore	Disciplinarian	800	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Severo Lonto	Asst. disciplinarian	240	M.	I.	June 1, 1895	
James W. Travis	Principal teacher	900	M.	W.	Sept. 25, 1895	
Amelia K. Collins	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Feb. 7, 1882	
Louisa Wallace	do	600	F.	W.	Jan. 20, 1891	
Emma V. Haines	do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 27, 1894	
Jessie M. McMillan	do	600	F.	W.	June 15, 1900	
Harry Throssell	Assistant teacher	540	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Jerdina Faber	do	480	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1899	
Florance E. Noland	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Aug. 20, 1892	
Abner S. Curtis	Manual training teacher.	840	M.	W.	June 30, 1898	
Estelle G. Lawry	Matron	720	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1895	
Etta M. Clinton	Assistant matron	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Ethel Donnison	do	500	F.	W.	Jan. 12, 1900	
Margaret F. Flynn	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Mar. 16, 1900	
Maggie E. Seldomridge.	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1894	
Lena Gutierrez	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Julia H. Dorris	Laundress	540	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Joseph Wind	Baker	480	M.	I.	Dec. 12, 1894	
Elizabeth Young	Cook	600	F.	I.	Jan. 16, 1899	
Carlota Gutierrez	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Louisa Gutierrez	do	120	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Randal Calkins	Farmer and blacksmith.	720	M.	W.	Sept. 19, 1894	
William A. Seldomridge.	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Aug. 14, 1893	
Samuel Lawrence	Tailor	600	M.	I.	Feb. 24, 1898	
Louis Quintana	Shoe and harness maker.	480	M.	I.	Oct. 4, 1897	
Roman Johnson	Asst. shoe and harness maker.	480	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Joseph Abner	Engineer	400	M.	I.	Aug. 20, 1899	
Jose Manuel	Night watchman	180	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Harry Montoya	do	180	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Blackfeet Agency Boarding School, Mont.						Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stats., 354).
W. H. Matson	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1899	
M. C. Matson	Teacher	660	F.	W.	do	
Maggie Hank	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 16, 1891	
H. J. Kilgour	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Aug. 8, 1886	
Florence I. Kilgour	Matron	600	F.	W.	do	
Catharine McLoon	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Nov. 8, 1895	
Carrie E. Stewart	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1900	
Nettie Racine	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Apr. 16, 1900	
Clara Hunsberger	Laundress	480	F.	I.	May 11, 1900	
Martha Bird	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Ethel J. Clark	Cook	480	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1899	
Alice Aubrey	Assistant cook	360	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Frank Racine	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1899	
Carlisle School, Pa						Act. Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
R. H. Pratt	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 6, 1879	
A. J. Standing	Asst. superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1871	
W. B. Beitzel	Clerk	1,200	M.	W.	Dec. 16, 1892	
Fannie I. Peter	do	720	F.	W.	Aug. 20, 1893	
Carrie L. Miller	do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 21, 1899	
Dennison Wheelock	Assistant clerk	1,000	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1890	
Frank Hudson	do	600	M.	I.	July 1, 1899	
Annie M. Morton	do	300	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Annie Kowuni	do	300	F.	I.	Oct. 12, 1898	
W. Grant Thompson	Disciplinarian	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 15, 1892	
E. H. Brock	Asst. disciplinarian	600	M.	W.	May 25, 1900	
Samuel G. Brown	do	150	M.	I.	May 1, 1900	
Martin Wheelock	do	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1899	
O. H. Bakeless	Principal teacher	1,400	M.	W.	Jan. 13, 1893	
Kate S. Bowersox	Normal teacher	720	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Emma A. Cutter	Senior teacher	840	F.	W.	Dec. 3, 1879	
Jessie W. Cook	Teacher	720	F.	W.	May 10, 1892	
Marietta Wood	do	720	F.	W.	Sept. 13, 1881	

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Employed in the Indian school service June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Carlisle School, Pa.—Continued.						
Florence M. Carter	Teacher	$600	F.	W.	Oct. 1,1882	
Jennie P. Cochran	do	660	F.	W.	July 1,1891	
Fanny G. Paull	do	660	F.	W.	Aug. 21,1888	
Nellie V. Robertson	do	600	F.	W.	July 1,1898	
Jessie L. McIntire	do	660	F.	W.	Jan. 17,1898	
Clara L. Smith	do	600	F.	W.	Jan. 9,1888	
Esther M. Dagenett	do	600	F.	W.	Jan. 16,1896	
Sadie E. Newcomer	do	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1,1899	
Elmer Simon	do	540	M.	I.	July 1,1899	
Agnes May Robbins	do	540	F.	W.	Mar. 14,1900	
Lida Jones	do	540	F.	W.	Mar. 16,1900	
Elizabeth E. Forster	Drawing teacher	660	F.	W.	Oct. 23,1896	
Annie H. Stewart	Sloyd teacher	600	F.	W.	May 22,1900	
Jeannette L. Sensency	Music teacher	660	F.	W.	Jan. 2,1897	
Rebecca J. Sawyer	do	660	F.	W.	Sept. 10,1895	
Ellen R. Dorsett	Girls' manager	800	F.	W.	July 1,1899	
August Konsler	Storekeeper	720	M.	W.	Aug. 1,1892	
A. S. Ely	Outing agent	1,000	F.	W.	Jan. 1,1899	
Lida B. Given	Matron	800	F.	W.	July 1,1899	
Marion W. De Lass	Assistant matron	660	F.	W.	May 1,1900	
Prudence Mills	do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1,1884	
M. S. Barr	Nurse	720	F.	W.	Mar. 1,1893	
Bertha Canfield	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Nov. 4,1895	
Lizzie C. Jacobs	Assistant seamstress	360	F.	W.	May 1,1898	
E. Corbett	do	300	F.	W.	July 1,1896	
Mary E. Lininger	do	360	F.	W.	July 1,1891	
Susan Zeamer	do	300	F.	W.	Nov. 1,1893	
Beckie L. Goodyear	do	300	F.	W.	June 16,1899	
Ella G. Hill	Laundry manager	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1,1894	
Lizzie James	Assistant laundress	300	F.	W.	June 16,1899	
Jennie Wolf	do	300	F.	W.	do	
Eda Albert	do	300	F.	W.	July 28,1899	
Etta S. Fortney	do	300	F.	W.	do	
Richard Hendricks	Baker	120	M.	I.	Mar. 1,1900	
Joe B. Luna	do	120	M.	I.	Apr. 13,1900	
Leo van der Mey	Cook	600	M.	W.	Apr. 5,1900	
Sini Marie van der Mey	Assistant cook	300	F.	W.	do	
Sarah Pierro	Kospital cook	240	F.	I.	Sept. 15,1899	
M. Burgess	Superintendent of printing.	1,000	F.	W.	Oct. 1,1873	
James R. Wheelock	Assistant printer	600	M.	I.	July 1,1897	
Benjamin F. Bennett	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Apr. 1,1890	
Oliver Harlan	Assistant farmer	600	M.	W.	Feb. 15,1887	
H. Gardner	Carpenter	900	M.	W.	Dec. 1,1887	
G. M. Shelley	Tailor	720	M.	W.	Feb. 1,1900	
W. H. Morretty	Shoemaker	600	M.	W.	Sept. 12,1887	
George W. Kemp	Harness maker	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1,1884	
O. T. Harris	Blacksmith and wagon maker.	800	M.	W.	Feb. 2,1880	
Phil Norman	Wagon trimmer and painter.	500	M.	W.	July 1,1881	
Ed. W. Harkness	Tinner	600	M.	W.	Feb. 1,1895	
Harry F. Weber	Engineer	600	M.	W.	July 1,1893	
William Gray	Dairyman	360	M.	W.	July 1,1895	
George Foulk	Teamster	360	M.	N.	Apr. 1,1892	
Joseph N. Jordan	Fireman	480	M.	N.	May 1,1894	
Sarah E. Smith	Librarian	300	F.	I.	July 1,1897	
Charles A. Eastman	Outing agent	800	M.	I.	Nov. 9,1899	
George E. Snyder	Laborer	360	M.	W.	Jan. 22,1900	
Mattie A. Harn	do	300	F.	W.	June 26,1899	
Dora M. Peters	do	300	F.	W.	July 1,1899	
W. H. Miller	Treasurer students' fund.	720	M.	W.	May 1,1900	
C. E. Dagonett	Laborer	p.m.50	M.	I.	Feb. 1,1900	
Carson School, Nev.						Act Mar. 1, 1899. (30 Stats., 924.)
James K. Allen	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Jan. 1,1883	
Thomas B. Ansley	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 7,1894	
Simeon L. Lee	Physician	600	M.	W.	Feb. 1,1891	
Frederick Repson	Teacher	660	M.	W.	Oct. 5,1899	
Mabel P. Hayward	do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1,1899	
Cora W. Roberts	do	540	F.	W.	Oct. 1,1899	
Flora V. West	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Mar. 4,1897	
Frank Coddington	Industrial teacher	660	M.	W.	Feb. 27,1900	
Florence Ansley	Matron	720	F.	W.	Nov. 17,1898	
Annie I. Winston	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Dec. 1,1899	
Annie Hobbs	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Jan. 1,1900	

Employed in the Indian school service June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Carson School, Nev.—Continued.						
May E. Nowkirk	Laundress	$180	F.	W.	Dec. 24,1898	
Lou D. Curtis	Cook	540	F.	W.	Dec. 10,1898	
James Furlong	Farmer	720	M.	W.	May 1,1893	
John Switch	Engineer	180	M.	I.	July 1,1896	
Elijah Brown	Night watchman	120	M.	I.	Apr. 7,1900	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Walker River:						
Samuel W. Pugh	Teacher	p.m.72	M.	W.	Oct. 20,1893	
Elizabeth Pugh	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Sept. 1,1894	
Bishop Day, Cal.:						
Minnie C. Barrows	Teacher	p.m.72	F.	W.	Mar. 10,1894	
Mellie F. Craig	Assistant teacher	p.m.60	F.	W.	Feb. 23,1900	
Independence Day, Cal.:						
Bertha S. Wilkins	Teacher	p.m.60	F.	W.	Dec. 15,1896	
Big Pine Day, Cal.:						
Margaret A. Peters	do	p.m.60	F.	W.	Sept. 1,1893	
Chamberlain School, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
John Flinn	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Feb. 16,1894	
Minnie E. Lincoln	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 4,1895	
T. H. Faris	do	600	M.	W.	Dec. 2,1895	
Ben Brave	Industrial teacher	500	M.	I.	Apr. 1,1897	
Annie D. Flinn	Matron	540	F.	W.	Feb. 16,1894	
Katharine Ellis	Assistant matron	360	F.	I.	Aug. 1,1898	
Elizabeth V. Kirksey	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Aug. 1,1895	
Hulda O. Anderson	Laundress	400	F.	W.	June 17,1899	
Josephine Little Elk	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Sept. 20,1897	
Mary Mashek	Cook	400	F.	W.	Sept. 22,1898	
Rosa Carpenter	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Nov. 20,1899	
Thomas J. Campbell	Carpenter and blacksmith.	600	M.	W.	Oct. 1,1893	
Augustus Breuninger	Shoe and harness maker.	500	M.	I.	Sept. 1,1898	
Edrick Archambeau	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	Dec. 9,1898	
Cherokee School, N. C.						
Henry W. Spray	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	June 1,1897	
James Blytho	Clerk	720	M.	I.	Aug. 27,1897	
Gaylord Worstell	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 9,1899	
M. E. Best	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Nov. 20,1893	
Belle D. Cagey	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Nov. 5,1897	
John S. R. Hammitt	do	600	M.	W.	Oct. 31,1899	
Mattie J. Pool	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1,1895	
Arthur W. Freeman	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Mar. 5,1900	
Anna M. Spray	Matron	600	F.	W.	July 1,1898	
Lida Bartholow	Assistant matron	540	F.	W.	Oct. 1,1895	
Stacy Wahhanecta	do	300	F.	I.	July 1,1897	
Anna E. George	Seamstress	500	F.	I.	Aug. 29,1899	
Nannie Blythe	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	July 29,1899	
Flora A. Gardner	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Dec. 20,1898	
Mary J. Craig	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Dec. 1,1899	
John N. Lambert	Baker	360	M.	W.	Sept. 1,1899	
Bessie Boring	Cook	480	F.	W.	Dec. 3,1898	
Nannie Sounooke	Assistant cook	150	F.	I.	Jan. 1,1898	
Samuel Monteith	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Apr. 1,1900	
George L. Wolfe	Gardener	360	M.	I.	Feb. 1,1900	
Wesley Standingdeer	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	July 29,1899	
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Okla.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
ARAPARO BOARDING SCHOOL.						
James J. Duncan	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Nov. 29,1894	
Fannie R. Scales	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 12,1894	
Nora Crum	do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 28,1899	
Jennie Mollenkoph	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Dec. 7,1899	
Robert Block	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	June 4,1900	
Mary E. Theisz	Matron	660	F.	W.	June 1,1894	
Lizzie McCormick	Assistant matron	420	F.	W.	May 16,1898	
Zena Purdy	do	150	F.	I.	May 5,1899	

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Employed in the Indian school service June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Okla.—Continued.						
ARAPAHO BOARDING SCHOOL—cont'd.						
Lou Arnold	Assistant matron	$150	F.	I.	Aug. 14, 1897	
Eva M. Harris	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Feb. 2, 1899	
Martha Segar	Assistant seamstress	150	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Lillian Cunningham	Laundress	400	F.	W.	June 16, 1899	
Lena Phillips	Assistant laundress	150	F.	I.	Nov. 28, 1898	
Anna McDermott	Baker	400	F.	W.	May 6, 1899	
Cora L. Twyford	Cook	400	F.	W.	Jan. 7, 1899	
Glenna Block	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	Oct. 20, 1897	
William Drummond	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Charles Whiteman	Assistant farmer	200	M.	I.	Mar. 10, 1900	
Albert Wheaton	Carpenter	600	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1892	
Robert Keith	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	May 23, 1900	
William T. Darlington	Engineer	900	M.	W.	May 2, 1872	
Earl White Shirt	Teamster and laborer	120	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
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. Kiefer	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Feb. 17, 1898	
Mary H. Mitchell	....do	600	F.	W.	June 15, 1894	
Lettie E. Foley	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 20, 1899	
Norton M. Barnes	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Dec. 19, 1898	
Mary C. Jones	Matron	480	F.	W.	May 2, 1894	
Dulcie Garrett	Assistant matron	420	F.	W.	Mar. 19, 1895	
Nellie Morrison	....do	150	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1898	
Emma Robitaille	....do	150	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1900	
Tena Faber	Seamstress	400	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Maud Horn	Assistant seamstress	150	F.	I.	July 8, 1899	
Jennie Brown	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Emma Tyler	Assistant laundress	150	F.	I.	Jan. 21, 1900	
Mary L. Barnes	Baker	400	F.	W.	Sept 6, 1894	
Lucy Keown	Cook	400	F.	W.	July 1, 1898	
Josephine Connelly	Assistant cook	200	F.	I.	Sept. 3, 1895	
Albert S. Quick	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Apr. 2, 1895	
Robert A. Ogee	Assistant farmer	200	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Frank Robitaille	Dairyman	600	M.	I.	Nov. 8, 1899	
George E. Crawford	Carpenter	600	M.	I.	Mar. 20, 1897	
James Robitaille	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1899	
Colonel Horn	Teamster and laborer	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
RED MOON BOARDING SCHOOL.						
John Whitwell	Superintendent	900	M.	W.	Sept. 25, 1897	
Eva M. Eisminger	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Dec. 6, 1899	
De Forest Antelope	Industrial teacher	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Samantha Dougherty	Matron	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Phebe E. Whitwell	Seamstress	300	F.	W.	Dec. 6, 1899	
Sadie Antelope	Laundress	240	F.	W.	Aug. 2, 1899	
W. A. Dunn	Cook	300	F.	W.	June 16, 1899	
George W. Dougherty	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Jan. 13, 1894	
William Hansell	Night watchman	180	M.	I.	July 1, 1899	
CANTONMENT BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Jesse H. Bratley	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 5, 1893	
Katherine Earlougher	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 7, 1899	
Edna Eaglefeather	....do	540	F.	I.	Jan. 11, 1899	
Grace Wright	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Feb. 18, 1899	
P. M. Setzer	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	June 1, 1896	
Della Briscoe	Matron	500	F.	W.	Jan. 5, 1895	
Fannie Harris	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Apr. 20, 1900	
Della R. Bratley	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Artie Bailey	Laundress	400	F.	W.	June 16, 1899	
Mittie I. Taylor	Cook	400	F.	W.	Feb. 26, 1900	
Paul Good Bear	Assistant industrial teacher.	240	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Willie Meeks	Farmer	200	M.	I.	Dec. 6, 1899	
WHIRLWIND DAY SCHOOL.						
George I. Harvey	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Apr. 7, 1900	
Edith J. Harvey	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	....do....	

Employed in the Indian school service June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Cheyenne River Agency.						Act Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 895).
CHEYENNE RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL.						
John A. Oakland	Superintendent	$1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 19, 1892	
Joseph G. Bullock	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Ella H. Gilmore	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Mary H. Baird	....do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 6, 1897	
Julia V. Clarke	....do	540	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1888	
Flora Laird	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 21, 1899	
Frank J. Gehringer	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	June 1, 1894	
Rosa Oakland	Matron	600	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1893	
Ellen Hill	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	Dec. 10, 1898	
Nellie C. Du Bray	Nurse	180	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1898	
Frances A. Veitch	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Mar. 10, 1900	
Amanda Colgrove	Laundress	600	F.	W.	June 13, 1900	
Mary Yardly	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Mar. 13, 1899	
Kate Red Horse	Baker	180	F.	I.	May 11, 1900	
Elizabeth Ramsey	Cook	480	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Morton D. Colgrove	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Jan. 15, 1900	
Daniel White Thunder	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1894	
Charles W. Kensler	Indian assistant	120	M.	I.	Feb. 10, 1900	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Helen A. Williams	Teacher	p.m.60	F.	I.	Oct. 7, 1899	
Henrietta P. Chase	Seamstress	p.m.30	F	W.	Feb. 20, 1900	
Marcia De Vinney	Teacher	p.m.60	F.	W.	Sept. 20, 1891	
Alice M. Daly	Seamstress	p.m.30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1899	
John F. Carson	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Apr. 15, 1891	
Bird L. Carson	Seamstress	p.m.30	F.	W.	Oct 1, 1895	
Allie M. Robinson	Female industrial teacher.	600	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1896	
Mollie Sechler	....do	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Chilocco School, Okla.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
C. W. Goodman	Superintendent	1,800	M.	W.	Nov. 17, 1893	
Wm. N. Sickels	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 20, 1898	
Vinnie R. Underwood	Assistant clerk	720	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1894	
J. S. Perkins	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Dec. 22, 1893	
J. L. Campbell	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1899	
Antoine M. Caisse	Asst. disciplinarian	360	M.	I.	Sept. 13, 1899	
William H. Bliah	Principal teacher	1,000	M.	W.	Dec. 18, 1897	
Abbie W. Scott	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept 1, 1890	
Joseph E. Evans	....do	660	M.	W.	Dec. 9, 1898	
Minna Richards	....do	600	F.	W.	May 1, 1899	
Mattie E. Head	....do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 14, 1893	
Mrs. Stacy Hayes	....do	600	F.	W.	Dec. 4, 1894	
William E. Freeland	....do	540	M.	W.	Jan. 14, 1900	
Rose Daugherty	Assistant teacher	500	F.	I.	Nov. 6, 1897	
Bertha Eddy	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Dec. 29, 1898	
Lizzie V. Davis	Matron	720	F.	W.	May 1, 1894	
Emma DeK. Sleeth	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	May 1, 1899	
Margaret L. Phillips	....do	400	F.	W.	May 23, 1900	
Mignon Sweet	....do	300	F.	W.	Dec. 20, 1899	
Clara M. Gardner	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Jan. 29, 1894	
Adaline O'Brien	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Nov. 17, 1898	
Myrtle Smith	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	Jan. 8, 1898	
C. P. Hughes	Laundress	500	M.	W.	June 1, 1900	
Volney Wiggins	Baker	500	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1893	
Margaret Nessel	Cook	500	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1897	
Rose Roberts	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Aug. 23, 1899	
Josephine White Cloud	....do	180	F.	I.	June 1, 1900	
George Cotton	Farmer	640	M.	W.	Apr. 25, 1899	
George N. Quinn	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	June 29, 1891	
C. F. Mogle	Tailor	650	M.	W.	Jan. 18, 1894	
Mary Mogle	Assistant tailor	500	F.	W.	Apr. 10, 1898	
S. N. Beal	Shoe and harness mak'r	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Joseph Hoskin	Blacksmith	600	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1900	
Charles S. Davis	Gardener	600	M.	W.	Apr. 19, 1900	
W. A. Scothan	Engineer	1,000	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893	
Irving P. Long	Assistant engineer	360	M.	I.	July 31, 1899	
Delia C. Cook	Stewardess	500	F.	W.	Apr. 18, 1893	
Henry Crofoot	Nurseryman	600	M.	W.	Nov. 22, 1899	
Edgar Garrett	Painter	600	M.	W.	Jan. 15, 1900	
Charlie Rothfus	Mason	720	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1899	
C. D. Records	Herder and butcher	540	M.	W.	Oct. 23, 1898	
Frank Reeny	Laborer	480	M.	W.	Feb. 9, 1890	

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Employed in the Indian school service June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Chilocco School, Okla.—Continued.						
John Howell	Indian assistant	$180	M.	I.	Apr. 20, 1900	
Rush Roberts	....do	180	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1899	
						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Colorado River Agency Boarding School.						
Francis M. Neel	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Apr. 13, 1895	
E. Anna Sinclair	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1897	
John E. Jones	....do	360	M.	W.	Sept. 12, 1898	
John W. Swick	....do	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1899	
Minnie Y. Neel	Matron	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Lyda Little	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Jan. 20, 1899	
Blanche J. Soulé	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Dec. 20, 1899	
He pah	Assistant seamstress	150	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Sigrid A. Larson	Laundress	600	F.	W.	Jan. 30, 1899	
Julia Myers	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Sept. 20, 1899	
Liza Sinclair	Cook	600	F.	W.	Feb. 28, 1900	
Ray Eaton	Assistant cook	150	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1900	
William D. Gates	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	July 14, 1899	
Phil Honadick	Engineer	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1898	
						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Colville Agency, Wash.						
FORT SPOKANE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Jacob C. Lovengood	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Oct. 13, 1898	
Sarah C. Ream	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Nov. 2, 1897	
Nina Butler	....do	600	F.	W.	May 11, 1897	
Hattie A. Grove	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Apr. 9, 1900	
Thomas McCrosson	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 17, 1900	
Carletas M. Levengood.	Matron	600	F.	W.	June 17, 1899	
Mattie A. Gilman	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Anna M. North	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Jan. 31, 1899	
Rose Ryall	Assistant seamstress	360	F.	W.	Apr. 19, 1900	
Mollie E. Sullivan	Laundress	420	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1892	
Lena Thompson	Assistant laundress	300	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1900	
Belle C. Steele	Cook	500	F.	W.	Aug. 23, 1898	
Abram B. Arnold	Carpenter	660	M.	W.	Dec. —, 1899	
Charles M. Gilman	Engineer	800	M.	W.	Nov. 15, 1893	
Joseph Nee	Laborer	480	M.	W.	Oct. 31, 1899	
Asa Hayter	....do	480	M.	W	Apr. 17, 1900	
Mary H. McKee	Physician	1,000	F.	W.	Jan. 22, 1891	
NESPELIM DAY SCHOOL.						
Barnett Stillwell	Teacher	p.m.72	M.	W.	Nov. 5, 1894	
Dema Stillwell	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Sept. 27, 1897	
						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Crow Agency Boarding School, Mont.						
Leslie Watson	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Feb. 13, 1891	
Nellie M. Miller	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	Apr. 8, 1898	
E. Irene Shobe	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Aug. 15, 1899	
John Morrison	....do	540	M.	I.	Mar. 10, 1896	
Amalia Schurle	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 22, 1899	
Malk Wolf	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Aug. 26, 1898	
Huldith Watson	Matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1891	
Sarah M. Cotton	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Apr. 29, 1895	
Edith E. Morris	....do	480	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Maggie Farrell	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Nov. 21, 1894	
Anna Gray	Assistant seamstress	360	F.	W.	Apr. 21, 1895	
Sarah I. Samson	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Jan. 2, 1900	
Mary E. Wolfe	Assistant laundress	360	F.	H.	May 19, 1900	
Belle Harter	Baker	480	F.	W.	May 29, 1900	
Emily E. Bell	Cook	500	F.	W.	Oct. 6, 1897	
Pearl Leggett	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	Mar. 19, 1899	
C. F. Brady	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Jan. 21, 1898	
						Act Mar. 3, 1899 (25 Stats., 895).
Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.						
CROW CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL.						
George L. Pigg	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	June 13, 1891	
Ailie B. Busby	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 20, 1890	

Employed in the Indian school service June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.—Continued.						
CROW CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL—cont'd.						
Lizzie A. Richards	Teacher	$900	F.	W.	Jan. 25, 1893	
Delia Hicks	Assistant teacher	480	F.	I.	May 1, 1899	
Bessie B. Beers	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1898	
M. E. Blanchard	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Agnes B. Young	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	May 1, 1900	
Nora A. Buzzard	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Dec. 17, 1894	
Mary Crow Man	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Lizzie Lone Bull	....do	180	F.	I.	May 1, 1899	
Hannah Lonergan	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Sept. 10, 1893	
Mrs. Frank Black	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Oct. 10, 1899	
Hattie With Horns	....do	180	F.	I.	July 1, 1899	
Carrie Yarosh	Cook	480	F.	W.	Dec. 5, 1893	
Fidelia Rondell	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	Dec. 19, 1899	
Hazel M. Crow	....do	120	F.	I.	Sept. 7, 1899	
Henry St. Pierre	Farmer	600	M.	H.	July 1, 1898	
Peter Jeneyse	Shoe and harness mak'r	240	M.	I.	Dec. 16, 1899	
Luke B. Bear	Assistant	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1899	
Amos Fed Day	....do	240	M.	I.	May 10, 1899	
GRACE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Augusta S. Hultzman	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 10, 1895	
Nellie Wright	Teacher	480	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Frank Black	Industrial teacher	400	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Bridget Casey	Matron	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Anna Hand	Seamstress	360	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Anna Henrietta Opdahl	Cook and laundress	400	F.	W.	July 31, 1899	
Susie Bold	Assistant	120	F.	I.	June 15, 1900	
CROW CREEK HOSPITAL.						
Mary R. Hall	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Nov. 14, 1894	
Emma A. Opdahl	Cook and laundress	400	F.	W.	Sept. 2, 1896	
FIELD SERVICE.						
Mildred Halliday	Female industrial teacher.	600	F.	H.	Oct. 24, 1896	
Devils Lake Agency, N. Dak.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
DAY SCHOOLS.						
No. 1:						
Wollington Salt	Teacher	p.m.72	M.	W.	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, 1893	
Ettie A. Day	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
No. 3:						
William J. Snowden	Teacher	p.m.72	M.	W.	Oct. 6, 1899	
Edna M. Snowden	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	....do	
Flandreau School, S. Dak.						
Charles F. Peirce	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 11, 1887	
Louise Cavalier	Principal teacher	840	F.	W.	Apr. 8, 1893	
Mattie Jones	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Jan. 4, 1893	
Lizzie G. Daniel	....do	540	F.	W.	Sept. 11, 1893	
Mabel M. Gould	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 12, 1897	
Florence Williams	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	June 16, 1899	
Robert A. Voy	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	July 21, 1894	
Marie A. Schach	Matron	600	F.	W.	Dec. 24, 1894	
Mary Condy	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1899	
Aner E. Voy	....do	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Julia A. Walter	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1894	
Mary A. Atchison	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Mar. 14, 1890	
Bebie Mead	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Feb. 11, 1893	
Ida Howard	Assistant laundress	300	F.	I.	Sept. 27, 1897	

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Employed in the Indian school service June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Flandreau School, S. Dak—Continued.						
Winnie Tyler	Baker	$500	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1891	
Jennie Nugant	Cook	500	F.	W.	Mar. 2, 1863	
William A. Harris	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Dec. 7, 1896	
Ole B. Olsen	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	July 8, 1899	
Christ Wuest	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Harry Bluett	Engineer	840	M.	W.	May 7, 1900	
Martin J. McCormick	Night watchman	480	M.	W.	Dec. 22, 1898	
Sam Smith	Fireman	360	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1900	
Fort Apache Agency Boarding School, Ariz.						Act Mar. 1, 1899, (30 Stats., 924).
Ella L. Patterson	Superintendent	1,000	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1880	
William W. Ewing	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 8, 1893	
Jean C. Laughlin	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Oct. 8, 1898	
Samuel D. Woolsey	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Nov. 25, 1895	
Lambert I. Stone	Assistant industrial teacher.	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Rachel McGhie	Matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 29, 1892	
Mary I. Moody	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	June 22, 1899	
Cynthia Fakes	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1888	
Rebecca Cline	Cook	540	F.	W.	Aug. 20, 1862	
James Beaver	Assistant carpenter	240	M	I.	Jan. 22, 1900	
Fort Belknap Agency Boarding School.						Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stats., 340).
Frank Kyselka	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Mary M. Dodge	Teacher	660	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Benjamin Caswell	....do	660	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Lelia G. Caswell	....do	540	F.	I.	Nov. 11, 1897	
Robert B. Gannaway	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Marie Denner	Matron	600	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1893	
Lizzie L. Morgan	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Minnie Gannaway	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 29, 1895	
Vista Ring	Laundress	480	F.	I.	June 1, 1898	
Julia A. Natvick	Cook	480	F.	W.	Aug. 27, 1896	
Margaret W. McKay	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	Nov 26, 1898	
Alpheus D. Dodge	Shoe and harness mak'r	600	M.	I.	Sept. 10, 1897	
Thomas F. Mayer	Engineer and superintendent of irrigation.	720	M.	W.	Dec. 7, 1895	
George Cochran	Shoemaker apprentice	120	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1899	
Thomas Shawl	....do	120	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Fort Berthold Agency, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 1032).
FORT BERTHOLD BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Byron E. White	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 11, 1891	
Ellen L. Kendall	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1895	
Helen Primeau	....do	540	F.	H.	Apr. 14, 1900	
Ernest C. Hopkins	Industrial teacher	660	M.	I.	May 10, 1900	
Olive B. White	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 26, 1892	
Mollie Wolfseye	Assistant matron	240	F.	I.	Mar. 30, 1900	
Hattie A. Warner	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Jan. 8, 1900	
Ida M. Hood	Laundress	480	F.	W.	May 28, 1900	
Lizzie H. Robinson	Cook	480	F.	W.	May 3, 1900	
Edward B. May	Engineer	720	M.	W.	Jan. 13, 1900	
Solomon Huntley	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	Feb. 22, 1900	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
No. 1:						
Michael Minehan	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Feb. 12, 1895	
Annie Minehan	Housekeeper	p.m. 40	F.	W.	Feb. 21, 1895	
No. 2:						
Clarence A. Shultis	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Mar. 10, 1900	
Delia G. Shultis	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	....do	
No. 3:						
Charles W. Hoffman	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Carolette S. Hoffman	Housekeeper	p.m. 40	F.	W.	....do	

Employed in the Indian school service June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Fort Bidwell Boarding School.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Horton H. Miller	Industrial teacher	$1,000	M.	W.	Dec. 16, 1893	
Hylena A. Nickerson	Teacher	600	F.	W.	May 1, 1877	
Martha R. Hanks	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Bettie Miller	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Mar. 4, 1894	
Lou Fulton	Laundress	400	F.	H.	Oct. 25, 1898	
Harriet M. Chapman	Cook	500	F.	H.	Oct. 21, 1897	
James H. Close	Farmer and carpenter	600	M.	W.	June 15, 1900	
Fort Hall Agency Boarding School, Idaho.						Act Feb. 16, 1889 (15 Stats., 676); act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Hosea Locke	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1882	
William L. Shawk	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	July 2, 1898	
Philip Lavatta	Disciplinarian and handmaster.	480	M.	I.	Jan. 14, 1898	
Mary C. Ramsey	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Kathryn King	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 6, 1896	
Levi Levering	....do	540	M.	I.	Feb. 20, 1895	
Ida L. Palmer	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 24, 1897	
Robert D. Shutt	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Dec. 19, 1892	
Lizzie S. Shutt	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 12, 1895	
Nellie M. Noyes	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Dec. 24, 1896	
Lucinda G. Davids	....do	100	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Florence Teter	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Oct. 5, 1894	
Emily C. Swawk	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 9, 1899	
Vena Levering	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	Aug. 24, 1898	
Dorcas J. Harvey	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Nov. 23, 1895	
Ida Stewart	Cook	480	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1900	
Charlie E. Stewart	Farmer	800	M.	W.	Mar. 6, 1896	
Walter K. Hilton	Shoe and harness maker.	600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1900	
Pennington Powell	Laborer	300	M.	H.	Apr. 1, 1900	
Fort Lewis Boarding School, Colo.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Thomas H. Breen	Superintendent	1,700	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893	
J. G. Lillibridge	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 20, 1893	
Nicodemus B. Herr	Disciplinarian	720	M.	I.	Sept. 30, 1896	
Robert D. Sans Pour	Asst. disciplinarian	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1899	
Rose K. Watson	Principal teacher	840	F.	W.	July 1, 1887	
J. M. Collins	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Lenna M. Mead	....do	660	F.	W.	Apr. 19, 1897	
Martha B. Clarke	....do	600	F.	W.	May 11, 1895	
Orville Elliott	....do	600	M.	W.	Oct. 27, 1899	
Josephine R. Walter	....do	540	F.	W.	Dec. 17, 1897	
May E. Knox	Assistant teacher	500	F.	W.	Sept. 29, 1899	
Ada B. Miller	Matron	720	F.	W.	May 1, 1894	
Juanita L. Katosh	Assistant matron	500	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Milda Enos	....do	360	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Benerando Montoya	....do	300	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Jennie T. Breen	Nurse	600	F.	W.	June 1, 1894	
Mary McDonald	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1892	
Katie McDonald	Assistant seamstress	480	F.	W.	Sept. 29, 1892	
Elizabeth Powell	Laundress	500	F.	H.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Ethel Smith	Assistant laundress	240	F.	H.	Nov. 1, 1899	
Charles Suttle	Baker	400	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1898	
Josie Boyles	Cook	500	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1894	
Ada Williams	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Hans Aspaas	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Paul A. Walter	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Sept. 16, 1893	
Martin Hocker	Shoe and harness maker.	600	M.	W.	Apr. 11, 1899	
Merihildo Roman	Assistant shoe and harness maker.	180	M.	I.	....do	
John R. Hughes	Blacksmith	600	M.	W.	Mar. 21, 1898	
James A. Smith	Night watchman	360	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Henry Ketwah	Engineer	720	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1899	
Oscar Litzson	Assistant engineer	120	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Fort Mohave Boarding School, Ariz.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
John J. McKoin	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Feb. 16, 1892	
Maude A. Eason	Clerk	900	F.	W.	Apr. 9, 1896	
Walter K. Callahan	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1898	

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Employed in the Indian school service June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Fort Mohave Boarding School, Ariz.—Cont'd.						
B. N. O. Walker	Principal teacher	$720	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Charles E. Jared	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1891	
Hugh K. Wind	....do	600	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Grace R. Pilcher	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 18, 1897	
George S. Hill	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	May 13, 1900	
Sidney C. Botkin	Matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 6, 1896	
Mary Hill	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Aug. 31, 1896	
Roberta E. Wilson	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Nov. 15, 1897	
Nell Oach	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1899	
Lizzie Oach	Assistant laundress	200	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1900	
Nancy M. Compton	Baker	500	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1893	
Caroline Cole	Cook	500	F.	W.	Oct. 20, 1898	
Elmer E. Compton	Farmer	750	M.	W.	Nov. 22, 1898	
Waldo Oloh	Assistant farmer	144	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Jack Chowanan	....do	144	M.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Curley Michecowa	Night watchman	180	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1898	
Frank Doan	Engineer	720	M	W.	Nov. 16, 1899	
Jacob Irving	Assistant engineer	144	M.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Fort Peck Agency Boarding School, Mont.						Act May 1, 1888 (25 Stats., 116).
Wilbert E. Meagley	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Oct. 10, 1895	
Frank Law	Disciplinarian	600	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1889	
Kittie A. Meagley	Teacher	600	M.	W.	June 22, 1897	
Lucy Gordon	....do	600	F.	I.	Feb. 9, 1896	
Mary J. Hand	....do	540	F.	W.	Nov. 10, 1894	
Mary A. Tillish	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 14, 1899	
Joseph H. Hurley	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept 17, 1896	
Harriet A. Spofford	Matron	660	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1892	
Hattie J. Hickson	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Oct. 14, 1895	
Sarah Flynn	....do	300	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1898	
Cassie Iron Cloud	....do	120	F.	I.	Jan. 7, 1900	
Adele M. Daniels	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Esther Mountford	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Oct. 3, 1895	
Jessie Siebrecht	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	Mar. 21, 1895	
Lillian E. Fallas	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1894	
Richard Benedict	Assistant laundress	120	M.	I.	May 10, 1900	
Lizzie Wirth	....do	180	F.	I.	Nov. 28, 1899	
Jacob Wirth	Baker	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Josie T. Hurley	Cook	600	F.	W.	Nov. 13, 1898	
Caroline LaRoque	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	Oct. 7, 1898	
D. H. Boyer	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1894	
Carl Kasolo	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1891	
James O. Doran	Shoe and harness maker.	600	M.	W.	Apr. 14, 1897	
Harry Cain	Laborer	800	M.	W.	Feb. 19, 1900	
Paul Haynes	Indian assistant	480	M.	I.	July 5, 1899	
Fort Shaw Boarding School, Mont.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 934).
F. C. Campbell	Superintendent	1,700	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
M. J. Please	Clerk	840	F.	W.	Apr. 2, 1900	
J. H. Heidelman	Physician	900	M.	W.	May 22, 1892	
Chauncey Y. Rote	Disciplinarian	720	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Perry L. Sargent	Principal teacher	840	M.	W.	Aug. 23, 1897	
Belle Roberts	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Apr. 6, 1890	
Emily G. Chew	....do	660	F.	I.	Sept. 10, 1895	
Nina F. Sargent	....do	540	F.	W.	Nov. 25, 1897	
Sadie F. Malley	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Jan. 15, 1899	
Sarah M. Patterson	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Dec. 14, 1894	
Leo J. Grove	Manual-training teacher.	840	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1900	
Ida M. Roberts	Matron	720	F.	W.	Aug. 25, 1892	
Lillie B. Crawford	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Oct. 8, 1898	
Ella Campbell	....do	500	F.	W.	Feb. 17, 1893	
Mary Johnson	....do	300	F.	I.	Oct. 28, 1898	
Mary Holman	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Mar. 22, 1900	
Jennie B. Parker	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	May 23, 1900	
Sarah E. A. Fowler	Laundress	500	F.	W.	July 22, 1899	
Josephine Langley	Assistant laundress	300	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896	
James C. Cashen	Baker	500	M.	W.	Oct. 23, 1898	
Etta De Leeuw	Cook	510	F.	W.	Oct. 7, 1897	
Alice O. Johnson	Assistant cook	300	F.	W.	May 23, 1900	

Employed in the Indian school service June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Fort Shaw Boarding School, Mont.—Cont'd.						
William N. Merrill	Carpenter	$900	M	W.	Oct. 12, 1897	
William J. Peters	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1900	
Louis Goings	Shoe and harness maker.	600	M.	I.	Nov. 17, 1899	
George B. Johnson	Blacksmith	780	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1875	
E. L. Parker	Farmer	660	M.	W.	Oct. 28, 1898	
Joseph Mountford	Gardener	600	M.	W.	Oct. 3, 1895	
David Ripley	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Jan. 16, 1888	
Fort Totten Boarding School, N. Dak.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
W. F. Canfield	Superintendent	1,600	M.	W.	June 8, 1890	
Frank W. Blake	Clerk	900	M.	W.	Oct. 16, 1890	
Frank W. Wertz	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Apr. 5, 1893	
Mamie B. Pigg	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 25, 1899	
Marie Seamans	....do	600	F.	W.	Dec. 15, 1898	
Roderick Marion	Assistant teacher	510	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Dora B. Dutton	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1897	
John H. Foote	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Jan. 19, 1899	
Michael Goulet	Asst. industrial teacher	420	M.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Wm. S. Bonga	Nurse	360	M.	I.	Nov. 8, 1898	
Emily Staiger	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 4, 1899	
Louisa Wellman	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 6, 1899	
James W. Blackwell	Baker	500	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1893	
Sarah R. Ryder	Cook	500	F.	W.	June 13, 1900	
Ida L. Illnis	Assistant cook	300	F.	W.	Jan. 23, 1900	
John J. Kregness	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Sept. 20, 1897	
William Walker	Shoe and harness maker.	720	M.	W.	Dec. 15, 1898	
Oliver L. Twist	Engineer	720	M.	W.	Feb. 15, 190.	
Alfred Venne	Assistant	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Moses Poitras	....do	180	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1900	
Annie Sweetcorn	....do	120	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1900	
Roger Venne	....do	120	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1900	
Moses Godon	....do	120	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1900	
William Jourdon	....do	120	M.	I.	May 1, 1900	
Joseph Richott	....do	120	M.	I.	May 2, 1900	
GREY NUNS BOARDING SCHOOL N. DAK.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 934).
Margaret Jean Page	Principal teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 27, 1880	
Margaret Cleary	Assistant teacher	500	F.	W.	....do	
Mary A. Hart	....do	500	F.	W.	....do	
Mathilda Thuot	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Hannah P. Coughlan	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	Feb. 20, 1900	
Mary Bender	Cook	480	F.	W.	Aug. 4, 1892	
Alodia Arcenault	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Mary Rose Renaud	Laundress	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1899	
Peter Venne	Asst. industrial teacher	240	M.	I.	Apr. 11, 1900	
Fort Yuma Boarding School, Ariz.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 934).
John S. Spear	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Jan 11, 1894	
P. E. Carr	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Dec. 7, 1896	
Margaret Walsh	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1900	
Josiah B. Vaughan	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Apr. 18, 1895	
Alma Willis	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Ada B. Millican	Assistant matron	420	F.	W.	Oct. 10, 1899	
Margaret J. Beal	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1900	
Susie Henna	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Jan. 15, 1900	
Agnes Thomas	Laundress	500	F.	W.	May 18, 1900	
Marie	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	July 1, 1899	
Patrick Escalanti	Baker	300	M.	I.	Sept. 7, 1896	
Regenaldo Escoval	Assistant baker	180	M.	I.	July 1, 1899	
Lewellyn J. Stratton	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Jan. 17, 1898	
John F. Whittington	Shoe and harness maker.	720	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1894	
Pancho Lecharo	Chief watchman	240	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Joseph Tan am	Night watchman	180	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1898	
James Jeager	Day watchman	180	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Robert L. Morgan	Clerk	600	M.	W.	Sept. 16, 1898	

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Employed in the Indian school service June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Genoa Boarding School, Nebr.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
James E. Ross	Superintendent	$1,700	M.	W.	July 1, 1891	
James W. Plake	Clerk	1,000	M.	I.	Feb. 25, 1898	
W. E. Thackrey	Disciplinarian	900	M.	W.	Dec. 6, 1899	
Elspeth L. Fraser	Principal teacher	840	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Anna D. Barr	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1891	
Ruth Cooper	....do	660	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Anna B. Tryon	....do	600	F.	W.	July 26, 1891	
Jennie D. Vance	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Oct. 2, 1895	
Ella M. Powlass	....do	540	F.	I.	Sept. 10, 1897	
Jerdie Dawson	....do	480	F.	I.	Nov. 6, 1897	
Emma F. Paxton	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 11, 1899	
Alexander B. Upshaw	Industrial teacher	900	M.	I.	June 1, 1897	
Ida Ross	Matron	720	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1891	
Bertha Quigg	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Apr. 3, 1893	
Blanche Griggs	....do	240	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1898	
Cynthia Thurston	Nurse	500	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1893	
Mary J. Young	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Apr. 9, 1880	
Emma Upshaw	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Nov. 20, 1893	
Nancy Renville	Baker	180	F.	I.	Sept. 7, 1899	
Emma A. Seaman	Cook	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1890	
William Thompson	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Nov. 11, 1893	
Joseph Pearse	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Mar. 15, 1900	
N. S. Nelson	Tailor	720	M.	W.	Jan. 20, 1895	
Jesse McCallum	Shoe and harness maker.	720	M.	W.	Dec. 21, 1863	
Frank L. Richards	Night watchman	500	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Bernard J. Miller	Engineer and electrician.	1,000	M.	W.	Mar. 29, 1860	
Joseph Bartholomew	Assistant engineer	180	M.	H.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Grand Junction Boarding School, Colo.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Theodore G. Lemmon	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Jan. 28, 1860	
Edmund O. Hall	Clerk	720	M.	W.	Sept. 11, 1899	
Herman R. Bull	Physician	450	M.	W.	July 2, 1880	
Mamie B. Cone	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Mar. 20, 1895	
Emma L. Kaufman	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Nov. 12, 1898	
Lou. H. Childs	....do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 14, 1899	
Oliver C. Keller	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Nov. 24, 1899	
Eleanor E. Bryon	Matron	660	F.	W.	Nov. 11, 1895	
Maggie O. Keeffe	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Kate Richardson	Seamstress	540	F.	I.	Oct. 11, 1887	
Carrie E. Wicks	Laundress	480	F.	W.	May 6, 1900	
Martha L. Hamon	Cook	500	F.	W.	Dec. 14, 1898	
Ira P. Scholey	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Oct. 28, 1899	
Theodore Walter	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Feb. 6, 1894	
Elmer G. Crittenden	Carpenter	660	M.	W.	May 6, 1900	
Jose M. Laforins	Shoe and harness maker.	300	M.	I.	Dec. 5, 1899	
Charles Boyd	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1899	
Grand Ronde Boarding School, Oreg.						
Andrew Kershaw	Superintendent	1,0	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Cora B. Egeler	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 12, 1895	
Luther Parker	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 29, 1900	
Louis Kenoyer	Industrial teacher	360	M.	I.	Jan. 5, 1900	
Eugenie M. Edwards	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1892	
Anna Riland	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Clara Studly	Cook	480	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1893	
La Rose Quenel	Assistant cook	360	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Green Bay Agency Boarding School, Wis.						Act June 30, 1900 (35 Stats., 147).
Walter J. Wicks	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Bertha J. Dyer	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1893	
Mildred B. Collins	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Oct. 18, 1900	
Eugene D. Mossman	....do	600	M.	W.	Nov. 4, 1898	
Margaret J. Mossman	Kindergartner	600	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Martin D. Archiquette	Asst. industrial teacher	500	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1897	
Margaret W. Petticolas	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 15, 1895	
Augusta Schweers	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Angeline Lookaround	....do	240	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1900	

Employed in the Indian school service June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Green Bay Agency Boarding School, Wis.—Continued.						
Charlotte Davis	Seamstress	$500	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1878	
Matilda Tourtillott	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1890	
Algerina Jordan	Laundress	450	F.	I.	Feb 1, 1893	
Elizabeth Morgan	Assistant laundress	300	F.	I.	June 6, 1899	
Nancy Charles	Baker	400	F.	I.	Apr. 5, 1899	
Florence Walton	Cook	500	F.	I.	Sept. 11, 1893	
Mary Pyneaha	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	Oct. 20, 1899	
Johnson E. Adams	Carpenter	600	M.	I.	Feb. 18, 1899	
John Waukechon	Shoe and harness maker.	450	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Charles A. Green	Engineer	800	I.	W.	Oct 9, 1899	
Gabriel Tucker	....do	180	M.	I.	Oct. 28, 1899	
Augustus C. Grignon	Teamster	400	M.	I.	July 1, 1898	
John Comanican	Assistant teamster	300	M.	I.	Apr. 3, 1900	
STOCKBRIDGE DAY SCHOOL.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924); act Feb. 6, 1871 (16 Stats., 404).
Charles H. Koonz	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 20, 1897	
Eva Koonz	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	....do	
Greenville Boarding School, Cal.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Edward N. Ament	Superintendent	900	M.	W.	Oct. 17, 1891	
Emma H. Paine	Teacher	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1898	
Millicent A. Pope	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 13, 1897	
Charles M. Trubody	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 17, 1895	
Floy M. Ament	Matron	540	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1892	
Emma L. Trubody	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Mary Jake	Laundress	240	F.	I.	Nov. 9, 1896	
Chiu Foy	Cook	360	M.	C.	Aug. 1, 1899	
Haskell Boarding School, Lawrence, Kans.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Henry B. Peairs	Superintendent	2,000	M.	W.	Feb. 21, 1887	
Cyrus R. Dixon	Asst. superintendent and physician.	1,500	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1890	
John W. Alder	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1879	
Charles C. Seewir	Assistant clerk	720	M.	W.	Sept. 11, 1894	
George Shawnee	....do	600	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
U. S. G. Plant	Disciplinarian	900	M.	W.	Oct. 26, 1897	
William Balmer	Asst. disciplinarian	100	M.	I.	July 1, 1899	
John B. Brown	Principal teacher	1,200	M.	W.	June 2, 1894	
William M. Peterson	Asst. principal teacher	900	M.	W.	Oct. 21, 1896	
Francis O. Weurlch	Normal teacher	840	F.	W.	Apr. 15, 1895	
Clarence E. Birch	Teacher business department.	720	M.	W.	Dec. 2, 1899	
Elizabeth Hellewell	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1894	
Emma H. Foster	....do	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Lovilla L. Mack	....do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1899	
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 I. Balfe	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Oct. 13, 1897	
Josephine Armstrong	....do	360	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Gertrude Flint	....do	360	F.	I.	....do	
Griffith Richards	Kindergartner	720	F.	W.	Sept. 18, 1894	
Stella Robbins	Music teacher	660	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1894	
John Zuebert	Manual training teacher.	900	M.	W.	June 4, 1898	
Kate E. Hunt	Matron	720	F.	W.	Oct. 9, 1895	
Pocahontas Howlett	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	May 28, 1897	
Annie Beaulieu	....do	600	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Nancy Kennedy	....do	500	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1893	
Artie Smith	....do	360	F.	I.	Sept. 6, 1898	
Emily L. Johnson	Housekeeper	600	F.	W.	July 9, 1897	
Rachel L. Seeley	Nurse	660	F.	W.	Apr. 10, 1899	
Anna Fisher	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Eva Anderson	Laundress	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Nicholas J. Bishop	Baker	500	M.	W.	Feb. 18, 1899	
Mattie Rion	Cook	600	F.	W.	Feb. 3, 1900	
Ella F. Cooper	Hospital cook	480	F.	W.	Sept. 17, 1894	

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Employed in the Indian school service June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Haskell Boarding School, Lawrence, Kans.—Continued.						
Richard O. Hoyt	Farmer	$840	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Amos B. Iliff	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1898	
William H. Lowe	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Apr. 11, 1900	
Al. Robinson	Harness maker	600	M.	W.	Sept. 25, 1900	
Henry Hunzicker	Shoemaker	600	M.	W.	July 3, 1899	
Edward D. Harrison	Blacksmith	600	M.	W.	Dec. 12, 1899	
Anthony Caldwell	Night watchman	540	M.	N.	July 1, 1899	
Douald MacArthur	Gardener	600	M.	W.	Mar. 28, 1898	
John W. Newhouse	Engineer	900	M.	W.	June 10, 1900	
Eddie S. Mesirs	Assistant engineer	600	M.	W.	Feb. 27, 1900	
Helen W. Ball	Printer	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Samuel Townsend	Assistant printer	240	M.	I.	Jan. 5, 1898	
Alice J. Doerfus	Stewardess	540	F.	W.	July 25, 1895	
William A. Opperman	Painter	600	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Joseph A. Neely	Mason	600	M.	W.	June 16, 1899	
John Buck	Bandmaster	360	M.	W.	Jan. 21, 1857	
Hupa Valley Agency Boarding School, Cal.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
William B. Freer	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 28, 1895	
Jesse E. Tyler	Principal teacher	660	M.	W.	Sept. 13, 1898	
Mary Orr	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 11, 1898	
Mary H. Manning	do	540	F.	W.	Sept. 26, 1898	
Emma R. Hillis	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 8, 1898	
John P. Cochran	Industral teacher	720	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Frances Colegrove	Asst. industrial teacher	300	M.	H.	Jan. 28, 1900	
Charlotte Brohaut	Matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 2, 1894	
Anna H. Ridenour	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Feb. 5, 1897	
Lottie O. Horne	do	300	F.	H.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Ella P. Dennis	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1899	
Matilda Kruger	Seamstress	540	F.	H.	Sept. 15, 1894	
Sara L. Kennedy	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	H.	Apr. 1, 1900	
Mary A. Cogan	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 9, 1890	
Carrie Cornelius	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Sept. 20, 1898	
Anna G. Englo	Baker	500	F.	W.	Jan. 6, 1898	
Jane Spinks	Cook	500	F.	W.	Jan. 21, 1893	
Rosa Lucier	Assistant cook	240	F.	H.	Jan. 1, 1900	
August Lucier	Carpenter	600	M.	H.	Apr. 4, 1900	
Perry Tsamauwa	Shoe and harness maker.	240	M.	I.	Dec. 7, 1898	
Jerry Black	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1899	
Walapai Reservation, Ariz.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Henry P. Ewing	Industrial teacher in charge.	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 25, 1895	
Huya	Indian assistant	300	M.	I.	Oct. 31, 1898	
HAVA SUPAI DAY SCHOOL.						
Horace E. Wilson	Teacher	900	M.	W.	Mar. 12, 1900	
Tama M. Wilson	Housekeeper	600	F.	W.	do	
Lou Goenawein	Cook	500	F.	W.	Nov. 25, 1899	
WALAPAI DAY SCHOOLS						
Hackberry:						
Richard M. Graham	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1898	
Stella Carwell	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Mar. 13, 1900	
Kingman:						
Matthew M. Murphy	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Sept. 20, 1899	
Lutie B. Murphy	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Jan. 22 1900	
Kiowa Agency, Okla.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
FORT SILL BOARDING SCHOOL.						
John W. Haddon	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Aug. 17, 1898	
Ferdinand Shoemaker	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	July 29, 1898	
Lafayette H. Holland	Principal teacher	660	M.	W.	Apr. 14, 1890	
Anna B. Bowman	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1893	

Employed in the Indian school service June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Kiowa Agency, Okla.—Continued.						
FORT SILL BOARDING SCHOOL—continued.						
Blanche A. Williams	Kindergartner	$600	F.	W.	Oct. 12, 1896	
William M. Holland	Industrial teacher	900	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893	
Mary E. Holsinger	Matron	600	F.	W.	June 8, 1895	
Anna M. Mendenhall	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1895	
Anna M. Walters	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Belle Kenoyer	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Ramona Daklugee	Laundress	480	F.	I.	Dec. 16, 1895	
Charles Estee	Assistant laundryman	150	M.	I.	Jan. 17, 1899	
Kate Dagenet	Baker	480	F.	I.	Nov. 17, 1897	
Frances A. Buffum	Cook	480	F.	W.	Oct. 7, 1899	
Rhoda A. Compton	Assistant cook	300	F.	W.	Oct. 11, 1899	
Thomas Moonlight	Shoe and harness maker.	180	M.	I.	Dec. 11, 1899	
Duncan Balatch	Helper	150	M.	I.	Aug. 25, 1899	
Po cho-kee	do	150	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1900	
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	
E. J. Viets	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1890	
Libbie C. Stanley	do	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1891	
Jessie Mattoon	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 8, 1898	
Alfred M. Dunn	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Joseph Poisal	Disciplinarian	360	M.	I.	Jan. 25, 1900	
Julia Cannon	Matron	600	F.	W.	Dec. 15, 1890	
Jennie L. McLaughlin	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	May 1, 1897	
Florence E. Merrihew	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 6, 1897	
Madaline Jackson	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Mar. 23, 1899	
Elizabeth Cotter	Laundress	480	F.	I.	Dec. 14, 1898	
Alma Bigtree	Assistant laundress	150	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1900	
Mary V. Bearskin	Baker	360	F.	I.	Oct. 25, 1898	
Sophie E. Picard	Cook	480	F.	I.	Feb. 16, 1899	
Morgan Kazho	Night watchman and engineer.	300	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
David Kazho	Indian assistant	240	M.	I.	Oct. 25, 1898	
RIVERSIDE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Frank A. Thackery	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 6, 1891	
Ella Burton	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept 28, 1891	
Adella L. Strong	do	600	F.	I.	Jan. 9, 1899	
Elva E. Goodner	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Apr. 2, 1900	
Eloise Allen Carroll	Music teacher	540	F.	W.	Oct. 23, 1899	
John A. Buntin	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893	
Nannie E. Sheddan	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
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	480	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1899	
James Kelly	Assistant laundryman	150	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Samuel E. Canby	Baker	360	M.	W.	June 16, 1899	
Sarah J. Porterfield	Cook	500	F.	W.	Feb. 6, 1890	
Burgess Huut	Farmer	360	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Phillip Hendrix	Night watchman and engineer.	400	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Ernest Davis	Assistant	120	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Harris Connor	do	120	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Frank Mack	Helper	240	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1899	
Klamath Agency, Oreg.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
KLAMATH BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Anna C. Egan	Superintendent	1,000	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1888	
R. C. Spink	Clerk	720	M.	W.	Apr. 7, 1896	
Allie L. Butler	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Mary A. Baasen	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Nov. 23, 1898	
Susie E. Sconce	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 17, 1897	
Mamie Robinson	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Alice L. Spink	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Feb. 16, 1897	
Lucinda Moore	Laundress	500	F.	H.	Sept. 15, 1899	

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Employed in the Indian school service June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Klamath Agency, Oreg.—Continued.						
KLAMATH BOARDING SCHOOL—continued.						
Lavina Mann	Cook	$300	F.	H.	Oct. 1,1898	
Frank G. Butler	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Feb. 8,1895	
Thomas Barkley	Farmer	600	M.	H.	Sept. 21,1899	
Chalmers A. Fealrs	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Mar. 8,1900	
Myles Sharkey	Shoe and harness maker.	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1,1889	
Harry Wilson	Night watchman	120	M.	I.	Feb. 20,1899	
Eva Howard	Assistant	120	F.	I.	Jan. 6,1899	
Rachel Wilson	....do	120	F.	I.	Feb. 24,1899	
YAINAX BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Knott C. Egbert	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	May 21,1897	
W. S. Johnson	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Feb. 13,1895	
Charles A. Dean	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Dec. 16,1893	
R. Ella Nickerson	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 3,1883	
Cora B. Findlay	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Sept.19,1898	
David Govan	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Feb. 18,1889	
Maria J. Dean	Matron	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1,1897	
Emily Gard	Seamstress	500	F.	H.	Nov. 20,1897	
Marsyllo Smith	Laundress	500	F.	H.	Apr. 1,1898	
Ollie Davis	Cook	300	F.	I.	Oct. 8,1899	
Jasper B. C. Taylor	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Feb. 1,1895	
Caleb W. Cherrington	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Sept. 8,1891	
Homer Huchison	Night watchman	200	M.	I.	Oct. 1,1896	
Edith Lynch	Assistant	200	F.	I.	Feb. 3,1900	
Faunie Smith	....do	200	F.	I.	May 2,1900	
La Pointe Agency, Wis.						Act Mar. 1,1899 (30 Stats.,924).
LAC DU FLAMBEAU BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Reuben Perry	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Feb. 3,1894	
Ada Zimmerman	Principal teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 24,1894	
Celia J. Durfee	Teacher	600	F.	I.	July 21,1889	
Mary E. Perry	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	May 23,1894	
Flora L. Whitmore	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Jan. 20,1898	
William Mattison	Industrial teacher	300	M.	I.	Jan. 1,1900	
Mary A. Paquette	Matron	600	F.	I.	Mar. 14,1898	
Blanche E. Argyle	Assistant matron	360	F.	I.	Oct. 5,1899	
Delia Randell	Nurse	480	F.	I.	Jan. 1,1899	
Kate Eastman	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Aug. 28,1896	
Lena Nevitt	Laundress	360	F.	I.	Sept. 1,1899	
Agnes Rummel	Cook	300	F.	W.	Sept. 15,1897	
Melinda Thomas	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Jan. 1,1893	
Peter Paquette	Farmer	720	M.	I.	July 18,1895	
Silas E. Crandall	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.						
Fond du Lac: A. F. Geraghty	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Oct. 1,1889	
Grand Portage: Walter A. Phillips	....do	p.m.60	M.	W.	Nov. 15,1899	
Hannah M. Phillips	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	.....do.....	
Lac Court D'Orielles No. 2: William Denomee	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Feb. 18,1895	
Sophie Denomee	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Sept. 1,1880	
Lac Court D'Orielles No. 3: Hugolina Fishenich	Teacher	p.m.60	F.	W.	Apr. 1,1898	
Florentia Pehura	Assistant teacher	p.m.45	F.	W.	.....do.....	
Euphrasia Kasper	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	.....do.....	
Normantown: Josephine B. Von Felden.	Teacher	p.m.60	F.	W.	Sept.23,1896	
Odanah: Macaria Murphy	Teacher	p.m.60	F.	W.	Nov. 1,1897	
Clarissima Walsh	Assistant teacher	p.m.48	F.	W.	.....do.....	

Employed in the Indian school service June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
La Pointe Agency, Wis.—Continued.						
DAY SCHOOLS—cont'd.						
Pahquayahong: Charles K. Dunster	Teacher	p.m.$60	M.	W.	Sept. 1,1892	
Janett Dunster	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	.....do.....	
Red Cliff: Seraphica Reineck	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 1,1890	
Victoria Steidl	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	.....do.....	
Leech Lake Agency, Minn.						Act Jan. 14,1886 (25 Stats., 642); act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
LEECH LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Krauth H. Cressman	Superintendent	840	M.	W.	May 29,1893	
Emily Parker	Teacher	600	F.	H.	Oct. 1,1896	
Jos. H. Quinlan	Industrial teacher	400	M.	H.	Jan. 27,1890	
Chloe E. Mitchell	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 4,1893	
Stella Cress	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Jan. 1,1894	
Ellen King	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Feb. 15,1899	
Elvina Quinlan	Cook	360	F.	H.	Jan. 1,1899	
RED LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Oscar H. Lipps	Superintendent	720	M.	W.	Feb. 1,1893	
A. Alvin Bear	Teacher	540	M.	W.	Feb. 16,1899	
John L. Prophet	Industrial teacher	400	M.	I.	Aug. 5,1899	
Julia M. Funk	Matron	500	F.	H.	Sept. 1,1897	
Ellen Prophet	Seamstress	400	F.	H.	May 9,1898	
Mary C. Brunette	Assistant matron	300	F.	H.	Mar. 17,1900	
Gertrude Olsen	Laundress	300	F.	W.	.....do.....	
Jane Salce	Cook	300	F.	H.	Jan. 28,1898	
Lemhi Agency Boarding School.						Act Mar. 1,1899 (30 Stats.,934).
Mary M. Donica	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Feb. 1,1890	
William Sharkey	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Mar. 1,1900	
Mary T. Carey	Matron	400	F.	W.	Apr. 9,1900	
Mary L. Purcell	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Apr. 1,1899	
Elizabeth McD. Watson.	Cook and laundress	480	F.	W.	Nov. 16,1899	
Jennie Grouse	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Oct. 1,1893	
Lower Brulé Agency Boarding School.						Act Mar. 2,1889 (25 Stats.,895).
Henry Barnum	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Mar. 20,1895	
Clara D. True	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	June 9,1893	
Florence Horner	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept.24,1895	
Joel Tyndall	Assistant teacher	540	M.	I.	Mar. 17,1897	
Mary F. Elder	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1,1895	
Jay B. Hann	Manual training teacher.	720	M.	W.	Dec. 7,1893	
Emma J. Pierson	Matron	660	F.	W.	Feb. 12,1894	
Alma Bean	Assistant matron	600	F.	I.	Nov. 18,1898	
Armine Fallas	.....do	360	F.	I.	Jan. 14,1898	
Harriet Quilian	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Nov. 12,1898	
Millie A. Manoro	Seamstress	540	F.	I.	Nov. 7,1898	
Sophie La Roche	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Aug. 10,1898	
Alice R. Hicks	Laundress	480	F.	W.	May 22,1897	
Katie P. Hair	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Jan. 1,1897	
Della B. Starr	.....do	120	F.	I.	Feb. 24,1900	
Susan Johnson	Baker	480	F.	I.	Oct. 10,1896	
Minnie May	Cook	480	F.	W.	Jan. 19,1898	
Nellie S. W. Bear	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Nov. 18,1898	
Louie De Witt	Farmer	480	M.	I.	July 10,1897	
Leon De Sheuquette	Shoe and harness maker.	480	M.	I.	Aug. 1.1899	
Willis Hawk	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	July 1,1890	
John Gilland	Indian assistant	240	M.	I.	Mar. 19,1898	

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Employed in the Indian school service June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Lower Brulé Agency Boarding School—Continued.						
FIELD SERVICE.						
Effie J. Cooper	Female industrial teacher.	$000	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Addie L. Miner	....do	600	F.	W.	June 16, 1899	
Mackinac Agency, Mich.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Baraga:						
Mary Justine	Teacher	p.m.60	F.	W.	Oct. 11, 1893	
Bay Mills:						
Henry C. Kinzie	....do	p.m.60	M.	W.	Nov. 8, 1897	
Mescalero Agency Boarding School, N. Mex.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Walter McM. Luttrell	Superintendent	1,600	M.	W.	Aug. 13, 1895	
Frank C. Allen	Clerk	900	M.	W.	July 19, 1899	
Mary Matthews	Principal teacher	840	F.	W.	Oct. 22, 1895	
Etta Hynes	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1896	
Amelia B. Thomas	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 25, 1899	
Robert Brown	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Apr. 4, 1898	
E. K. Robertson	Matron	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1894	
Mary J. Pincomb	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Nov. 27, 1899	
Mary V. Barclay	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Jan. 7, 1900	
Mary J. Bristow	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Feb. 19, 1900	
Ida M. Farnam	Cook	500	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1899	
Mary Tortilh	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Feb. 12, 1900	
John W. Scarr	Carpenter	660	M.	W.	Apr. 15, 1900	
Walter P. Hedges	Blacksmith	600	M.	I.	Aug. 9, 1897	
Charlie Bigropes	Indian assistant	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1899	
Charlie Good	Teamster	120	M.	I.	Dec. 9, 1899	
Antonio Joseph	....do	120	M.	I.	Sept. 7, 1899	
Mission Agency, Cal.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Agua Caliente:						
J. H. Babbitt	Teacher	p.m.72	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Cahuilla:						
Marie S. Noble	....do	p.m.72	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1899	
Bessie Whitlock	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Sept. 17, 1899	
Capitan Grande:						
Leonidas Swain	Teacher	p.m.72	M.	W.	Nov. 5, 1898	
Minnie E. Swain	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	....do	
La Jolla:						
J. Thomas Hall	Teacher	p.m.72	M.	W.	Oct. 23, 1899	
Ross M. Hall	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	....do	
Martinez:						
Malcolm W. Odell	Teacher	p.m.72	M.	W.	Sept. 9, 1899	
Kittie Odell	Housekeeper	p.m.25	F.	W.	....do	
Mesa Grande:						
Mary C. B. Watkins	Teacher	p.m.72	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Leonora Le Chapa	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Pechanga:						
Belle Dean	Teacher	p.m.72	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Georgie Dean	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Oct. 22, 1898	
Potrero:						
Sarah E. Gilman	Teacher	p.m.72	F.	W.	Nov. 12, 1883	
Victoria Miguel	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Rincon:						
Ora M. Salmons	Teacher	p.m.72	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1886	
Terrecina Calac	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Saboba:						
Edwin Minor	Teacher	p.m.72	M.	W.	Mar. 27, 1897	
Belle M. Minor	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	....do	
Tule River:						
Nelson Carr	Teacher	p.m.72	M.	W.	Oct. 6, 1896	
Anna M. Carr	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Mar. 17, 1897	

Employed in the Indian school service June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Hopi (Moqui) Training School, Ariz.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Charles E. Burton	Superintendent	$1,400	M.	W.	Apr. 24, 1895	
Edward G. Murtaugh	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	June 1, 1900	
Emma V. Robinson	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1899	
Lenore K. Bost	....do	660	F.	W.	Mar. 13, 1899	
Adaliza De Veo	....do	600	F.	M.	Oct. 27, 1899	
Eli J. Bost	Industrial teacher	720	M	W.	Dec. 20, 1898	
Matilda Wind	Matron	660	F.	I.	Jan. 12, 1900	
Laura A. Dandridge	Seamstress	540	F.	N.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Jennie H. Benefiel	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Sept. 29, 1899	
J. L. Dandridge	Cook	540	M.	N.	Mar. 1, 1895	
W. H. H. Belefiel	Farmer	840	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1898	
John V. Raush	General mechanic	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 4, 1895	
Hopi (Moqui) Reservation, Ariz.						
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Second Mesa:						
Frank D. Voorhies	Teacher	p.m.72	M.	W.	Sept. 18, 1895	
L. R. Voorhies	Assistant teacher	p.m.40	F.	W.	....do	
Flora E. Watkins	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1900	
Oraibi:						
Herman Kampmeier	Teacher	p.m.72	M.	W.	Nov. 3, 1897	
Venesta E. Kampmeier.	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Nov. 15, 1899	
Polacco:						
Nannie A. Cook	Teacher	p.m.72	F.	W.	June 25, 1895	
Blue Canyon:						
Milton J. Needham	....do	720	M.	W.	Dec. 14, 1892	
Cirrilla E. Needham	Matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 3, 1893	
Edna E. Rogers	Laundross and cook	300	F.	W.	May 1, 1900	
Morris Boarding School, Minn.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
W. H. Johnson	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1892	
Carrie O. Rode	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 3, 1899	
James P. Sherman	....do	540	M.	W.	Feb. 5, 1900	
Mabel L. Voorhies	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 18, 1899	
Peter Trotershow	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1900	
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	
Lovie G. Geppert	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1900	
Delelia Trotershow	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1898	
Lizzie White	Laundress	400	F.	I.	Sept. 3, 1899	
Lizzie McAuthur	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1900	
Louise Smith	Baker	400	F.	I.	Apr. 17, 1900	
Alice M. Hunter	Cook	400	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Electa Elm	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Apr. 17, 1900	
Alfred Worsdell	Carpenter	660	M.	W.	Dec. 6, 1898	
Cornelius H. Wheelock	Laborer	300	M.	I.	Jan. 4, 1900	
Charles Van Oss	Assistant	180	M.	I.	Feb. 22, 1900	
Josiah S. Charles	....do	180	M.	I.	May 28, 1900	
Moses J. Summers	....do	180	M.	I.	....do	
Mount Pleasant Boarding School, Mich.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Eugene C. Nardin	Superintendent	1,700	M.	W.	Mar. 14, 1894	
Fred. W. Parsons	Clerk	840	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1898	
Lydia E. Kaup	Principal teacher	840	F.	W.	Jan. 21, 1894	
Anna R. Frey	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 29, 1895	
Helena Campbell	....do	600	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1895	
Susie McDougall	....do	540	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Alexina F. Griffith	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 27, 1898	
Charles E. McDonald	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Dec. 6, 1899	
Roma F. Ewbank	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 14, 1899	
Nora Flannery	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	....do	
Elizabeth L. Craig	Nurse	600	F.	W.	July 6, 1896	
Hattie M. Frown	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Dec. 10, 1894	
Sarah A. Wyman	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	Sept. 9, 1895	
Agnes Quinn	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Feb. 14, 1893	
Wm. Spruce	Baker	200	M.	I.	May 5, 1899	
Josephine Ayling	Cook	500	F.	W.	Jan. 2, 1893	

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Employed in the Indian school service June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Mount Pleasant Boarding School, Mich.—Continued.						
Ella Mason	Assistant cook	$300	F.	I.	Nov. 21, 1896	
Henry J. Werner	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Oct. 25, 1897	
Samuel Gruott	Assistant farmer	420	M.	I.	Sept. 15, 1899	
Charles Slater	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Dec. 19, 1892	
William S. Head	Assistant carpenter	180	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1900	
James O. Freeman	Engineer	900	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1897	
Peter Chatfield	Assistant engineer	480	M.	I.	....do....	
Miles Spruce	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Sept. 14, 1899	
Navaho Agency, N. Mex.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
NAVAHO AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Charles H. Lamar	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Lulu M. Lamar	Teacher	660	F.	W.	June 9, 1894	
Sallie H. Snow	....do....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 7, 1899	
Blanche T. Thomas	Kindergartner	600	F.	M.	Oct. 7, 1896	
Edward T. Carson	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 4, 1898	
Mattie J. Forrester	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	Mar. 29, 1900	
Maggie Keough	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Dec. 10, 1894	
Mary E. Keough	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Apr. 16, 1894	
Margaret Wardell	Cook	540	F.	W.	Oct. 2, 1899	
LITTLE WATER DAY SCHOOL.						
Emma De Vore	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Apr. 20, 1899	
Kate V. Kinney	....do....	600	F.	W.	Apr. 2, 1899	
June Haskell	Housekeeper	540	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1895	
Frank Smith	Indian assistant	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1899	
Neah Bay Agency, Wash.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Neah Bay:						
W. H. Winship	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Chestequa Peterson	Assistant teacher	p.m. 40	M.	I.	Nov. 15, 1898	
Schuyler Colfax	Assistant	p.m. 10	M.	I.	May 1, 1900	
Quillehute:						
A. W. Smith	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	July 1, 1884	
Nevada Agency Boarding School, Nev.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Mabel Benedict	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Feb. 7, 1895	
Thomas J. Jackson	....do....	540	M.	W.	May 25, 1899	
W. J. Dunlop	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 23, 1900	
R. A. Maris	Matron	540	F.	W.	July 14, 1894	
Edna Evans	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	Apr. 8, 1900	
Clara D. Holt	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	May 7, 1900	
Dora Alexander	Cook	48	F.	W.	Apr. 28, 1900	
Ida Lowery	Laundress	360	F.	I.	Mar. 12, 1900	
Sarah Holbrook	Assistant laundress	186	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1899	
James A. McDonald	Engineer	720	M.	W.	May 24, 1900	
Nez Percé Agency, Idaho.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
FORT LAPWAI BOARDING SCHOOL.						
William H. Smith	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	May 24, 1893	
James L. Fairly	Clerk and physician	1,000	M.	W.	July 1, 1899	
Henrietta R. Smith	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Oct. 28, 1889	
Minnie Schiffbauer	Assistant teacher	600	F.	I.	Oct. 9, 1895	
Jeremiah T. Osborn	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 21, 1899	
Eugenia Fairly	Matron	600	F.	W.	Aug. 23, 1899	
Ann E. Burkhart	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Feb. 6, 1896	
Mary E. Garr	Laundress	420	F.	W.	July 1, 1899	
Annie L. Splawn	Cook	420	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1900	
Hubert Crow	Farmer	600	M.	W.	June 16, 1899	
Silas Whitman	Assistant industrial teacher.	280	M.	I.	Jan. 25, 1900	

Employed in the Indian school service June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
OMAHA BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Russell Ratliff	Superintendent	$1,000	M.	W.	Feb. 28, 1893	
Jessie V. Shearer	Clerk	900	F.	W.	Feb. 16, 1899	
Elsie E. Dickson	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	Nov. 3, 1899	
Laura H. Ratliff	Teacher	600	F.	W.	June 3, 1[illegible]	
Eva Anderson	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 30, 18[illegible]	
Allison R. Betz	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	May 18, 18[illegible]	
Mary H. White	Matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 13, 1894	
Josie Holsworth	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1892	
Carrie I. Vernon	....do....	180	F.	I.	Sept. 14, 1899	
Mary C. Neals	Seamstress	480	F.	I.	Dec 6, 1899	
Eliza Gochua	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Sept. 14, 1899	
Lottie G. Rasch	Laundress	420	F.	W.	Nov. 25, 1899	
Martha Payer	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Cora A. Pirtle	Cook	420	F.	W.	June 13, 1900	
Josephine Arnell	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1898	
William M. Speir	Farmer	900	M.	W.	Mar. 13, 1896	
Amos Mitchell	Assistant farmer	240	M.	I.	July 26, 1896	
Peter Webster	Assistant	180	M.	I.	July 1, 1899	
Oneida Boarding School, Wis.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Joseph C. Hart	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Apr. 7, 1893	
Marilla S. Purman	Clerk	660	F.	W.	Feb. 14, 1900	
Lucy P. Hart	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1887	
Alice Cornelius	....do....	600	F.	I.	Jan. 17, 1898	
Mary E. Bonifant	....do....	540	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1894	
Mary M. Shirk	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Mar. 20, 1895	
Moses E. King	Industrial teacher	400	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1896	
Bertha A. Macy	Matron	660	F.	W.	Jan. 10, 1899	
Hattie Metoxen	Assistant matron	500	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Florence Bonifant	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Minnie C. King	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	Mar. 2, 1900	
Phœbe Baird	....do....	240	F.	I.	May 2, 1899	
Melissa Reed	Laundress	400	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1894	
Elizabeth Skenandore	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	July 10, 1896	
Lydia Powlas	....do....	240	F.	I.	Dec. 11, 1899	
Emma F. Smith	Cook	480	F.	W.	Oct. 4, 1895	
Melissa Green	Assistant cook	240	F.	W.	July 10, 1898	
George W. Haus	Farmer	600	M.	I.	Oct. 5, 1892	
Richard S. Powless	Engineer	720	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Lavinia Cornelius	Nurse	480	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Jonathan E. Kennedy	Night watchman	720	M.	I.	Mar. 27, 1900	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
No. 1:						
Elenora J. Zellars	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
No. 2:						
Josiah A. Powlas	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	I.	Oct. 30, 1892	
Osage Agency, Okla.						Treaty June 2, 1825 (7 Stats., 240).
OSAGE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Samuel L. Hertzog	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Aug. 12, 1892	
Edson Watson	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Oct. 5 1895	
Nell Leonard	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1894	
Eva Johnson	....do....	600	F.	H.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Anna Sheridan	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Aug. 2, 1895	
Lillian P. Unthank	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Mar. 31, 1900	
Mary B. Clay	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Dec. 7, 1893	
Ross C. Preston	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Dec. 12, 1899	
Mary R. Bean	Matron	600	F.	W.	June 9, 1894	
Anna Hauck	....do....	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Rose Duvering	Assistant matron	400	F.	H.	Oct. 9, 1899	
Jennie Gray	....do....	400	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Laura K. M. Scuirus	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Nov. 19, 1892	
Marietta Hayes	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Laura Mabin	Assistant seamstress	400	F.	W.	Mar. 23, 1896	
Edith Dodson	Laundress	500	F.	I.	Nov. 16, 1896	
Alice Sheffield	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Sept. 11, 1899	
Jesse Sky	....do....	240	M.	I.	Aug. 24, 1899	

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Employed in the Indian school service June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Osage Agency, Okla.—Continued.						
OSAGE BOARDING SCHOOL—cont'd.						
Leonard Thomas	Baker	$300	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Lizzie Pike	Cook	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Mary McQuain	....do	400	F.	W.	Mar. 2, 1899	
Ida Luppy	....do	400	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893	
Clarence A. Perry	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Sept. 23, 1899	
George W. Parkins	Carpenter	840	M.	W.	Jan. 17, 1898	
Antonie A. Borrego	Engineer	900	M.	W.	Sept. 11, 1899	
Joseph E. Weller	Assistant engineer	600	M.	I.	Nov. 22, 1897	
William T. Ricketts	....do	240	M.	W.	June 18, 1900	
Arthur D. Walter	Laborer	480	M.	W.	Mar. 10, 1900	
						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
KAW BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Elmira R. Grearson	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Nov. 6, 1893	
Margaret E. Bachtel	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Forrest Chouteau	Industrial teacher	480	M.	I.	Aug. 30, 1899	
Allie C. Robinson	Matron	480	F.	W.	Feb. 21, 1894	
Fannie Boutwell	Seamstress	400	F.	H.	Jan. 20, 1899	
Helen Smith	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Feb. 7, 1900	
Louisa Sheel	Cook	400	F.	W.	July 1, 1894	
Willie Bellmard	Farmer	480	M.	H.	Nov. 20, 1899	
						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Perris Boarding School, Cal.						
Harwood Hall	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1886	
C. Edward Kant	Clerk	840	M.	W.	Sept. 14, 1895	
Clara D. Allen	Principal teacher	840	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1888	
Frank Farnham	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Dec. 13, 1898	
Blanche McArthur	....do	600	F.	W.	Dec. 13, 1893	
Pearl McArthur	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 22, 1893	
H. E. Mitchell	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Fanny D. Hall	Matron	720	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1891	
Juliana Amago	Assistant matron	480	F.	I.	Oct. 10, 1899	
Daisy D. Kant	Nurse	640	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Olive Ford	Seamstress	640	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Laura M. Armstrong	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 23, 1899	
Lydia Long	Cook	600	F.	W.	Jan. 14, 1898	
Fred Long	Farmer	720	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1887	
John Pugh	Shoe and harness maker.	300	M.	I.	Sept. 16, 1899	
W. R. Preston	Engineer	600	M.	W.	Jan. 8, 1900	
Silva Lubo	Indian assistant	180	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1897	
Joe Curo	....do	180	M.	I.	Aug. 16, 1899	
						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Phoenix Boarding School, Ariz.						
Samuel M. McCowan	Superintendent	2,000	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1889	
James B. Alexander	Clerk	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 9, 1893	
Anna G. Luckenback	....do	720	F.	W.	Aug. 13, 1889	
James W. Balmer	Assistant clerk	600	M.	W.	Sept. 12, 1899	
Burton B. Custer	Disciplinarian	600	M.	I.	Nov. 5, 1890	
Andrew Rendon	Assistant disciplinarian.	540	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	
Mary Riley	....do	720	F.	W.	Oct. 18, 1894	
Arthur L. Higgins	....do	660	M.	W.	Sept. 12, 1898	
Ellen B. Riley	....do	660	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1896	
Freddie A. Hough	....do	660	F.	W.	May 1, 1900	
Addie Beaver	....do	600	F.	I.	June 1, 1897	
Henrietta L. Dessaz	....do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 28, 1896	
Genie A. Hunt	....do	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1900	
Alice R. Boone	Sloyd teacher	540	F.	I.	May 1, 1899	
Mary V. Rice	Assistant teacher	720	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1898	
James R. Meskimons	Kindergartner	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 28, 1899	
James Devine	Manual training teacher.	720	M.	W.	Oct. 28, 1894	
Juan Avalos	Industrial teacher	300	M.	I.	Dec. 16, 1898	
Emma A. McCowan	Assistant industrial teacher.					
	Matron	840	F.	W.	July 1, 1890	

Employed in the Indian school service June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Phoenix Boarding School, Ariz.—Cont'd.						
Katherine D. Orr	Assistant matron	$600	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1891	
Kate E. Custer	....do	540	F.	W.	May 30, 1892	
Emma Monroe	....do	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Eliza Mathews	Housekeeper	600	F.	W.	May 15, 1887	
Clara S. Cutler	Nurse	720	F.	W.	May 13, 1894	
Cepriana Avalos	Assistant nurse	100	F.	I.	July 1, 1899	
Mary Johns	....do	100	F.	I.	Sept. 8, 1894	
Coochmoinin	....do	100	F.	I.	July 1, 1899	
Kate O. Perry	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	May 22, 1899	
Lizzie M. Higgins	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1899	
Sarah Hendricks	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	May 1, 1899	
Calvin Emerson	Baker	500	M.	I.	Oct. 25, 1898	
Edith Olson	Cook	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Minnie M. Meskimous	Assistant cook	540	F.	W.	Feb. 3, 1900	
Alice Nott	....do	100	F.	I.	July 1, 1899	
Frances La Chapa	....do	100	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Clio Setoyant	....do	100	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1899	
Albert G. Mathews	Farmer	750	F.	W.	May 15, 1887	
Hostino Sazza	Assistant farmer	180	M.	I.	June 1, 1900	
Ernest J. Olsen	Carpenter	800	M.	W.	June 22, 1898	
Juan R. Jaunora	Assistant carpenter	180	M.	I.	June 1, 1899	
Sam Handall	....do	180	M.	I.	July 1, 1899	
Louis L. Hagon	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Dec. 5, 1899	
Edwin E. Santeo	Assistant tailor	120	M.	I.	May 1, 1900	
Meachcam Hendricks	Shoemaker	600	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Charles E. Orr	Harness maker	660	M.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Charles Smith	Assist. harness maker	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Mariano Candelaria	....do	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1899	
Julius E. Kynast	Blacksmith	660	M.	W.	Feb. 10, 1900	
Kisto Lotta	Assistant blacksmith	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Andreas Moya	....do	120	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1899	
Leonard Mendoza	Night watchman	500	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
John J. Wickham	Gardener	660	M.	W.	Sept. 9, 1899	
Roy A. Perry	Engineer	840	M.	W.	Oct. 5, 1897	
Thomas Aquinas	Assistant engineer	100	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1900	
Nathaniel White	....do	100	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1900	
Mariano Silvas	....do	100	M.	I.	May 1, 1900	
Baron De K. Sampsell	Wagon maker	660	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1900	
						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Pierre Boarding School, S. Dak.						
Crosby G. Davis	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Jan. 20, 1890	
Raymond Walter	Clerk	720	M.	W.	Nov. 23, 1899	
Luetta Rummell	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Dec. 15, 1896	
Minnie E. Hoover	....do	540	F.	W.	Oct. 14, 1899	
Charles L. Glessner	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	May 15, 1900	
Phebe Thompson	Matron	600	F.	W.	Aug. 7, 1895	
Jennie R. Walbridge	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	June 14, 1897	
E. Katie Wellman	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Feb. 10, 1900	
Madge Glessner	Cook	500	F.	W.	May 28, 1900	
George W. Bandy	Engineer	720	M.	W.	Mar. 17, 1900	
Wilfred Martin	Laborer	400	M.	W.	May 20, 1900	
						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Pima Agency, Ariz.						
PIMA AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Duncan D. McArthur	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Apr. 6, 1895	
Ella R. Gracey	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 2, 1893	
Nora H. Hearst	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Mar. 5, 1894	
Leander J. Sallois	....do	600	M.	W.	Apr. 24, 1900	
Henry W. Warren	....do	540	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Helena B. Warren	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Oct. 2, 1894	
W. C. Sharp	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1894	
Hugh Patton	Assistant Industrial teacher.	500	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1894	
Rebecca P. McArthur	Matron	660	F.	W.	May 1, 1900	
Belle R. Zimmerman	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Nov. 24, 1893	
Emily Porter	....do	240	F.	I.	Apr. 28, 1900	
Lucy Roberts	Nurse	120	F.	I.	May 24, 1900	
Mary E. Dennis	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Lillie Roberts	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Anna R. Carpenter	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Jan. 8, 1900	
Nellie Wellington	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I	June 1, 1900	
Adam Gaston	Baker	240	M.	I.	Jan. 23, 1900	

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Employed in the Indian school service June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Pima Agency, Ariz.—Continued.						
PIMA AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL—cont'd.						
Florida H. Haynes	Cook	$720	F.	W.	July 1, 1890	
Reuben José	Assistant cook	240	M.	I.	Oct. 24, 1899	
Benjamin Isaacs	Carpenter	840	M.	W.	May 14, 1900	
Antonio B. Juan	Night watchman	180	M.	I.	July 1, 1899	
Juan Enos	Laborer	240	M.	I.	....do.....	
Peleg G. Kinney	Blacksmith	720	M.	W.	June 3, 1899	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Gila Crossing:						
Winfield S. Holsinger.	Teacher	p.m.72	M	W.	Feb. 6, 1900	
Alice Holsinger	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	do	
Salt River:						
Lewis D. Nelson	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Mary J. Nelson	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 936).
PINE RIDGE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
George M. Butterfield	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Oct. 14, 1893	
George L. Williams	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	Sept. 24, 1896	
John B. Mitchell	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Mar. 31, 1899	
Ralph P. Stanton	Teacher	660	M.	W.	Feb. 12, 1898	
M. A. Harrington	....do.....	600	F.	W.	Dec. 10, 1895	
Mary B. Clayton	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Mar. 10, 1896	
Katherine Snyder	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Feb. 8, 1898	
Capitola C. Butterfield	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 24, 1894	
Louise D. Penko	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1900	
Lallie Warden	....do.....	360	F.	H.	July 28, 1898	
Mary Sitting Bear	....do.....	240	F.	H.	Mar. 3, 1900	
M. Lillian Carter	Trained nurse	720	F.	W.	Jan. 11, 1898	
Phebe E. Leaming	Seamstress	720	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1899	
Angelina Yates	Assistant seamstress	360	F.	H.	Apr. 6, 1898	
Emma B. Selde	Laundress	180	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Walter A. Platt	Baker	480	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1898	
Lizzie A. Williams	Cook	480	F.	W.	June 13, 1900	
Nellie A. Means	Assistant cook	240	F.	H.	Jan. 9, 1900	
Malk W. Brun	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1891	
Otto Chief Eagle	Assistant farmer	360	M.	I.	Apr. 16, 1900	
Edgar O. Knight	Shoe and harness maker.	600	M.	W.	Feb 10, 1898	
Paul H. E. Molzahn	Engineer	1,000	M.	W.	June 16, 1899	
Henry C. Zieman	Assistant engineer	540	M.	W.	May 17, 1900	
James Goings	Butcher	600	M.	H.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Oscar Warden	Laborer	360	M.	I.	Apr. 16, 1900	
Frank L. Hubbard	Indian assistant	360	M.	H.	Feb 27, 1900	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
William B. Dew	Day school inspector	1,200	M.	W.	Apr. 4, 1896	
Alonzo D. Snyder	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Jan 1, 1898	
No. 1:						
Mary H. Breen	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Feb. 11, 1892	
No. 2:						
Elmore Little Chief	....do.....	600	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Martha Little Chief	Housekeeper	360	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1895	
No. 3:						
E. W. Truitt	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Nov. 25, 1893	
Mary E. Truitt	Housekeeper	360	F.	W.	Feb 10, 1891	
No. 4:						
William C. Garrett	Teacher	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1889	
Julia E. Garrett	Housekeeper	360	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
No. 5:						
Samuel A. M. Young	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Feb. 22, 1900	
Ennie Young	Housekeeper	360	F.	W.	.... do	
No. 6:						
Orville J. Green	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 8, 1894	
Evaline D. Green	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1899	
No. 7:						
E. M. Keith	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Maggie G. Keith	Housekeeper	360	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1891	

Employed in the Indian school service June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.—Continued.						
DAY SCHOOLS—cont'd.						
No. 8:						
Greenville F. Allen	Teacher	$60	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1898	
Ada W. Allen	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	.....do.....	
No. 9:						
H. A. Mossman	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Dec. 8, 1893	
Nellie Mossman	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Sept. 12, 1895	
No. 10:						
Albert H. Kneale	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 22, 1900	
Edith F. Kneale	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	.....do.....	
No. 11:						
Charles H. Park	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 22, 1897	
Rose Park	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	.....do.....	
No. 12:						
Paph Julian	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr 26, 1900	
Zida E. Woods	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1897	
No. 13:						
Leroy A. McGee	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 18, 1899	
Laura B. McGee	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	.....do.....	
No. 14:						
Ashworth Hoys	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Dec. 27, 1894	
Mary E. Hoys	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Nov. 23, 1896	
No. 15:						
W. M. Robertson	Teacher	600	M.	H.	Oct. 1, 1884	
A. A. Robertson	Housekeeper	300	F.	H.	Oct. 1, 1885	
No. 16:						
Emma W. Gleason	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Sophia Condelaria	Housekeeper	300	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1897	
No. 17:						
John F. Mackey	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 3, 1895	
Evalyn Mackey	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	.....do.....	
No. 19:						
J. B. Freeland	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Feb. 18, 1895	
A. M. Freeland	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1895	
No. 20:						
Horace G. Jonnerson	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 22, 1896	
Mary R. Jonnerson	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	.....do.....	
No. 21:						
William H. Barton	Teacher	600	M.	W	Oct. 24, 1893	
Angelique Barton	Housekeeper	300	F.	H	May 30, 1894	
No. 22:						
Mattie E. Ward	Teacher	600	F.	H.	Sept. 4, 1895	
Lizzie A. Bullard	Housekeeper	300	F.	H.	Sept. 16, 1896	
No. 23:						
J. M. Linn	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Nov. 27, 1893	
Olive R. Linn	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
No. 24:						
Louis L. Mercier	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Jan 10, 1894	
Laura A. Mercier	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
No. 25:						
William J. Davis	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 6, 1898	
M. B. Davis	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	.....do.....	
No. 26:						
William A. Root	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 6, 1886	
Josephine F. Root	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	May 12, 1899	
No. 27:						
J. W. Lewis	Teacher	600	M.	I.	May 6, 1896	
Ida Lewis	Housekeeper	300	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1894	
No. 28:						
Edward C. Scovel	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Mary C. Scovel	Housekeeper	300	F.	H.	.....do.....	
No. 29:						
Edward Truman	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 28, 1898	
Emma L. Truman	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	.....do.....	
No. 30:						
J. H. Holland	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 15, 1888	
Frances M. Holland	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	.....do.....	
No. 31:						
Claude C. Covey	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Feb. 27, 1900	
Myrtle W. Covey	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	.....do.....	
No. 32:						
Horace G. Wilson	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 15, 1888	
Ida May D. Wilson	Housekeeper	300	F.	W.	.....do.....	

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Employed in the Indian school service, June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Pipestone Boarding School, Minn.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
De Witt S. Harris	Superintendent	$1,500	M.	W.	Oct. 24, 1882	
Sylvia A. Kneeland	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Mar. 20, 1883	
Anna I. Deeming	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 21, 1893	
Mary Dougherty	do	540	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1897	
C. K. Peck	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	July 15, 1895	
E. E. Ely	Matron	600	F.	W.	May 14, 1894	
Flora Roy	Assistant matron	360	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1894	
Alice Cook	Seamstress	420	F.	W.	Nov. 4, 1891	
Theresa Roy	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	July 1, 1899	
Clementine Hutton	Laundress	420	F.	W.	Dec. 13, 1899	
Mary La Duc	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	July 1, 1899	
Gertrude Bonser	Cook	400	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1895	
David H. Knickerbacker	Farmer	500	M.	W.	Jan. 30, 1900	
Mitchell Wabwas King	Tailor	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1899	
BIRCH COOLEY DAY SCHOOL.						
Robert H. C. Hinman	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Feb 8, 1892	
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency, Okla.						
PONCA BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act. Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Gasper Edwards	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 19, 1898	
Dora N. Odekirk	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Lou Pyburn	do	600	F.	W.	Mar. 17, 1891	
Helen M. Colville	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1897	
Henry F. Furry	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Oct. 16, 1891	
Mary C. Cox	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 19, 1895	
Belle Furry	Assistant matron	400	F.	I.	Sept. 13, 1897	
Minnie Dunlap	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1895	
Susie Crowe	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Jan. 18, 1900	
Ann W. Hammack	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Oct. 23, 1894	
Rose Chapman	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Apr. 3, 1900	
John M. Becket	Baker	400	M.	W.	May 20, 1899	
Simon Retosh	Farmer	600	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1889	
PAWNEE BOARDING SCHOOL.						Treaty Sept. 24, 1857 (11 Stats., 729); act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
William A. Light	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Sallie B. Neal	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Dec. 19, 1893	
Julia E. Hyde	do	600	F.	W.	Feb. 2, 1900	
Jane Eyre	do	540	F.	I.	Sept. 9, 1896	
Effie W. Parker	Kindergartner	720	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Robert C. Jones	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Sampson Pigeon	Asst. indus. teacher	180	M.	I	May 11, 1900	
Libbie C. Light	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Estella Hukill	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Anna M. Caffrey	do	400	F.	W.	June 16, 1899	
Fannie Hageman	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1893	
Myrtle Poole	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Dec. 7, 1899	
Jennie Shunatona	do	180	F.	I.	May 28, 1900	
Ellen McCurdy	Laundress	400	F.	W.	July 2, 1894	
Allie Fox	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Mar. 15, 1900	
Sarah Wichita	do	180	F.	I.	May 28, 1900	
Ida E. Rischard	Baker	400	F.	W.	Sept. 14, 1899	
Minnie Days	Cook	400	F.	W.	Jan. 12, 1900	
Frank W. Long	Farmer	720	M.	I.	Jan. 15, 1897	
Nicholas Rischard	Shoe and harness maker.	600	M.	W.	Dec. 17, 1888	
OTOE BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Mar. 3, 1881 (21 Stats., 381).
H. H. Johnson	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Mar. 25, 1891	
Edith R. Johnson	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Albert C. Ferguson	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1893	
Olive Lambert	Matron	500	F.	W.	Apr. 17, 1894	
Julia Ogee	Assistant matron	400	F.	I.	Nov. 10, 1892	
Betha I. Canfield	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Feb. 16, 1895	
Josie Roubideaux	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Maggie Owen	Laundress	400	F.	I.	July 20, 1899	

Employed in the Indian school service June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency, Okla.—Continued.						
OTOE BOARDING SCHOOL—cont'd.						
Birdie Recoir	Assistant laundress	$180	F.	I.	Sept. 11, 1898	
Harvey Liephart	Baker	300	M.	W.	Dec. 19, 1899	
Maggie M. Carroll	Cook	400	F.	W.	Feb. 24, 1899	
David L. Maxwell	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Jan. 13, 1900	
Potawatomi and Great Nemaha Agency, Kans.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
POTAWATOMI BOARDING SCHOOL.						
James Staley	Superintendent	900	M.	W.	Dec. 8, 1893	
Edward P. Grinstead	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 5, 1899	
Berta D. Staley	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Jan. 7, 1893	
Cynthia E. Webster	do	180	F.	I.	Aug. 27, 1898	
James McAdams	Industrial teacher	480	M.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Millie R. Hall	Matron	500	F.	W.	Dec. 3, 1890	
Josephine Trucky	Assistant matron	320	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Alice M. Battice	Seamstress	500	F.	I.	Aug. 29, 1892	
Susan Gibbs	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	Apr. 12, 1900	
Harriett E. Larson	Laundress	420	F.	W.	Feb. 11, 1899	
Annie Lasley	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Sept. 7, 1899	
Jennie E. Malone	Cook	420	F.	W.	Sept. 8, 1899	
Alice Meemee	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Sept. 7, 1899	
T. McCarten	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1900	
Susie E. Hines	School clerk	720	F.	I.	Nov. 5 1898	
GREAT NEMAHA BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Thana Richey	Superintendent	720	F.	W.	Nov. 28, 1892	
Mary L. Beates	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Oct 11, 1897	
Noel I. Hogg	Industrial teacher	480	M.	W.	Oct 1, 1899	
Adda Nicholson	Matron	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1899	
Minnie H. Finley	Seamstress	300	F.	I.	Aug. 28, 1899	
Emma Nicholson	Laundress	300	F.	W.	June 13, 1900	
Florence P. Monroe	Cook	300	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895	
KICKAPOO BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Robert Larimer	Superintendent	840	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Jennie E. Mackey	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Sarah H. Clapp	Matron	500	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1895	
Annie M. Schaffer	Seamstress	300	F.	W.	Aug 29, 1892	
Mina 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 Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
ZUNI BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Amasa W. Moses	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Feb. 19, 1895	
Margaret L. Alberty	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Aug. 11, 1899	
Emma L. Moses	Matron	500	F.	W.	Feb. 19, 1895	
Julia De Cora	Assistant matron	480	F.	I.	May 5, 1900	
D. D. Graham	Farmer	720	M.	W.	June 16, 1899	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Mary E. Disetto	Supervising teacher	900	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1886	
Acomita:						
Cora A. Taylor	Teacher	p.m.72	F.	W.	Nov. 21, 1895	
Cochiti:						
J. B. Grozier	do	p.m.72	F.	W.	Nov. 15, 1899	
Isleta:						
Anna M. Turner	do	p.m.72	F.	W.	Feb. 18, 1899	
Jemez:						
Emma Dawson	do	p.m.72	F.	W.	Nov. 13, 1891	

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Employed in the Indian school service June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointments.	Item of appropriation.
Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex.—Continued.						
DAY SCHOOLS—cont'd.						
Laguna: Margaret A. Bingham.	Teacher	p.m.$72	F.	W.	May 19, 1894	
Nambe: Lizzie M. Lampson	do	p.m.72	F.	W.	Sept. 8, 1892	
Paguate: Kate W. Cannon	do	p.m.72	F.	W.	Sept. 16, 1889	
Paraje: Fannie J. Dennis	do	p.m.72	F.	W.	Jan. 3, 1893	
Picuris: Ethell E. Gregg	do	p.m.72	F.	W.	Nov. 19, 1897	
San Felipe: George B. Haggett	do	p.m.72	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Isabelle B. Haggett	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	do	
San Ildefonso: Esther B. Hoyt	Teacher	p.m.72	F.	W.	Sept. 12, 1895	
San Juan: Felipe Valdes	do	p.m.72	M.	W.	Dec. 10, 1890	
Santa Clara: W. C. B. Biddle	do	p.m.72	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Santo Domingo: Hattie Mayfield	do	p.m.72	F.	W.	Oct. 12, 1899	
Taos: Alice G. Dwire	do	p.m.72	F	W.	Dec. 5, 1890	
Sia: Annie M. Sayre	do	p.m.72	F.	W.	Sept. 16, 1891	
Tesuque: Belle Steel	do	p.m.72	F.	W.	Nov. 20, 1899	
Santa Ana: James Hovey	do	p.m.72	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1897	
Pescado: Hattie C. Allen	do	p.m.72	F.	W	Mar. 10, 1900	Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Puyallup Boarding School, Wash.						
Frank Terry	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	May 14, 1892	
Henry J Phillips	Assistant superintendent.	1,200	M.	W.	Feb. 21, 1890	
John C. Budds	Storekeeper	900	M.	W.	Apr. 20, 1900	
James E. Brewer	Disciplinarian	900	M.	I.	May 17, 1898	
Laura E. Terry	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Feb. 6, 1899	
Ida McQueaton	do	900	F.	W.	Dec. 5, 1893	
May Longenbaugh	do	900	F.	W.	Feb. 26, 1894	
Lula Ashcraft	do	540	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1891	
Mary R. Pollock	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 14, 1862	
Rowena A. Fowler	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Nugen Kantz	Industrial teacher	900	M.	I.	Sept. 25, 1863	
Sarah C. Coy	Matron	600	F.	W.	Nov. 3, 1897	
Nellie Plake	Assistant matron	500	F.	I.	Aug. 16, 1899	
Jeannette M. Buckles	do	400	F.	I.	May 17, 1899	
Alice E. Lane	do	240	F.	I.	Dec. 28, 1897	
Anna S. Hatch	Nurse	500	F.	W.	Mar. 19, 1900	
Annie F. Fisher	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Aug. 27, 1895	
Annie Lewis	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	Sept. 20, 1898	
Mary A. Conrad	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Dec. 8, 1899	
Annie Le Claire	Assistant laundress	150	F.	I.	Sept. 11, 1899	
Minnie Sherwood	Baker	360	F.	I.	Feb. 20, 1899	
Ardello B. McQuesten	Cook	500	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1899	
Maud Wooten	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Feb. 25, 1900	
Louis Preuss	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Warren Brainard	Carpenter	600	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1899	
Frederick Freeman	Tailor	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
George L. Nutley	Shoe and harness maker.	600	M.	W.	May 29, 1895	
Duncan M. Sloan	Blacksmith	600	M.	W.	June 6, 1899	
John Le Malstor	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	Nov. 16, 1899	
PUYALLUP DAY SCHOOLS.						
Chehalis: David U. Botts	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	May 6, 1893	
Emma R. Betts	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1893	

Employed in the Indian school service June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointments.	Item of appropriation.
Puyallup Boarding School, Wash.—Continued.						
PUYALLUP DAY SCHOOLS—cont'd.						
Jamestown: John E. Malone	Teacher	p.m.$30	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1890	
Port Gamble: Albert Clawson	do	p.m.60	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Sarah E. Clawson	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Mar. 7, 1897	
Quinaielt: Thomas J. Hunt	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Oct. 7, 1899	
Nellie F. Hunt	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	do	
S'Kokomish day school: J. E. Youngblood	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Aug. 15, 1893	
Minnie Youngblood	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1892	
Quapaw Agency, Ind. T.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats. 924).
QUAPAW BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Worlin B. Bacon	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	May 23, 1894	
Carrie M. Darnell	Principal teacher	600	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1891	
Mary Albright	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 10, 1900	
Erma M. Breneman	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 6, 1897	
William D. Bryce	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 12, 1899	
Elvira T. Bacon	Matron	600	F.	W.	Mar. 3, 1895	
Florence Wade	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Lucy A. Guthrie	do	300	F.	I.	Apr. 15, 1897	
Sallie Woolf Bryce	Seamstress	420	F.	W.	Nov. 17, 1892	
Pearl Peckham	Laundress	180	F.	I.	Dec. 3, 1898	
Laura B Ray	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	May 15, 1899	
Beulah Dardenne	Cook	420	F.	W.	Nov. 4, 1897	
Linnie L. Burnett	Baker	420	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
W. E. Alexander	Assistant	400	M.	W.	June 7, 1898	
Frank Ray	do	240	M.	I.	Dec 25, 1898	
Ira Jones	do	240	M.	I.	Mar. 17, 1900	
SENECA BOARDING SCHOOL.						
R. A. Cochran	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Alice Kingcade	Principal teacher	600	F.	W.	Aug. 15, 1893	
Andrew J. Montgomery.	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Nov. 9, 1898	
Emma D. Johnson	Kindergartner	600	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Benj. F. Egnew	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Elsie B. Cochran	Matron	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Carrie M. Hamlin	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Nov. 16, 1893	
Ada B. Smith	do	300	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Hattie Winney	Seamstress	420	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1899	
Hattie Egnew	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Mar. 6, 1899	
Margaret E. Dunham	Laundress	420	F.	W.	June 13, 1900	
Matilda Nichols	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Clarence J. Lickiss	Baker	180	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1900	
Hattie A. Ball	Cook	420	F.	W.	June 2, 1898	
Lydia F. Spencer	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	Aug. 16, 1899	
James Spicer	Assistant farmer	240	M.	I.	Mar. 23, 1899	
Jacob Lewis	Assistant	240	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1900	
Rapid City Boarding School, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Sam B. Davis	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Florence Davis	Principal teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Ethel M. Cunningham	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1899	
Frank J. Wilkins	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1891	
E. O. Stillwell	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Jane Johnson	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1884	
Sadie L. Henegar	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Sept 28, 1898	
Julia E. Cooley	Cook	500	M.	I.	Jan. 8, 1900	
George W. Hill	Fireman	500	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Charles E. Davis	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Dec. 9, 1899	

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Employed in the Indian school service June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 895).
ROSEBUD AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL.						
John B. Tripp	Superintendent	$1,200	M.	W.	Oct. 11, 1891	
Mattie L. Adams	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Dec. 2, 1893	
Lydia Wetzel	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 28, 1898	
Charles F. Werner	....do	540	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1899	
Daisy C. Laird	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1899	
John B. Tripp, jr	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Feb. 27, 1900	
Lizzie M. Basset	Matron	600	F.	W.	May 12, 1897	
Sarah J. Little	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1883	
Ada Rice	....do	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Louise H. Klein	Trained nurse	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1899	
Mary Ziellan	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Oct. 14, 1898	
Lucy Courtis	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	H	Sept. 1, 1899	
Rose Etta Ray	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Dec. 7, 1895	
Jos. Spotted Elk	Assistant laundryman	240	M.	I.	Apr. 10, 1900	
Ella E. Branchaud	Baker	180	F.	W.	Feb. 17, 1899	
Annie E. Osborne	Cook	480	F.	W.	Feb. 19, 1900	
Louise Roubideau	Assistant cook	240	F.	H.	Oct. 1, 1898	
Theodore Branchaud	Farmer	600	M.	H.	Nov. 1, 1894	
James Williamson	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Sept. 11, 1899	
David Hervey	Shoe and harness maker.	600	M.	W.	Nov. 20, 1899	
Thompson Warren	Blacksmith	1,000	M.	W.	Dec. 21, 1899	
Samuel B. Bixby	Engineer and electrician.	600	M.	W.	Aug. 13, 1897	
Harold Ziellan	Assistant engineer	120	F.	H.	Oct. 25, 1899	
Lavera Schmidt	Indian assistant	240	M.	I.	Dec. 15, 1899	
Santee Iron Shooter	....do	240	M.	I.	June 1, 1900	
Mittie Quick Bear	....do	120	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1900	
Lee Black Crow	....do	120	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1900	
Charles Good Shield	....do	120	M.	I.	....do	
FIELD SERVICE.						
Susan Bettelyoun	Female industrial teacher.	600	F.	H.	Feb. 4, 1899	
Jennie Duncan	....do	600	F.	H.	July 19, 1895	
Julia Raymus	....do	600	F.	H.	May 1, 1899	
C. C. McCreight	....do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1895	
Jennie Mullen	....do	600	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Hattie F. Eaton	....do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1899	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
J. Franklin House	Day school inspector	1,200	M.	W.	Apr. 15, 1893	
Walter Q. G. Tucker	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 5, 1899	
Ironwood Creek:						
Samuel J. Saindon	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Mar. 5, 1899	
Nellie N. Saindon	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Upper Cut Meat Creek:						
Eugene E. Kidney	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1897	
Charlotte A. Kidney	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	....do	
Cut Meat Creek:						
John Reifel	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Maggie N. Reifel	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	....do	
Little White River:						
J. M. Corbin	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Apr. 24, 1891	
Martha A Corbin	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
He Dog's Camp:						
Arthur McFatridge	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Feb. 7, 1898	
Clara McFatridge	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	....do	
Milk's Camp:						
Cassius A. Wallace	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Nov. 11, 1895	
Lena Wallace	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Spring Creek:						
William M. Parker	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1888	
Z. A. Parker	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Feb. 14, 1891	
Red Leaf's Camp:						
Morton E. Bradford	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Mar. 12, 1894	
Fannie Bradford	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Apr. 23, 1894	
Black Pipe Creek:						
John W. Clendening	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Mar. 6, 1900	
Jane Howell	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	May 23, 1900	
Corn Creek:						
Jesse B Mortsolf	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Sept. 10, 1899	
Grace Mortsolf	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	....do	

Employed in the Indian school service June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.—Continued.						
DAY SCHOOLS—cont'd.						
Lower Cut Meat:						
Caroy V. Thorn	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Sept. 16, 1899	
E. Belle Thorn	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	....do	
Upper Pine Creek:						
William P. Taber	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	July 25, 1893	
Flora A. Taber	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Jan. 5, 1900	
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 L. 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 G. Davis	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Mar. 14, 1893	
Cora Davis	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Whirlwind's Soldiers' Camp:						
Edward C. Taylor	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Feb. 6, 1894	
Maud H. Taylor	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	
Big White River:						
J. W. Hendren	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Sept. 20, 1894	
Isadore Hendren	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Bull Creek:						
Harry G. Norman	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Effie F. Norman	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	....do	
Round Valley Boarding School, Cal.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Harry F. Liston	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 20, 1899	
J. W. Sowerby	Principal teacher	900	M.	W.	Nov. 13, 1897	
Sarah H. Sample	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Sept. 20, 1899	
Hiram Kelley	Industrial teacher	540	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1900	
Florence Liston	Matron	510	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1894	
Rosa Tillotson	Assistant matron	240	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1897	
Ida Curtiss	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Emma E. Knightlinger	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Apr. 26, 1900	
Mary A. Smith	Cook	480	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1897	
Sauk and Fox Agency (Iowa) Boarding School, Iowa.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
George W. Nellis	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Mar. 14, 1891	
Laura B. Cottrell	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 7, 1894	
George H. Tibbotts	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	June 16, 1890	
Minnie A. Kennedy	Matron	500	F.	W.	Dec. 7, 1892	
Julia A. Barnett	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	Feb. 20, 1895	
Martha A. Tibbetts	Laundress	450	F.	W.	June 20, 1899	
Samuel L. Archibald	Cook	450	M.	W.	Apr. 18, 1900	
Albert Fife	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Asa E. Bufkin	Engineer	600	M.	W.	Sept. 21, 1899	
Emma Sholvan	Assistant	240	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Sauk and Fox Agency, Okla.						Treaty Oct. 11, 1842 (7 Stats., 596); act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
SAUK AND FOX BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Horace J. Johnson	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	May 2, 1892	
Mary Johnson	Principal teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 14, 1897	
Lucy C. Palmer	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 24, 1898	
Gem Vaughn	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 10, 1899	

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Employed in the Indian school service June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Sauk and Fox Agency, Okla.—Continued.						
SAUK AND FOX BOARDING SCHOOL—continued.						
Leonard Tyler	Industrial teacher	$600	M.	I.	June 8, 1899	
Nanule Dawson	Matron	600	F.	I.	Nov. 14, 1895	
Ada James	Assistant matron	400	F.	I.	Apr. 16, 1900	
Marie Degoring	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	Oct. 30, 1899	
Mattie McKinney	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	June 11, 1900	
Sarah Harris	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Mar. 27, 1899	
Sarah E. Moore	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1900	
Mattie Logan	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Feb. 22, 1900	
Omar Bates	Farmer	600	M.	W.	July 21, 1895	
ABSENTEE SHAWNEE BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Mary C. Williams	Superintendent	1,000	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1891	
Emma Kane	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1895	
Emma Loomis	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1897	
Ottilia 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	
Parmelia Messongill	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Mar. 15, 1897	
Ethel Gillilan	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	June 17, 1899	
Eunice Rice	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1898	
Nerva N. Palmer	Laundress	360	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1899	
Bettie Coker	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1900	
Andrew W. Manley	Cook	400	M.	N.	Jan. 23, 1900	
Luclnda Tyner	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1898	
Lewis Tyner	Farmer	450	M.	I.	Oct. 2, 1899	
Salem Boarding School, Oreg.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Thomas W. Potter	Superintendent	1,800	M.	W.	Mar. 15, 1884	
W. P. Campbell	Clerk and assistant superintendent.	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1881	
Leon A. Woodin	Assistant clerk	600	M.	W.	Jan. 15, 1896	
E. S. Clark	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1892	
David E. Brewer	Disciplinarian	900	M.	I.	Oct. 20, 1883	
Victor Graham	Assistant disciplinarian.	180	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1900	
Mary A. Reason	Principal teacher	900	F.	W.	Apr. 5, 1892	
Sara C. Clontier	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Oct. 4, 1894	
Etta M. French	do	660	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1892	
Nellie J. Campbell	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1881	
Frances Bowman	do	600	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1897	
Margaret Miller	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 6, 1895	
Johnson Williams	Assistant teacher	540	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1900	
Mellie E. Dolse	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1890	
William Hunt	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Josephine Childers	Matron	720	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Elizabeth T. Adair	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Nov. 4, 1889	
Amanda S. Armstrong	Assistant matron	500	F.	I.	Apr. 21, 1897	
Lollie A. Pattie	do	480	F.	I.	July 1, 1899	
Eusebia L. Clark	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Nov. 20, 1888	
Dollie Laufman	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Sept. 27, 1893	
Agnes Bagnell	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	May 1, 1898	
Katie L. Brewer	Laundress	480	F.	I.	Oct. 15, 1894	
Mamie Smith	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1899	
L. C. Henderson	Baker	600	M.	W.	Nov. 27, 1897	
Carrie Charnley	Cook	540	F.	W.	Oct. 12, 1895	
Lucy McCloud	Assistant Cook	180	F.	I.	Jan. 12, 1900	
S. M. Childers	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1893	
Alex. Bayles	Assistant farmer	120	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1899	
Anton F. Overman	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1899	
Jesse Crook	Assistant tailor	180	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1900	
Theodore M. Thompson.	Shoe and harness maker.	600	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1891	
Arthur Bensell	Assistant shoe and harness maker.	240	M.	I.	Sept. 16, 1899	
Harvey L. Scott	Blacksmith	600	M.	W.	Nov. 7, 1899	
Henry Stoudemayer	Laborer	400	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Samuel D. Becker	Engineer	900	M.	W.	Dec. 25, 1899	
John Thorton	Assistant engineer	180	M.	I.	Feb 27, 1900	
John Pattee	Wagon maker and painter	600	M.	I.	July 1, 1891	

Employed in the Indian school service June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
San Carlos Agency Boarding School, Ariz.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Lydia Hunt Wright	Superintendent	$1,000	F.	W.	Aug. 22, 1882	
Anna B. Gould	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Jan. 8, 1889	
Lillian E. Johnson	do	540	F.	W.	Nov. 18, 1898	
Jennie L. Burton	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1899	
Clarence A. Churchill	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	May 14, 1894	
Drusilla Churchill	Matron	600	F.	W.	Dec. 21, 1894	
Charlotte Schulz	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	Jan. 20, 1899	
Kate M. Campbell	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Feb. 18, 1899	
Naomi Kohten	Laundress	360	F.	I.	Mar. 11, 1898	
Margaret Farley	Cook	600	F.	W.	Mar. 15, 1900	
RICE STATION BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Wallace J. Stark	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Apr. 10, 1900	
Santa Fe Boarding School, N. Mex.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Clinton J. Crandall	Superintendent	1,700	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1882	
Francis J. McCormack.	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 10, 1895	
Hugh Sonsca	Disciplinarian	720	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1890	
Stephen J. Weeks	Principal and normal teacher.	900	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1899	
Gertrude Ferris	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Mary E. Dawes	do	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Robert J. Jackson	do	600	M.	I.	Jan. 10, 1896	
P. L. Lookaround	do	540	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Ada C. McCormack	Assistant teacher	180	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1891	
Newton Bullis	do	180	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1900	
Margaret E. Laird	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Louise H. Pilcher	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 2, 1895	
W. T. Shelton	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	July 23, 1894	
Hattie A. Shelton	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Jan. 3, 1895	
Mary Holt	do	360	F.	I.	Feb. 8, 1899	
Elena Iyannaba	do	240	F.	I.	June 1, 1900	
Sara Jeffries	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Jan. 9, 1895	
Dora Gurulo	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Jan. 11, 1895	
Lillian B. Adams	Assistant seamstress	400	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1899	
Ella Lookaround	Laundress	500	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Mattie Kawana	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	July 1, 1899	
Severiano Tafoya	Baker	480	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Mary B. Osborn	Cook	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1898	
John Gorman	Assistant cook	180	M.	I.	July 1, 1899	
Frank C. Hill	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Sept. 30, 1897	
Douglas Holt	Tailor	600	M.	I.	Feb. 8, 1899	
Nicholas Yaunl	Shoe and harness maker.	600	M.	I.	Apr. 23, 1900	
J. G. Borrego	Blacksmith	600	M.	W.	Jan. 24, 1899	
Reyes Gurulo	Engineer	600	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1892	
Santee Agency, Nebr.						
SANTEE BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 895).
W. S. Stoops	Superintendent	900	M.	W.	May 1, 1890	
Laura Howe	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 29, 1898	
Mary Morgan	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Jan. 10, 1893	
Jesse White	Industrial teacher	540	M.	I.	Aug. 30, 1899	
Blanche M. Lyon	Matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1898	
Minnie Campbell	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Nov. 30, 1899	
Eunice Kitto	Seamstress	450	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Nancy St. Clair	Laundress	400	F.	I.	Oct. 4, 1898	
Louisa Graham	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1900	
Annie A. L. Kirk	Cook	420	F.	W.	May 24, 1894	
Sara Boyer	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Nov. 13, 1899	
Daniel Graham	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Nov. 30, 1899	
HOPE BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Charles L. Davis	Superintendent	900	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Josephine Hilton	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Cornelia Stroh	Matron	500	F.	W.	July 9, 1895	
Maud Echo Hawk	Seamstress	420	F.	I.	Aug. 10, 1895	

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Employment in the Indian school service June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Santee Agency, Nebr.—Continued.						
HOPE BOARDING SCHOOL—continued.						
Jennie De Rose	Laundress	$300	F.	W.	Apr. 3, 1900	
Henrietta Jones	Cook	300	F.	W.	Sept. 3, 1895	
C. F. Miller	Teamster and laborer.	360	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
PONCA DAY SCHOOL.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Matthew R. Derig	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Jan. 20, 1898	
Seger Boarding School, Okla.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
John H. Seger	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1873	
S. J. Wauchope	Clerk	900	M.	W.	Aug. 2, 1894	
E. E. Palmer	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 12, 1894	
Olga N. Paulsen	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Apr. 25, 1900	
David M. Logan	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Feb. 6, 1893	
Ida L. Palmer	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Mildred Crow	Assistant matron	180	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1900	
Bertie Aspley	Seamstress	420	F.	W.	Aug. 16, 1895	
Mary Ann Bear	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1901	
Woxie Williams	Laundress	360	F.	I.	Sept. 15, 1899	
Dick Birds Head	Assistant laundryman	120	M.	I.	Mar. 12, 1900	
Anneeta Hamilton	Baker	240	F.	I.	Sept. 10, 1899	
Nancy Caldo	Assistant baker	180	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1898	
Jodie A. Saunders	Cook	420	F.	W.	Mar. 27, 1900	
Peter P. Ratzlaff	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Jan. 9, 1893	
Edward Williams	Assistant farmer	240	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1899	
J. D. Dixon	Carpenter	900	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Watan	Gardener	360	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1900	
Frank Hamilton	Assistant farmer	180	M.	I.	Apr. 9, 1900	
Albert Crow	Indian assistant	120	M.	I.	Mar. 9, 1900	
Emil Roman Nose	....do	120	M.	I.	Apr. 9, 1900	
Shivwits (Shebits) Day School, Utah.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Laura B. Work	Teacher	840	F.	W.	Mar. 12, 1898	
Eva E. Nelson	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Oct. 3, 1900	
Geo. Railroad George	Indian assistant	150	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1900	
Shoshoni Agency Boarding School, Wyo.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Edwin L. Chalcraft	Superintendent	1,400	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1883	
Frank A. Virtue	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1895	
Minnie B. Jones	Teacher	600	F.	W.	May 11, 1900	
Mae S. Glass	....do	600	F.	W.	Mar. 24, 1900	
Elizabeth F. Riley	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
August F. Duclos	Manual training teacher.	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Charles E. Snyder	Industrial teacher	480	M.	I.	Jan. 21, 1899	
Clara Jessup	Matron	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Emma E. Duclos	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	May 1, 1895	
Maud M. C. Orr	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Mary Iron	Laundress	400	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1900	
Bear Woman	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Fred Leonard	Baker	480	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1898	
Florence Rolston	Cook	540	F.	W.	Dec. 22, 1898	
Charles L. Otto	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	June 26, 1900	
Robert Hereford	Shoe and harness maker.	240	M.	W.	Dec. 17, 1899	
W. W. Cochrane	Engineer	900	M.	W.	Feb. 21, 1899	
Charles D. Wheelock	Assistant engineer	360	M.	I.	Dec. 17, 1900	
Siletz Agency Boarding School, Oreg.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Bert R. Betz	Superintendent	900	M.	W.	Sept. 3, 1896	
Nora Holmes	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1892	
Agnes J. Lockheart	....do	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1885	
Samuel Center	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 10, 1894	
Alice C. Peairs	Matron	500	F.	W.	June 10, 1899	
Harriet Brown	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Aug. 25, 1900	

Employment in the Indian school service June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted.—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Siletz Agency Boarding School, Oreg.—Continued.						
Mary Kruger	Seamstress	$400	F.	I.	Aug. 20, 1898	
Emma John	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Oct. 3, 1898	
Minnie Lane	Laundress	360	F.	I.	May 21, 1898	
Helen M. Miller	Cook	400	F.	W.	Jan. 5, 1898	
Katie McMann	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	July 1, 1899	
Albert Reed	Indian assistant	240	M.	I.	Feb. 7, 1899	
Elizabeth M. Dyer	Hospital nurse	500	F.	W.	Oct. 6, 1899	
Sisseton Agency Boarding School, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 321).
J. L. Baker	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Oct. 5, 1888	
Lizzie S. Robinson	Clerk	900	F.	W.	Mar. 24, 1900	
Gussie Stoker	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	May 19, 1893	
Mary Shaw	Normal teacher	600	F.	W.	Dec. 24, 1898	
Nancy V. Talmage	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Henrietta Baker	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 5, 1888	
Etta Nickerlacker	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1892	
Lillie M. Sheel	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	Mar. 29, 1900	
Clara L. Stuve	Laundress	360	F.	W.	Mar. 22, 1900	
Addie Butler	Cook	480	F.	I.	Oct. 24, 1897	
Michael Lanzi	Shoe and harness maker.	500	M.	W.	Feb. 22, 1900	
John H. Bailly	Night watchman and fireman.	400	M.	I.	Dec. 10, 1898	
Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.						Act Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 895).
STANDING ROCK BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Ewald C. Witzleben	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 17, 1886	
Seraphine E. Ecker	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Henry G. Allanson	Teacher	600	M.	H.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Agnes V. Witzleben	....do	540	F.	H.	Mar. 1, 1884	
Joseph J. Huse	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1892	
Emoran D. White	Assistant industrial teacher.	300	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1892	
Rosalia A. Doppler	Matron	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1886	
Ada Endres	Assistant matron	360	F.	H.	June 10, 1899	
Bertha Weber	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	June 16, 1899	
Mary Muff	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Petronilla Uhing	Baker	480	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1891	
Mary Huber	Cook	480	F.	W.	Oct. 20, 1899	
William R. Bower	Carpenter and engineer.	720	M.	W.	Apr. 25, 1899	
George Matokokepapi	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Sept. 5, 1899	
Margaret Marpiyasapa.	Assistant	240	F.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Lizzie Marshall	....do	240	F.	H.	Aug. 5, 1899	
Annie Gates	....do	120	F.	H.	Sept. 4, 1899	
Catharine M. Lariviere.	Hospital cook	300	F.	H.	Apr. 23, 1900	
Walburga Huse	Hospital nurse	300	F.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Sarah R. Gilland	Assistant hospital nurse.	240	F.	H.	Nov. 1, 1898	
AGRICULTURAL BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Martin Kenell	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1884	
Rhatana Stoup	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1883	
Bridget McColligan	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Felix Hoheisel	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1890	
Placida Schaefer	Matron	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1883	
Josephine Landrie	Assistant matron	360	F.	H.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Cecilia Camenzine	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1887	
Theresa Markle	Laundress	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1884	
Isabel Tokakte	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Mary H. Holenstein	Cook	480	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1891	
Angelica Hodgkiss	Assistant cook	180	F.	H.	Jan. 1, 1900	
Edward C. Meagher	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1891	
Jovita Badger	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	July 17, 1899	
Jennie Matchakikta	Assistant	240	F.	I.	Sept. 5, 1898	
Martina Clement	....do	120	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Elizabeth Tasunkeciqula.	....do	120	F.	I.	....do	

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Employed in the Indian school service June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.—Continued.						
AGRICULTURAL BOARDING SCHOOL—continued.						
Gertrude Landrie	Assistant	$120	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1900	
Lawrence Matowtakpi.	....do	120	M.	I.	....do	
GRAND RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Hugh M. Noble	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	June 12, 1894	
Paul E. McDonnold	Physician	900	M.	W.	Jan. 21, 1900	
Samuel M. Trovellick	Clerk	720	M.	W.	Apr. 7, 1900	
Ruth E. Laughlin	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Nov. 20, 1897	
Joachim M. Dunkwardt.	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1896	
John E. Merris	....do	540	M.	H.	Oct. 16, 1898	
Henry Obershaw	Industrial teacher	600	M.	H.	Dec. 1, 1895	
Ella Spurgeon	Matron	600	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Jennie M. Patterson	Assistant matron	360	F.	W.	Apr. 6, 1900	
Ida E. Taggart	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Apr. 14, 1897	
Anna Burns	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Oct. 27, 1899	
Celia A. Grimes	Cook	480	F.	W.	Feb. 25, 1900	
Clinton Highhorse	Night watchman	360	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Louise Wakinyanohlika.	Assistant	240	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1898	
Thomas Tunweya	....do	240	M.	I.	July 12, 1898	
Anna J. Beareagle	....do	180	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1900	
FIELD SERVICE.						
Marie L. McLaughlin	Female industrial teacher.	600	F.	H.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Hermine Cournoyer	....do	600	F.	H.	July 1, 1898	
Marie L. Van Solen	....do	600	F.	H.	Oct. 1, 1894	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Bullhead:						
Robert P. Higheagle	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	I.	Sept. 16, 1899	
Louisa Higheagle	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	I.	....do	
Robert Heyoka	Janitor	p.m.18	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1900	
Cannon Ball:						
Agnes G. Fredetto	Teacher	p.m.72	F.	H.	Mar. 16, 1891	
Kittie Menz	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	H.	Apr. 1, 1899	
Claude Gleskakta	Janitor	p.m.18	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1899	
No. 1:						
James L. Smith	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Jan. 22, 1894	
Mary Smith	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Eugene Hokeilasapa	Janitor	p.m.18	M.	I.	....do	
No. 2:						
Agnes B. Reedy	Teacher	p.m.60	F.	H.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Maggie Blackcloud	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1898	
Luke Isnawakuwa	Janitor	p.m.18	M.	I.	Apr. 18, 1898	
Tomah Boarding School, Wis.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Lindley M. Compton	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Mar. 11, 1891	
Thomas A. W. Jones	Clerk	720	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	
Mabel E. Egeler	....do	540	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1899	
George Bent	....do	480	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Edward J. Peacore	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Dec. 5, 1897	
Mina L. Spradling	Matron	360	F.	W.	Nov. 15, 1890	
Kate McEvoy	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Fronia Ward	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Sarah Sedone	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	May 1, 1898	
Lavilla M Horner	Laundress	420	F.	W.	Oct. 24, 1898	
Elizabeth Lane	Baker	400	F.	W.	June 7, 1897	
Jessie E. Emery	Cook	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Media C. Spradling	Assistant cook	240	F.	W.	Apr. 4, 1900	
Patrick McEvoy	Farmer	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
George E. Horner	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Charles B. Ward	Engineer and gardener	600	M.	W.	Sept. 18, 1893	

Employed in the Indian school service June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Tongue River Agency Day School, Mont.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Wm. C. Kohlenberg	Teacher	p.m.\$60	M.	W.	June 7, 1894	
Mary H. Kohlenberg	Cook	p.m.32	F.	W.	Jan. 7, 1895	
Tulalip Agency, Wash.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Tulalip:						
Flora M. Harris	Teacher	p.m.72	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1892	
Swinomish:						
Liza S. Whitaker	....do	p.m.72	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1894	
Margaret Knight	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Lummi:						
George A. Brenner	Teacher	p.m.72	M.	W.	Feb. 12, 1888	
Rose Brenner	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1888	
Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah.						Treaty Oct. 7, 1863 (13 Stats., 673); act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
UINTAH BOARDING SCHOOL.						
E. O. Hughes	Superintendent	$1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 16, 1894	
James W. Reynolds	Teacher	660	M.	W.	May 24, 1900	
Edna Nevitt	....do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1899	
John C. Reed	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Aug. 24, 1899	
Sarah Garvin	Matron	500	F.	W.	May 12, 1900	
Theresa Reed	Assistant matron	180	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1900	
Lillian Malaby	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Anna M. Duke	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Jan. 5, 1900	
Nora O'Mella Blake	Cook	500	F.	W.	May 20, 1900	
OURAY BOARDING SCHOOL.						
John M. Commons	Superintendent	900	M.	W.	Apr. 14, 1895	
Tilla M. Zielke	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 13, 1898	
Ivah H. BaCock	Matron	500	F.	W.	Aug. 11, 1899	
Laura E. Kerns	Cook	600	M.	W.	Sept. 11, 1899	
John Green	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	May 5, 1900	
Eleanor E. Senter	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Feb. 4, 1900	
Lotta C. Higley	Laundress	480	F.	W.	May 9, 1900	
Lucy Alhandra	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	July 1, 1899	
Umatilla Agency Boarding School, Oreg.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Mollie V. Gaither	Superintendent	1,000	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1886	
Hattie McDowell	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Aug. 12, 1895	
Helena K. Werner	Kindergartner	600	M.	I.	Oct. 30, 1899	
Thomas McKay	Industrial teacher	600	F.	W.	June 22, 1900	
Joanna R. Speer	Matron	500	F.	I.	Apr. 6, 1900	
Mary E. Reynolds	Assistant matron	360	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1899	
Layara Purdy	Seamstress	480	F.	I.	Sept. 6, 1893	
Dolly Wiggins	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1900	
Louisa Bennet	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1894	
Susie Warner	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1898	
Anna Parenter	Cook	400	F.	W.	Dec. 2, 1898	
Caroline Johnson	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	Jan. 5, 1899	
August Alexander	Indian assistant	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1899	
Vermillion Lake Boarding School, Minn.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Oliver H. Gates	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	May 3, 1892	
Marion E. Kidder	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Arthur B. Commons	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 14, 1899	
Bertha Heistad	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 28, 1895	
Bertha Standing	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Aug. 6, 1891	
Julia E. Hodgkins	Laundress	360	F.	H.	Nov. 18, 1899	
Jennett H. Hartley	Cook	480	F.	W.	Dec. 12, 1899	
Robert Filewood	Engineer	840	M.	W.	Mar. 20, 1900	
Clarance L. Gates	Laborer	480	M.	W.	Feb. 21, 1900	
Warm Springs Agency Boarding School, Oreg.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
James E. Kirk	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 26, 1893	
Eva Wentworth	Principal teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 8, 1898	
Mary Moores	Teacher	540	F.	W.	June 3, 1899	
Louisa H. Bishop	Assistant teacher	510	F.	W.	Mar. 3, 1900	
Sarah Stalter	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1899	
George E. Choteau	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Ella Briggs	Matron	600	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	

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Employed in the Indian school service June 30, 1900, under the provision of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Warm Springs Agency Boarding School, Oreg.—Continued.						
Lillie Kalama	Assistant matron	$480	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1885	
Kate Pitt	do	300	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1899	
Mary Smith	Nurse	180	F.	I.	Oct. 12, 1899	
Rebecah Hascal	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1898	
Emma V. Brunoe	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	June 1, 1897	
Daisy Hayes	Laundress	180	F.	I.	Jan. 31, 1898	
Jessie Pipester	Assistant laundress	300	F.	I.	Sept. 9, 1899	
Susie Barr	Cook	480	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1880	
Rosa Encas	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	Nov. 4, 1899	
Jerry Holliquilla	Farmer	600	M.	I.	May 3, 1900	
Alec Foster	Assistant farmer	300	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1900	
Louis M. Hayden	Electrician	720	M.	W.	Mar. 17, 1900	
James Hayes	Night watchman	360	M.	I.	Jan. 2, 1899	
Western Shoshoni Agency Training (Boarding) School, Nev.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Calvin Asbury	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Dec. 10, 1892	
Donald G. Osborn	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Oct. 3, 1901	
E. Belle Van Voris	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Dec. 7, 1894	
James R. Wight	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1804	
Sadie A. Woolsey	Matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Millie M. Huff	Seamstress	420	F.	W.	Feb. 21, 1900	
Florence Pohl	Laundress	420	F.	W.	do	
Henrietta Mitchell	Cook	420	F.	W.	July 1, 1880	
White Earth Agency, Minn.						Act Jan. 14, 1889 (25 Stats., 642).
WHITE EARTH BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Charles L. Davis	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Nov. 17, 1892	
Mary Jackson	Teacher	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1899	
Anna M. Berry	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1898	
Willie E. Bell	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Feb. 10, 1900	
Lydia E. Davis	Matron	600	F.	W.	Nov. 27, 1894	
Lizzie Vanvolkenburg	Assistant matron	500	F.	H.	Oct. 21, 1895	
Henry N. Crouse	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Herman Kollenbaum	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Oct. 11, 1899	
Mary R. Campbell	Seamstress	480	F.	H.	Sept. 26, 1897	
Mary A. McMartin	Cook	480	F.	I.	Jan. 20, 1900	
Nancy Beaupre	Assistant cook	240	F.	H.	Apr. 1, 1899	
Victoria Lambert	Laundress	420	F.	H.	Apr. 14, 1900	
Samuel F. Hoover	Engineer	800	M.	W.	Apr. 12, 1900	
Stephen Caswell	Night watchman	300	M.	H.	Sept. 8, 1899	
Robert Henry	Indian assistant	180	M.	H.	Dec. 27, 1899	
Lizzie V. Fairbanks	do	120	F.	H.	Jan. 1, 1900	
Simon Leaquer	do	240	M.	I.	Oct. 11, 1899	
PINE POINT BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Herbert J. Curtis	Superintendent	900	M.	W.	Sept. 5, 1898	
Otis O. Benson	Physician	900	M.	W.	May 11, 1899	
Ida La Chapelle	Teacher	600	F.	I.	Apr. 8, 1895	
Lillie P. Curtis	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Oct. 22, 1898	
Minnie S. Benson	Matron	500	F.	W.	Feb. 16, 1900	
Minnie Braker	Assistant matron	120	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1900	
Marguerite J. Fairbanks	Seamstress	420	F.	H.	do	
Josephine Beaulieu	Laundress	360	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1898	
Lizzie Francis	Cook	400	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894	
WILD RICE RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Viola Cook	Superintendent	900	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Carrie A. Walker	Teacher	600	F.	W.	June 9, 1894	
Ruth Clayton	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Feb. 12, 1898	
Archie McArthur	Industrial teacher	400	M.	H.	July 1, 1899	
Carrie C. Ellis	Matron	540	F.	W.	Jan. 12, 1891	
Maggie Beaulieu	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1899	
Clara Ducette	Seamstress	480	F.	I.	May 8, 1897	
Daisy McIntosh	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Oct. 17, 1898	
Carry McArthur	Laundress	360	F.	I.	July 1, 1899	
Alice Parker	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	May 8, 1897	
Melinda Porter	Cook	400	F.	H.	Mar. 10, 1899	
Belle Roy	Assistant cook	240	F.	H.	Apr. 5, 1900	
Eugene Lambert	Night watchman	300	M.	H.	Apr. 6, 1900	

Employed in the Indian school service June 30, 1900, under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1899, and other laws noted—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of original appointment.	Item of appropriation.
Wittenberg Boarding School, Wis.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Axel Jacobson	Superintendent	$1,200	M.	W.	Aug. 24, 1895	
Alice Johnson	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 28, 1895	
Oline Lyane	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
David Pallado	Industrial teacher and bandmaster.	540	M.	I.	Aug. 24, 1895	
Anna Jacobson	Matron	600	F.	W.	do	
Sarah House	Assistant matron	360	F.	I.	Aug. 6, 1897	
Ida F. Clayton	Seamstress	360	F.	W.	Feb. 12, 1898	
Mary Doxtater	Laundress	360	F.	I.	Oct. 25, 1898	
Nancy Smith	Baker	360	F.	I.	July 1, 1898	
Barbara Overon	Cook	180	F.	W.	Aug. 24, 1895	
Hildus Rolfson	Farmer	540	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Peter C. Schlytter	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Jan. 2, 1896	
Patrick Henry	Night watchman	360	M.	I.	July 1, 1899	
Yakima Agency Boarding School, Wash.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
George W. Myers	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1892	
Maggie Kishtaugh	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Oct. 9, 1891	
Kate H. McCaw	do	600	F.	I.	Mar. 16, 1896	
Bessie F. Ball	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 2, 1898	
James A. Estes	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Jan. 20, 1900	
Maggie Mackay	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 10, 1894	
Bessie McKenzie	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1899	
Margaret G. Gutelius	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Dec 23, 1893	
Martha Marchino	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	Nov. 15, 1899	
Mary E. Hughes	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Aug. 31, 1898	
Emma Laqua	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Jan 1, 1899	
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, 1895	
Ed Courville	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	May 1, 1900	
Thomas H. Smith	Gardener	600	M.	I.	Aug. 29, 1898	
Harry Tels	Indian assistant	120	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1899	
Roderick Brown	do	120	M.	I.	Mar. 17, 1900	
Yankton Agency Boarding School, S. Dak.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924)
Bion S. Hutchins	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Mar. 17, 1898	
Audrey O. Schach	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	Nov. 8, 1895	
Margretta A. Frank	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1889	
Lucy I. Conger	do	540	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1899	
Gertrude Steele	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Oct. 6, 1896	
Henry St. Pierre	Industrial teacher	600	M.	H.	Apr. 1, 1900	
Irene Pierce	Matron	600	F.	W.	May 3, 1900	
Mary Rice	Assistant matron	460	F.	I.	Sept. 22, 1899	
Ella Adams	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 18, 1899	
Phœbe A. Thomas	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 22, 1898	
Florence Kelly	Cook	480	F.	W.	Sept. 2, 1899	
Julia Medicine Horn	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Nov. 14, 1899	
Joseph Du Bray	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1899	
Agnes Standing	Indian assistant	120	F.	I.	Aug. 24, 1899	
Ida Ellis	do	120	F.	I.	Jan. 30, 1899	
Sarah Claymore	do	120	F.	H.	Apr. 1, 1900	
Jennie White	do	120	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1900	
Independent day schools.						Act Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stats., 924).
Fall River Mills, Cal.: Ada Campbell	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1899	
Hat Creek, Cal.: Mary Feunell	do	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1895	
Manchester, Cal.: Ella S. Brown	do	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Jan. 15, 1894	
Potter Valley, Cal.: Mattie L. Chamberlain.	do	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Feb. 22, 1893	
Ukiah, Cal.: F. Alice Swasey	do	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Upper Lake, Cal.: Hdella G. Woodcock	do	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1899	

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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*, 1420 New York avenue, Washington, D. C.
E. Whittlesey, 8 Iowa Circle, Washington, D. C.
Albert K. Smiley, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.
William D. Walker, Buffalo, N. Y.
William H. Lyon, 170 New York avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Joseph T. Jacobs, 254 Warren avenue (west), Detroit, Mich.
Phillip C. Garrett, Philadelphia, Pa.
H. B. Whipple, Faribault, Minn.
William M. Beardshear, Ames, Iowa.

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Andrew J. Duncan, of Ohio.
J. George Wright, of South Dakota.
James McLaughlin, of North Dakota.
Charles F. Nesler, of New Jersey.
Walter H. Graves, of Colorado.
Cyrus Beede, of Iowa.
Arthur M. Tinker, of Massachusetts.

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Eugene McComas, of Illinois.
Elisha B. Reynolds, of Indiana.
James E. Jenkins, of Iowa.
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SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Estelle Reel, Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C.

SUPERVISORS OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Charles D. Rakestraw, Nebraska.
Frank M. Conser, of Ohio.
Albert O. Wright, of Wisconsin.
Millard F. Holland, of Maryland.
Chas. H. Dickson, of Indiana.

SECRETARIES OF SOCIETIES ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL AND MISSION WORK AMONG INDIANS.

Baptist, 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, 316 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 telegraph addresses of agents and superintendents.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River	Chas. S. McNichols	Parker, Yuma County, Ariz	Needles, Cal.
Fort Apache	A. A. Arms	Fort Apache, Ariz	Whiteriver, via Holbrook, Ariz.
Navajo	Geo. W. Hayzlett	Fort Lewis, 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.
Walapai	Henry P. Ewing a	Hackberry, Ariz	Hackberry, Ariz.
CALIFORNIA.			
Hupa Valley	Wm. B. Fryer, school supt	Hoopa, Humboldt County, Cal	Eureka, Cal.
Mission Tule River (consolidated)	Lucius A. Wright	San Jacinto, Riverside County, Cal	San Jacinto, Cal.
Round Valley	Harry F. Liston, school supt	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal	Covelo, via Cahto, Cal.
COLORADO.			
Southern Ute	Jos. O. Smith	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colo	Ignacio, Colo.
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall	A. F. Caldwell	Rossfork, Bingham County, Idaho	Pocatello, Idaho.
Lemhi	Edw. M. Yearian	Lemhi Agency, Lemhi County, Idaho	Red Rock, Mont.
Nez Percé	C. T. Strauahan	Spalding, Nez Percés County, Idaho	North Lapwai, Idaho.
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Quapaw	Edgar A. Allen	Seneca, Newton County, Mo	Seneca, Mo.
Union	J. B. Shoenfelt	Muscogee, Ind. T	Muscogee, Ind. T.
IOWA.			
Sauk and Fox	Wm. G. Malin	Toledo, Iowa	Toledo, Iowa.
KANSAS.			
Potawatomi and Great Nemaha	W. R. Honnell	Nelson, Jackson County, Kans	Hoyt, Kans.
MINNESOTA.			
Leech Lake	Capt. W. A. Mercer, U. S. Army	Odanah, Minn	Walker, Minn.
White Earth	Jno. R. Sutherland	White Earth, Becker County, Minn	Detroit, Minn.

a Industrial teacher in charge.

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List of Indian agencies and independent schools, with post-office and telegraph addresses of agents and superintendents—Continued.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
MONTANA.			
Blackfeet	Jas. H. Monteath	Browning, Teton County, Mont.	Durham, Mont.
Crow	Jno. E. Edwards	Crow Agency, Mont	Crow Agency, Mont.
Flathead	Wm. H. Smead	Jocko, Missoula County, Mont	Arlee, Mont., and telephone to agency.
Fort Belknap	Morris L. Bridgeman	Harlem, Chotoau County, Mont	Harlem Station, Mont.
Fort Peck	C. R. A. Scobey	Poplar, Mont	Poplar, Mont.
Tongue River	Jas. C. Clifford	Lamedeer, Custer County, Mont	Forsyth, 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. Springs, school supt	Wadsworth, Washoe County, Nev	Wadsworth, Nev.
Western Shoshoni	Calvin Asbury, school supt	Whiterock, Elko County, Nev	Elko, Nev.
NEW MEXICO.			
Mescalero	Dr. W. McM. Luttrell, school supt.	Mescalero, Donna Ana County, N. Mex	Tularosa, N. Mex.
Jicarilla	N. S. Walpole	Dulce, N. Mex	Lumberton, N. Mex.
NEW YORK.			
New York	A. W. Ferrin	Salamanca, Cattaraugus County, N. Y	Salamanca, N. Y.
NORTH DAKOTA.			
Devils Lake	F. O. Getchell	Fort Totten, Benson County, N. Dak	Devils Lake, N. Dak.
Fort Berthold	Thos. Richards	Elbowoods, via Bismarck, N. Dak	Bismarck, N. Dak.
Standing Rock	Geo. H. Bingenheimer	Fort Yates, Morton County, N. Dak	Fort Yates, via Bismarck, N. Dak.
OKLAHOMA.			
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Maj. 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	O. A. Mitscher	Pawhuska, Okla	Pawhuska, Okla., via Elgin, Kans.
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland	John Jenson	Whiteagle, Okla	Whiteagle, Okla.
Sauk and Fox	Lee Patrick	Sac and Fox Agency, Okla	Stroud, Okla., and telephone to agency.
OREGON.			
Grande Ronde	Dr. Andrew Kenshaw, school sup.	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. E. Kirls, school supt	Warmspring, Crook County, Oreg	The Dalles, Oreg.
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Cheyenne River	Ira A. Hatch	Cheyenne Agency, Dewey County, S. Dak	Gettysburg, S. Dak.
Crow Creek	J. H. Stephens	Crowcreek, Buffalo County, S. Dak	Crow Creek, via Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Lower Brulé	Benj. C. Ash	Lower Brulé, Lyman County, S. Dak	Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Pine Ridge	Jno. R. Brennan	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.			
Uinta and Ouray	H. P. Myton	Whiterocks, Uinta County, Utah	Fort Duchesne, Utah.
WASHINGTON.			
Colville	Albert M. Anderson	Miles, Lincoln County, Wash	Fort Spokane, via Davenport, Wash.
Neah Bay	Samuel G. Morse	Neahbay, Clallam County, Wash	Neahbay, Wash.
Tulalip	Edw. Mills	Tulalip, Snohomish County, Wash	Marysville, Wash.
Puyallup	Frank Terry, school supt	Tacoma, Wash	Tacoma, Wash.
Yakima	Jay Lynch	Fort Simcoe, Yakima County, Wash	North Yakima, Wash.
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay	Dewey H. George	Keshena, Shawano County, Wis	Shawano, Wis.
La Pointe	S. W. Campbell	Ashland, Wis	Ashland, Wis.
WYOMING.			
Shoshoni	H. G. Nickerson	Shoshone Agency, Fremont County, Wyo	Shoshone Agency, Wyo.
INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.			
Fort Mohave, Ariz	Jno. J. McKoin	Fort Mohave, Ariz	Fort Mohave, Ariz., via Needles, Cal.
Hopi, Ariz	Chas. E. Burton	Keams Canon, Ariz	Holbrook, Ariz.
Phoenix, Ariz	Samuel M. McCowan	Phoenix, Ariz	Phoenix, Ariz.
Rice Station, Ariz	R. A. Cochran	San Carlos, Ariz	San Carlos, Ariz.
Fort Bidwell, Cal	Horton H. Miller	Fort Bidwell, Cal	Fort Bidwell, Cal.
Fort Yuma, Cal	John S. Spear	Yuma, Ariz	Yuma, Ariz.
Perris, Cal	Harwood Hall	Perris, Riverside County, Cal	Perris, Cal.
Greenville, Cal	Chas E. Shell	Greenville, Plumas County, Cal	Greenville, 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	North Lapwai, Idaho.
Haskell Institute, Kans	H. B. Peairs	Lawrence, Kans	Lawrence, Kans.
Mount Pleasant, Mich	E. C. Nardin	Mount Pleasant, Mich	Mount Pleasant, Mich.
Pipestone, Minn	Dewitt S. Harris	Pipestone, Minn	Pipestone, Minn.
Morris, Minn	Wm. H. Johnson	Morris, Minn	Morris, Minn.
Vermillion Lake, Minn	Oliver H. Gates	Tower, Minn	Tower, Minn.
Fort Shaw, Mont	F. C. Campbell	Sun River, Mont	Great Falls, Mont.

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List of Indian agencies and independent schools, with post-office and telegraph addresses of agents and superintendents—Continued.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS—cont'd.			
Genoa, Nebr	J. E. Ross	Genoa, Nebr	Genoa, Nebr.
Carson, Nev	Jas. K. Allen	Carson City, Nev	Carson City, Nev.
Albuquerque, N. Mex	Ralph C. Collins	Albuquerque, N. Mex	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Santa Fe, N. Mex	C. J. Crandall	Santa Fe, N. Mex	Santa Fe, N. Mex.
Eastern Cherokee, N. C	H. W. Spray	Cherokee, N. C	Whittier, N. C.
Fort Totten, N. Dak	W. F. Canfield	Fort Totten, Benson County, N. Dak	Devils Lake, N. Dak.
Chilocco, Okla	C. W. Goodman	Chilocco, Okla	Arkansas City, Kans.
Seger, Okla	John H. Seger	Colony, Washita County, Okla	Weatherford, Okla.
Salem, Oreg	Thos. W. Potter	Chemawa, Marion County, Oreg	Salem, Oreg.
Carlisle, Pa	Maj. R. H. Pratt, U. S. Army	Carlisle, Pa	Carlisle, Pa.
Chamberlain, S. Dak	John Flinn	Chamberlain, S. Dak	Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Flandreau, S. Dak	Chas. F. Peirce	Flandreau, S. Dak	Flandreau, S. Dak.
Pierre, S. Dak	W. H. Cox	Pierre, S. Dak	Pierre, S. Dak.
Rapid City, S. Dak	Sam B. Davis	Rapid City, S. Dak	Rapid City, S. Dak.
Shivwits, Utah	Laura B. Work[1]	St. George, Utah	St. George, Utah.
Oneida, Wis	Jos. C. Hart	Oneida, Brown County, Wis	Green Bay, Wis.
Tomah, Wis	Lindley M. Compton	Tomah, Brown County, Wis	Tomah, Wis.
Wittenberg, Wis	Axel Jacobson	Wittenberg, Wis	Wittenberg, Wis.

[1] Teacher in charge.

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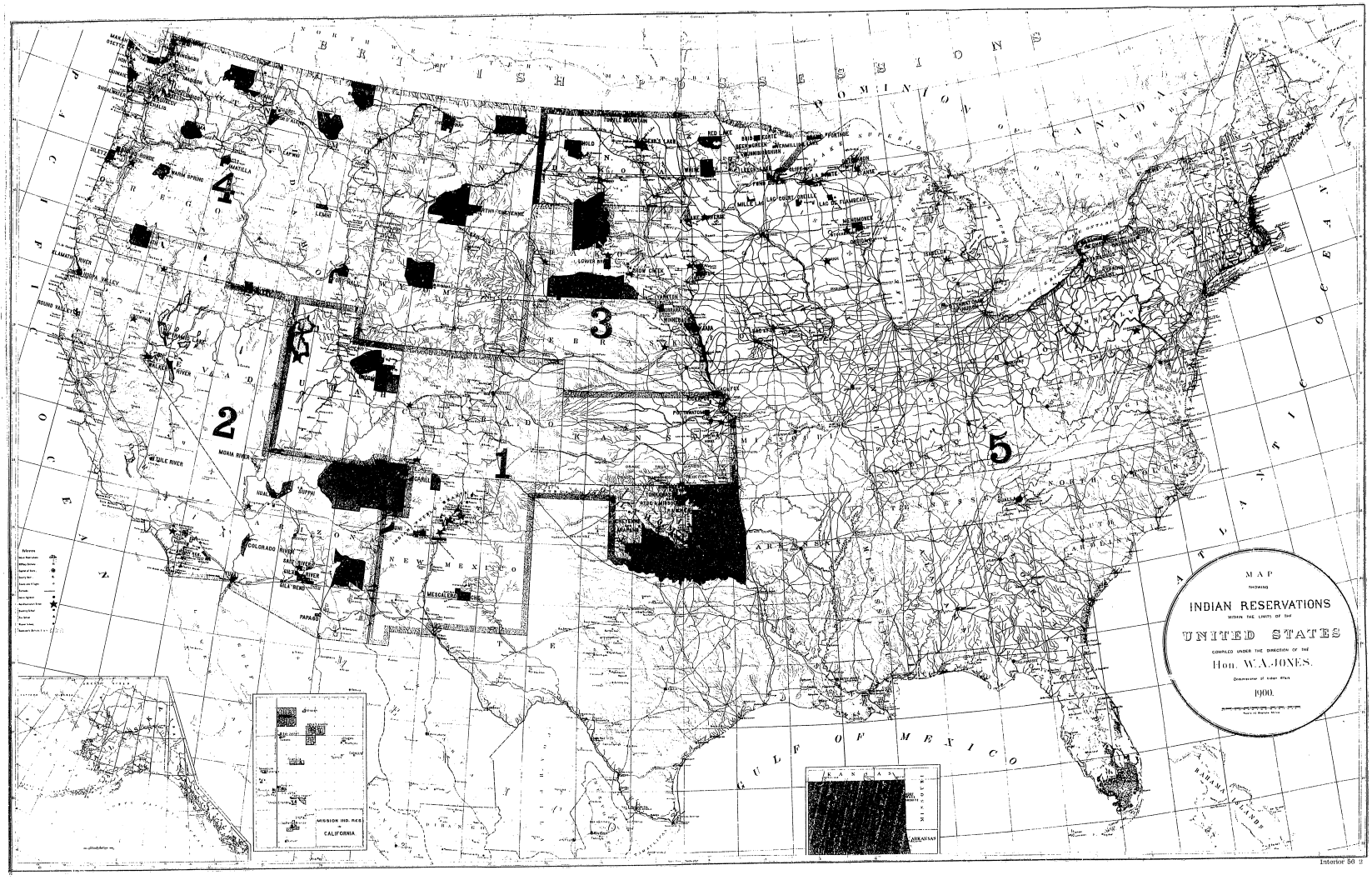
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